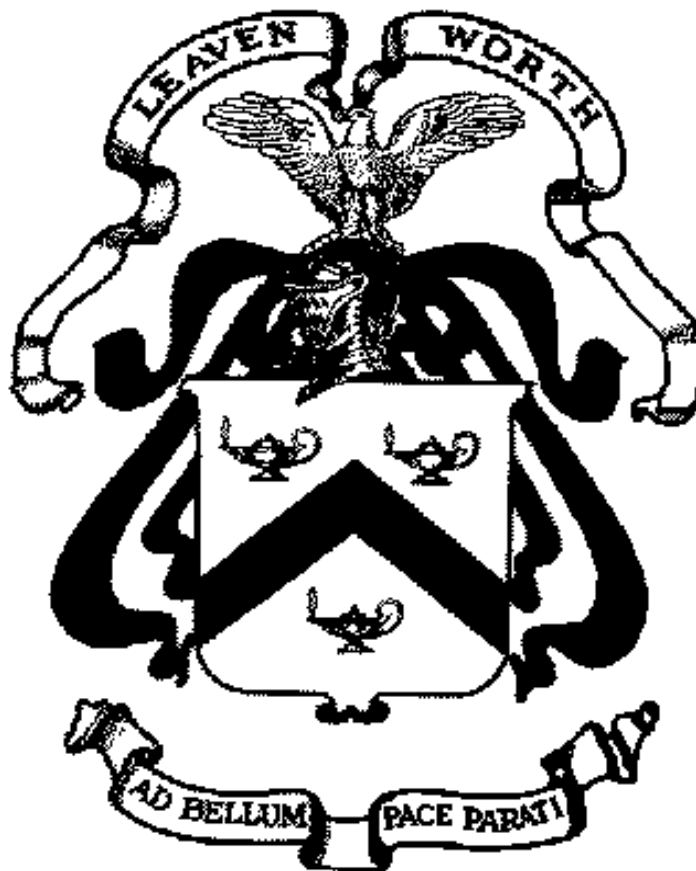


COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT BATTLE BOOK

(former G1/G4 Battle Book)



U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE

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JULY 2001

This publication supports instruction in sustaining soldiers during 21st century tactical operations. The material is written from the tactical logistician's perspective, concentrating at the division level. The information was collected from various sources and designed to supplement current logistics publications. Although this particular edition integrates emerging Combat Service Support (CSS) doctrine as outlined in CGSOC ST 3-0 (*Operations*), its primary design is based on current U.S. Army Combat Service Support Doctrine. The proponent for this manual is the Director, Department of Logistics and Resource Operations (DLRO), CGSC. This publication is available in CGSOC student issues and on the DLRO homepage (www.cgsc.army.mil/dlro/).

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* This edition of ST 101-6 replaces the edition dated July 2000

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*** DISCLAIMER**

This ST is just that – a student text. The figures that appear in this document are intended solely for instructional use. This document neither contains nor constitutes doctrine and should not be interpreted or used as such.

CHAPTER 1

TACTICAL COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1-1. GENERAL

Tactical combat service support (CSS) supports battles and engagements. While tactical operations can last for weeks, tactical support is measured in days or hours. Tactical CSS sustains force momentum. It focuses resources to support the commander's intent and concept of operations while maximizing freedom of action. The tactical CSS plan addresses how each CSS function supports the operation. Planning identifies CSS risks. Army units make up the bulk of the tactical CSS structure. Support also comes from host nation, joint, and multinational military organizations; Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of the Army (DA) civilians; and civilian contractors—especially in stability operations and support operations.

1-2. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CHARACTERISTICS

Force commanders visualize and describe the concept of CSS together with their CSS commanders. To help them describe the considerations required to conduct (plan, prepare, execute, and assess) successful operations, commanders view CSS characteristics from the perspective of the overall operation. CSS characteristics are integrated throughout the operational framework, guide prudent planning, and assist the staff in developing the support plan. CSS characteristics seldom exert equal influence, and their importance varies by situation. The commander identifies CSS characteristics having priority during an operation; they become the foundation for preparing the concept of CSS. The **CSS characteristics** are:

- **Responsiveness.** Responsiveness is a crucial characteristic of CSS and entails providing the right support in the right place at the right time. It includes the ability to foresee operational requirements and involves identifying, accumulating, and maintaining the minimum assets, capabilities, and information necessary to meet support requirements. The force that accumulates enough material and personnel reserves to address every possible contingency usually cedes the initiative to the enemy.
- **Simplicity.** Simplicity means avoiding complexity in both planning and executing CSS operations. Mission orders, drills, rehearsals, and standing operating procedures (SOPs) contribute to simplicity.
- **Flexibility.** The key to flexibility lies in the expertise for adapting CSS structures and procedures to changing situations, missions, and concepts of operations. CSS plans and operations must have enough flexibility to be responsive and economical. Flexibility may include improvisation. Improvisation is the ability to make, invent, or arrange what is needed from what is at hand. Improvised methods and support sources can maintain CSS continuity when the preferred method is undefined or not usable to complete the mission.
- **Attainability.** Attainability is generating the essential supplies and services necessary to begin operations. Commanders determine minimum acceptable support levels for initiating operations.
- **Sustainability.** Sustainability is the ability to maintain continuous support during all phases of campaigns and major operations. CSS planners determine CSS requirements over time and synchronize the delivery of minimum sustainment stocks throughout the operation.

- **Survivability.** Being able to protect support functions from destruction or degradation equates to survivability. Robust and redundant support contributes to survivability, but may run counter to economy.

- **Economy.** Resources are always limited. Economy means providing the most efficient support to accomplish the mission. Commanders consider economy in prioritizing and allocating resources. Economy reflects the reality of resource shortfalls, while recognizing the inevitable friction and uncertainty of military operations.

- **Integration.** Integration consists of synchronizing CSS operations with all aspects of Army, joint, interagency, and multinational operations. The concept of operations achieves this through a thorough understanding of the commanders' intent and synchronization of the CSS plan. Integration includes coordination with and mutual support among Army, joint, multinational, and interagency CSS organizations.

1-3. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

CSS consists of many interrelated functions. Planning, managing, and executing support involves synchronizing and integrating them. At all levels of operations, the key CSS functions include:

- **Maintenance.** Keep material in serviceable and operational condition, return to service, or update and upgrade its capability.

- **Transportation.** Move and transfer units, personnel, equipment, and supplies to support the concept of operations.

- **Supply.** Acquire, manage, receive, store, and issue all classes of supply (except Class VIII) required to equip and sustain Army forces. Supply also covers the turn-in, exchange, and/or disposition of items.

- **Combat Health Support.** Maintain the force by preventing disease nonbattle injury (DNBI) casualties; clearing the battlefield of casualties; providing forward medical treatment; providing en route care during medical evacuation; ensuring adequate Class VIII supplies and medical equipment are available; and providing veterinary, dental, and laboratory services.

- **Field Services.** Feed, clothe, and provide personal services for soldiers. Field services include clothing exchange, laundry, shower, textile repair, mortuary affairs, aerial delivery, and food services.

- **Explosive Ordnance Disposal.** Neutralize domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions and devices that present a threat to military operations and civilian facilities, material, and personnel.

- **Human Resources Support.** Provide all the activities and systems needed for manning the force, personnel support, and personnel services to service members, their families, DA civilians, and contractors. These activities include personnel accounting; casualty management; essential services; postal operations; morale, welfare, and recreation.

- **Financial Management Operations.** Financial management operations provide finance and resource management services to commanders. Finance services include pay for vendors, services, accounting, central funding, technical advice, and policy guidance. Resource management services include

technical advice to commanders on resource management implications and on the costs of preparing and conducting operations.

- **Religious Support.** Provide and perform religious support operations for the commander to protect the soldiers, family members, and authorized civilians free exercise of religion. This includes the personal delivery of rites, sacraments, ordinances, spiritual care, religious counseling, spiritual fitness training and assessment, religious worship services, and advice to the command on matters of religion, morals, morale, and coordination with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations as appropriate.

- **Legal Support.** Perform operational law duties and provide advice and services in military justice, international law, administrative law, civil law, claims, and legal assistance in support of the command, control, and sustainment of operations.

- **Band Support.** Provide music to enhance unit cohesion and morale, and musically support the entire spectrum of military operations. Support information operations, and integrate into public affairs, civil affairs, and psychological operations plans. When the musical mission of bands is no longer feasible due to the intensity of conflict, augment security operations for command posts, or augment perimeter security for enemy prisoner of war and civilian internee operations.

General engineering and contract support also support sustainment operations. General engineering involves constructing, repairing, operating, and maintaining infrastructure and facilities to enhance provision of sustainment and services. Contracting support obtains and provides supplies, services, and construction labor and materiel. Contracting often provides a responsive option or enhancement to support the force.

1-4. SUPPORTING TACTICAL OPERATIONS

1. To ensure effective support, CSS operators and planners must understand the commander's tactical plans and intent. They must know:

- The missions of the supported units
- The time missions are to occur
- The concept of operations for each mission

2. After analyzing the concept of operations, CSS planners must be able to accurately predict support requirements. They determine:

- What type of support is required?
- What quantities of support are required?
- What is the priority of support, by type and unit?

3. Using these requirements, CSS planners must assess the support capabilities to determine:

- What CSS resources are available (organic, lateral, and higher headquarters)?
- Where are the CSS resources?
- When can CSS resources be available to the maneuver units?
- How will the CSS resources be made available?

4. Based on this analysis, CSS plans are developed that apply resources against requirements.

1-5. SUPPORTING THE OFFENSE (see Figure 1)

1. If offensive momentum is not maintained, the enemy may recover from the shock of the first assault, gain the initiative, and mount a successful counterattack. Therefore, the CSS priority must be to maintain the momentum of the attack.

2. A successful attack may develop into an exploitation or a pursuit, and CSS planners must be flexible enough to support either type of operation. The following techniques and considerations apply to CSS offensive planing:

- Position essential CSS assets, such as ammunition, petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL), and maintenance, in advance of the combat trains, and ensure that basic loads remain replenished.

- Establish maintenance priorities based on the commander's guidance or intent and the factors of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). Priorities may change as different phases of an operation are completed.

- Recover damaged vehicles only to the main supply route for further recovery by TF assets.
- Plan for increased consumption of POL.
- Push planned and pre-configured logistics packages of essential CSS items.
- Plan for increased vehicular maintenance, especially over rough terrain.
- Make maximum use of company maintenance teams and maintenance support teams in forward areas.
- Request unit distribution at forward locations.
- Increase use of meals-ready-to-eat (MRE).
- Use captured enemy supplies and equipment, particularly support vehicles and POL. Before use, test for contamination.
- Suspend most field service functions except airdrop and mortuary affairs.
- Prepare for increased casualties and additional evacuation and mortuary affairs requirements.
- Select supply routes, logistics release points, and subsequent trains locations based on map reconnaissance.
- Plan and coordinate enemy prisoner of war (EPW) operations; expect more EPWs.
- Plan replacement operations based on known and projected losses.
- Consider the increasing distances and longer travel times to ammunition supply points (ASPs) and ammunition transfer points (ATPs).
- Ensure that CSS preparations for the attack do not compromise tactical plans.

3. These considerations apply to some degree to all offensive operations. The change from one type

of operation to another, such as from a hasty attack to a pursuit, does not require a major shift in CSS plans and procedures. However, the priorities and requirements for support may change. The executive officer (XO), assisted primarily by the S4, organizes the task force's CSS assets to permit interrupted support. The main purpose of CSS in the offensive is to maintain the momentum of the attack.

CSS ASSETS IN THE OFFENSE

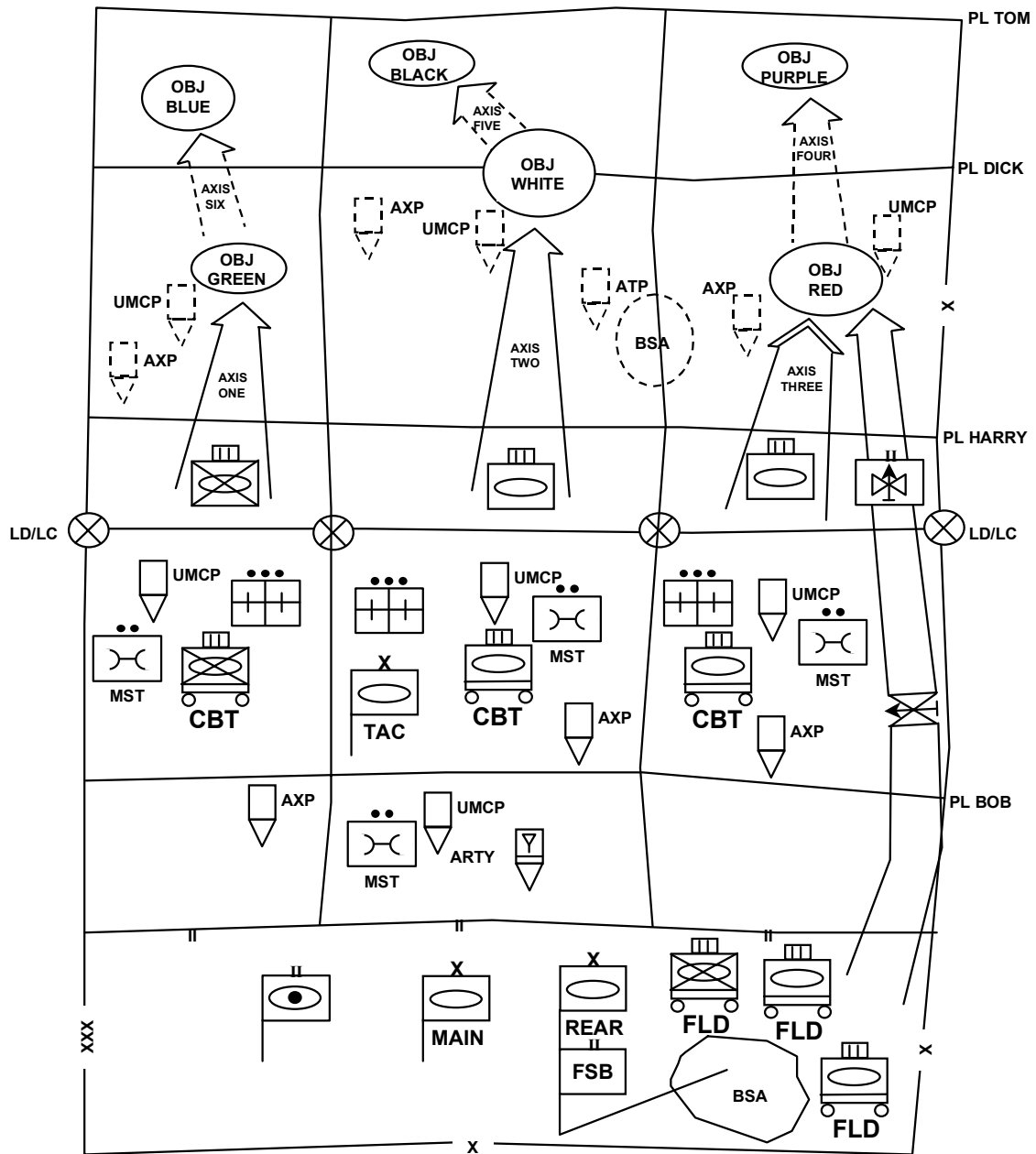


Figure 1.

1.6. SUPPORTING THE DEFENSE (see Figure 2)

1. The immediate purpose of the defense is to cause an enemy attack to fail, or in contrast to offensive operations, to break the momentum of the attack.

2. As in offensive operations, perhaps the most critical time in the defense is the preparation stage. General considerations in preparing for defensive operations include the following:

- Pre-position limited amounts of ammunition, POL, and barrier material in centrally located battle position in the forward area. Make plans to destroy those stocks if necessary.
- Resupply during limited visibility to reduce the chance of enemy interference.
- Plan to reorganize to reconstitute lost CSS capability. Identify personnel from the field to train as potential replacements to reestablish the lost capability.
- Use maintenance support teams in the UMCP to reduce the need to recover equipment to the brigade support area (BSA).
- Consider the additional transportation requirements for movement of Class IV barrier material, mines, and pre-positioned ammunition, plus the CSS requirements of additional engineer units assigned for preparation of the defense.
- In defensive operations, pre-position ammunition on occupied and prepared positions. However, plans must be made for the control of this ammunition.

CSS ASSETS IN THE DEFENSE

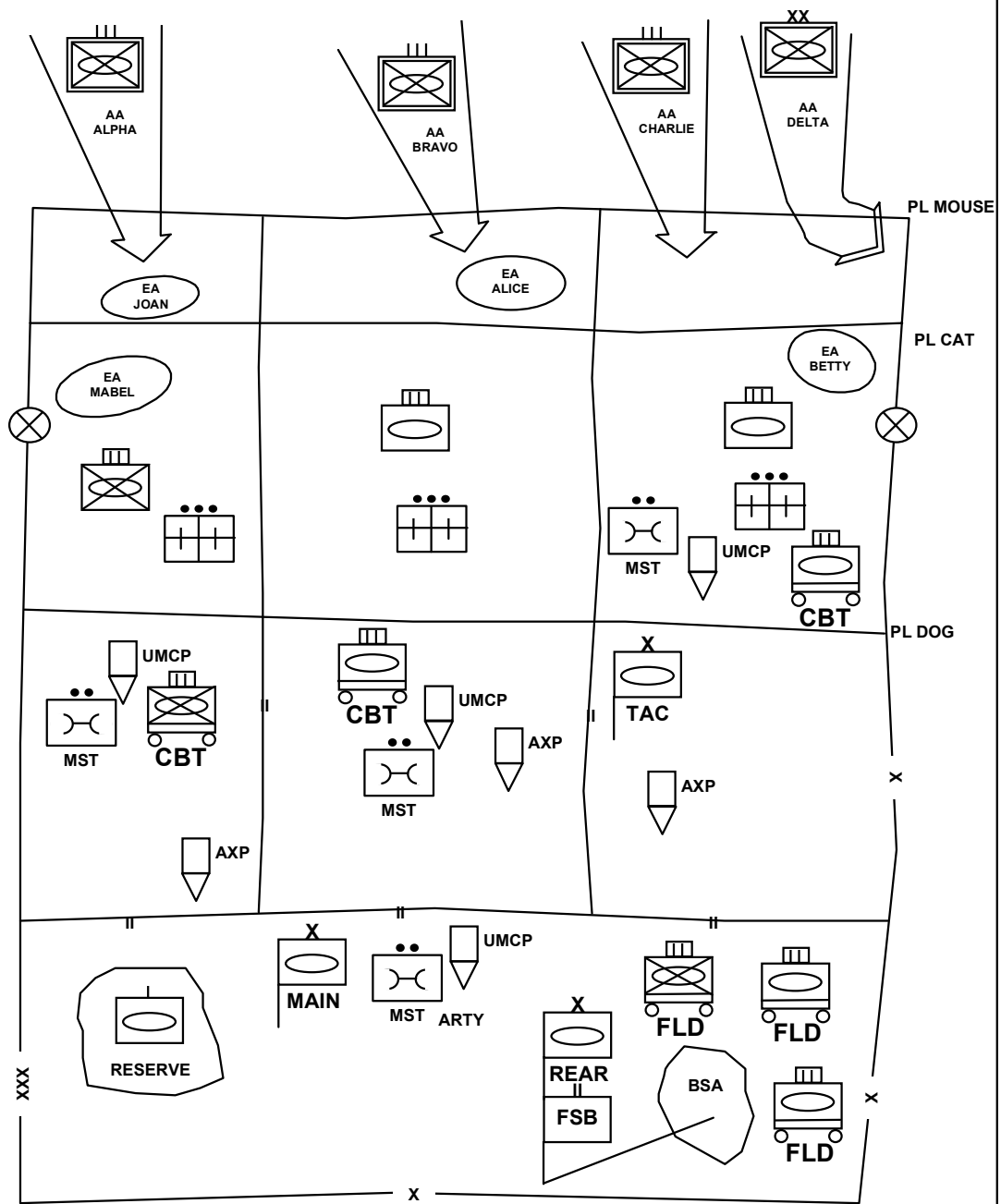


Figure 2.

1-7. CONTINUOUS SUPPORT

1. CSS elements conduct sustainment operations continuously; when maneuver companies are not fighting, task force CSS elements take advantage of the lull to prepare elements for the next operation.
2. Maintenance, repair work, and normal services are done whenever the opportunity exists. Repairing damaged equipment and returning it to the fight requires early diagnosis and identification of faults and is done in advance.
3. Emergency resupply is conducted when needed, but routine resupply is usually conducted at night. Vulnerability and limited cross-country mobility of CSS vehicles dictate that logistics packages (LOGPACs) use existing roads and night.
4. Continuous CSS operations require careful personnel management. Routine details, perimeter guard, and operator maintenance use support personnel time not spent on the road. A carefully planned and strictly enforced rest-work schedule or sleep plan is necessary to ensure continuous capability.

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ANALYSIS AND PERSONNEL/LOGISTICS ESTIMATES

2-1. GENERAL

The mission analysis process and personnel/logistics estimate are logical and systematic processes staff officers use to analyze the influence CSS factors have on a contemplated course of action (COA). This chapter is designed to assist logistic staff planners in preparing a mission analysis and personnel/logistics estimate.

Mission analysis considerations feed information into the estimate process. The estimates are as thorough as time permits. At division level, estimates are not normally written. At echelons above division, the estimate is written and follows the format outlined on the following pages. Personnel/logistics staff officers coordinate with other staff officers when preparing their estimates. They may incorporate material from other staff estimates, but they are still responsible for the validity of all data included in their estimate.

Personnel/logistics estimates are kept current. As factors that influence operations change, new facts are developed and assumptions become facts or become invalid. The estimates are an integral part of any commander's decisionmaking process. The following CSS mission analysis considerations and personnel/logistics estimates contain guidance and information for completing the estimate process.

2-2. CSS MISSION ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a methodology for logistics planners as they go through the decision-making process. As part of the process, the five basic questions logistics planners and operators should always be able to answer are:

- Where are we on the battlefield?
- Why are we here?
- How do we support from here?
- How do we get support from here?
- When, to where, and in what sequence do we displace to ensure continuous operations?

This methodology is based on the customer and the customer's needs. In short, there are five areas that must be addressed: **requirement, capability, shortfall, analysis, and solution model**. This methodology can be used throughout the decision-making process. The level of detail at which each question can be answered is a reflection of the planner's position and organization. The intent is that the major Army command (MACOM) (corps, division, etc.) staff officer tells the support command **what** the mission is, not **how** to do it.

Requirements

1. What method is used to determine logistics requirements (for example, personnel density, equipment density, planning factors, operating tempo (OPTEMPO), combination, etc.)?
2. What are the sources of the requirements determination calculations (for example, Operations Logistics Planner (OPLOGPLN), the *CSS Battle Book*, historical data, etc.)?
3. What is your customer list for this requirement and will it change during the operation?

4. Identify implied logistics tasks based on the tactical plan.
 - What are the ramifications of river crossings, pauses, deep attacks, etc.?
5. Is there an nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) threat?
6. What do you need?
7. How long will you need it?
8. Where do you need it?
9. What do you need to put it there (for example, fuel bladders/bags, rough-terrain container handlers, forklifts, cranes, etc.)?
10. How will you get it there?
11. When do you need it there?
 - How long will it take to get it there?
12. How soon will it be available to move there?
 - Where is it coming from?
 - What do you need to do with it before moving it where you need it? (For example, does it have to be containerized, broken down, segregated, separated, disassembled, configured, or reconfigured before movement?)
 - How long will that take?
 - What are the requirements for that?
13. Does it have to move again after it gets there? (For example, is it a general support (GS)-GS transaction? GS-direct support (DS)? DS-DS? DS-user?)
 - Who will move it from there?
14. What are the competing demands for this requirement?
15. What is required to off-load it when it gets there?
16. Does anything need to be done with it once it gets there? (For example, does it have to be unpacked, assembled, etc.?)
17. What has to be done to move it once it is there?
18. Does this requirement have special employment considerations (for example, require a large, level area of land or a fresh water source; be located near an main supply route (MSR); need refrigeration; require dedicated transportation; etc.)?
19. How often will the commodity, supply, or service be required?

- How often must it be replenished?

20. Does the requirement have preparatory activities (for example, engineers to berm a bag farm, airfield matting for forward aiming and refueling points (FARPs), or road and pad construction for a corps storage area (CSA))?

- What is the expected duration of the required preparation?
- How do you request the preparation and who approves it? (For example, engineer work has to be approved through channels.)
- What support is required for the preparatory activities?
- Are there options?

Capabilities

1. What available units can fulfill the requirement?
2. What is the basis of allocation for the unit that has the necessary capability? (For example, is its basis of allocation one per corps or division, or is it based on supported populations or expected equipment densities?)
3. Is more than one unit required to provide the capability? [For example, the POL supply company is usually employed with the medium truck company (POL).]
4. What are the overall receipt, storage, and issue requirements for my area of support for this particular commodity, supply, or service?
5. Are receipts and issues exclusive capabilities? (For example, can a unit receive, store, *and* issue so much of a particular commodity, or can it only receive *or* store *or* issue *or* re-warehouse so much of a particular commodity?)
6. Will this capability be used to weight the battle logistically?
7. What is the total short tons (STON)/gallon/other distribution capability by mode? Line-haul? Local-haul? Other?
 - What distribution planning factors were used?
8. How many locations require this capability?
9. Are any units with this capability already committed?
10. Are any units with this capability due in? When?
11. Do units depend on other units to function? (For example, to perform their missions, some mode transportation units must bring cargo to a cargo transfer company.)
12. Can a unit deploy elements (sections or platoons) to place the capability where it is required?
13. Does the unit have unique management/employment considerations?

Comparison/Shortfall

1. If there is no shortfall, go to the *analysis* portion of this methodology.
2. Which requirements exceed capabilities?
3. For requirements that exceed capabilities, is it overall or in a particular area, region, or time?
4. How much is the shortfall in terms of units of measurement (STON, gallons, square feet)?
5. What does the shortfall equate to in terms of days of supply (DOS)?
6. At what point in the battle is the requirement expected to exceed the capability?
7. What is the type of shortfall? Is it a supply availability shortfall, a resource (equipment, materials handling equipment (MHE), personnel, facilities, man-hours, etc.) shortfall, or a distribution shortfall?

Analysis

The analysis process has to occur for all support operations; even if there is no shortfall. The logistics planner has to determine how to support the operation.

1. What is the earliest the support operation can begin?
2. What is the latest the support operation can begin?
3. Is it better to be early or late?
4. What is the purpose of the support? (For example, is the purpose to build stocks at GS, to sustain a force for a given period of time at DS, or to resupply a user?)
5. Will support be provided from a fixed location or from a forward logistics element?
6. What is the shortfall's significance?
7. What is the shortfall's potential impact?
8. What is the shortfall's expected duration?
9. What caused the shortfall (battle loss, time-phased force deployment sequence, etc.)?
10. If the shortfall is a *supply availability* shortfall, consider the following:
 - Is the shortfall only at this level or is it at higher levels as well?
 - Is it a result of higher commands' efforts and support priorities?
 - Is the supply available at other echelons and if so, where?
—How long will it take to get here?
 - Is there an acceptable alternative, a substitute, or an alternative source of supply?

11. If the shortfall is a *resource shortfall* (equipment, MHE, personnel, facilities, man-hours, etc.), consider the following:

- Can similar resources be diverted or obtained from somewhere else? (For example, a cargo transfer company can supplement a CSA with lift, given proper supervision and technical assistance.)
- Is host nation support a viable alternative? Contract? The logistics civil augmentation program?
- How specialized is the shortfall resource? (For example, it is easier to train an MA specialist than it is to train a doctor. It is easier to find an automotive mechanic than it is an M-1 fire control specialist.)
- Can a secondary military occupational specialty (MOS) be used?
- Does a sister service or coalition partner have the capability?

12. If the shortfall is a *distribution shortfall*, consider the following:

- Is the shortfall due to a lack of assets or to a time-distance problem?
- Does the shortfall capability require special handling or any special distribution requirements?
- Are there any alternative distribution modes?
- What are the alternative mode requirements? (For example, a pipeline requires continuous pump and hose/pipeline maintenance and engineer support to lay the pipeline, etc.)
- Are host nation distribution assets available?
- Are sister service/coalition assets available?

—Are they compatible? (For example, European and Southwest Asia (SWA) host nation fuel tankers are metric and require a coupler adapter to connect US tankers or bags.)

- Are there any airfields, field landing strips, or helipads near the requirement?

13. How will logistics capabilities be echeloned forward?

- Which units will be tasked to establish forward logistics bases?

Solutions

1. Determine the most workable solutions based on analysis.
2. Integrate with other support operations and commodities.

To put this methodology into context, there must be some continuity between the tactical decision-making process and the logistic planning process. Each of the model's categories (requirements, capabilities, shortfalls, analyses, and solutions) must have any associated, necessary, and valid assumptions stated up front.

2-3. FORMAT AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PERSONNEL ESTIMATE

The G1/S1 prepares the personnel estimate, which is an analysis of how all human resources and personnel factors impact soldier and unit effectiveness during each phase of an operation. It includes a current overall personnel status of the organization, its subordinate units, and any attached or supporting elements. The following format is per FM 101-5, *Staff Operations*.

(Classification)

Headquarters
Place
Date, time, and zone
Msg ref no.

PERSONNEL (PERS) ESTIMATE NO

References: Maps, charts, or other documents.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Estimate:

1. MISSION

This paragraph lists the command's restated mission.

2. SITUATION AND CONSIDERATIONS

a. Characteristics of the Area of Operations.

(1) Weather. Describe effects.

(2) Terrain. Describe effects.

(3) Other pertinent facts.

b. Enemy Forces. Enemy dispositions, composition, strength, capabilities, and COAs as they affect specific staff areas of concern.

c. Friendly Forces.

(1) Friendly COAs.

(2) Current personnel situation. Show the status in this subparagraph under the appropriate subheadings. At higher levels of command, detail information in a summary with a reference to an annex to the estimate. Subparagraphs include:

(a) Unit strength. Indicate authorized, assigned, and attached strengths. Include the effects of deployability, losses (combat or noncombat), critical military occupational specialties (MOSs) and skill shortages, projections (gains and losses), and any local situations affecting strength; for example, restrictions on the number of soldiers allowed in an area by treaty.

(b) Other personnel. Indicate personnel, other than unit soldiers, whose presence affects the unit mission. Include EPWs, augmentees (non-US forces), civilian internees and detainees, Department of the Army (DA) civilians, civilian contractors, and others, depending on local circumstances.

(c) Soldier services. In this paragraph, include:

- Administrative services (pay, orders, evaluation reports, decorations and awards, reenlistments, eliminations, separations, promotions, assignments, transfers, personal affairs, leaves, and passes).
- Combat health support (CHS) (field medical support, disease, mental health, and other services).
- Health care (medical, dental, entitlements, eligibility, and physical fitness).
- Support services (transportation, commissary, PX, clothing, laundry, legal, spiritual, law and order, and so forth).
- Personnel development (education and professional development).
- Community relations.
- Morale support activities (Army Community Service libraries, community centers, clubs, movies, and Post Office).
- Family member assistance planning.

(d) Duty conditions. Include:

- Work facilities (location and quality).
- Work requirements (impact of frequency and length of field duty and rotation between remote and nonremote duty locations).
- Equipment (adequacy).

(e) Human potential. Indicate factors affecting the stability and human potential of individual soldiers, teams, and crews to accomplish the mission. Consider, but do not limit yourself to, such factors as turbulence and turnover, experience, operating tempo, personnel tempo, personal problems, individual stress, status of crews, and MOS mismatch within the unit.

(f) Organizational climate. Indicate factors affecting personnel readiness. Include communications effectiveness within the chain of command, performance and discipline standards, incentives, drug and alcohol abuse standards, counseling, human relations, supervision, planning, ethics, and organizational stress.

(g) Commitment. Indicate the relative strength of the soldier's identification and involvement with the unit. Also note his morale, motivations, confidence, and trust.

(h) Cohesion. Indicate factors that unite and commit soldiers to accomplish the mission such as esprit and teamwork.

(3) Status of other areas affecting personnel.

(a) Civil-military operations (CMO) situation. Information for this subparagraph comes from the CMO officer. Include present dispositions of civil affairs (CA) units and installations that affect

the personnel situation. Show any projected developments within the CMO field that might influence personnel operations.

(b) Medical evacuation and hospitalization.

(c) Present disposition of forces. Describe the effects.

(4) Comparison of requirements versus capabilities. Compare each element that affects personnel. Determine whether there is a shortfall or excess. If a shortfall exists, discuss ways to overcome it.

(5) Key considerations for COA supportability. List your evaluative criteria.

d. Assumptions. Until specific planning guidance from the commander becomes available, you may need assumptions for initiating planning or preparing the estimate. Modify assumptions as factual data becomes available.

3. ANALYSIS

For each COA, analyze personnel factors affecting each subheading in paragraph 2e indicating problem areas, trends, and deficiencies that might affect troop readiness.

4. COMPARISON

a. Evaluate deficiencies from a personnel standpoint. List advantages and disadvantages, if any, to accomplishing the mission.

b. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each COA under consideration. Include methods of overcoming deficiencies or modifications required in each COA.

5. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

a. Indicate whether you have personnel to support the mission (in paragraph 1).

b. Indicate which COAs you can best support from the personnel viewpoint.

c. List major personnel deficiencies the commander must consider. Include specific recommendations concerning methods of eliminating or reducing the effect of these deficiencies.

/s/ _____
(Personnel Officer—G1)

ANNEXES: (as required)

(Classification)

2-4. FORMAT AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LOGISTICS ESTIMATE

~~CGSC/ST101-6/C2/JUL01~~

The G4 prepares the logistics estimate, which provides an accurate and current assessment of the CSS situation of the organization, its subordinate units, and any attached or supporting elements. The logistics estimate is an analysis of how service support factors can affect mission accomplishment. It contains the G4's (S4's) conclusions and recommendations about the feasibility of supporting major operational and tactical missions. This estimate includes how the functional areas of supply, transportation, services, maintenance, labor, facilities, and construction affect various COAs.

(Classification)

Headquarters
Place
Date, time, and zone
Msg ref no.

LOGISTICS (LOG) ESTIMATE NO

References: Maps, charts, or other documents.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Estimate:

1. MISSION

This paragraph lists the command's restated mission.

2. SITUATION AND CONSIDERATIONS

a. Characteristics of the Area of Operations.

(1) Weather. Describe effects.

(2) Terrain. Describe effects.

(3) Other pertinent facts.

b. Enemy Forces. Enemy dispositions, composition, strength, capabilities, and COAs as they affect specific staff areas of concern.

c. Friendly Forces.

(1) Friendly COAs.

(2) CSS situation. This subparagraph should reflect the current status. (Use appropriate subheadings.) In the case of detailed information at higher levels of command, a summary may appear under the subheading with reference to an annex to the estimate. You may use an overlay to show all CSS units and installations, current and proposed. Include current status, capability, and any enhanced or reduced capability attached, detached, or supporting units may cause.

(a) Maintenance. Provide a general statement about the present capability [such as repair time factors, posture of maintenance units, some reference to class VII and class IX status if it affects

maintenance capability, status of class VII end items (such as repair parts, vans, wreckers) that may affect maintenance, and so forth].

(b) Supply. Provide overall status of controlled items and POL allocations, including pertinent comments on resupply availability and so forth. Provide information under subheadings of classes of supply; list them in the most meaningful measure [days of supply (DOS), total line items, equipment shortages—class VII] by unit.

(c) Services. Provide present status; include both capabilities and problems.

(d) Transportation. Provide present capabilities of mode-operating units to support transportation requirements. Detail adequacy of routes, facilities, and terminals to support distribution requirements. Discuss capability of movement control and battlefield circulation control (BCC) to provide in-transit visibility of movements and to assure sustained flow. Address time and distance factors that would influence the capability to provide support at the right place and time. Consider factors such as facilities and terminals, airlift/drop, and intransit visibility.

(e) Labor. Provide present situation, status, restrictions on use of civilians, and so forth.

(f) Facilities and construction. Provide availability of host nation facilities to serve as headquarters and support facilities. Provide status of construction to upgrade existing facilities and create facilities where needed.

(g) Combat health support (CHS). Provide present status of medical treatment and evacuation resources, projected location of patient-collecting points and ambulance exchange points (AXPs), and status of combat health logistics (including blood, medical regulating, and any anticipated increase in casualty rates or EPW workloads).

(h) EPW operations. Provide facilities, construction, and sustainment functions.

(i) Other factors that may adversely affect CSS operations such as refugee/humanitarian relief operations and support to United Nations (UN), nongovernmental organization (NGO), or private volunteer organization (PVO) operations.

(3) Status of other areas affecting CSS.

(a) CMO situation. Information for this subparagraph comes from the CMO officer. Include present dispositions of CA units and installations that affect the personnel situation. Show any projected developments within the CMO field that might influence personnel operations.

(b) Personnel situation. Include information you obtain from the personnel officer. Include total strength; strengths of units; and factors for casualties, replacements, hospital returnees, and so forth. Present dispositions of personnel and administration units and installations that would affect the CSS situation. Show any projected developments within the personnel field likely to influence CSS operations.

(c) Present disposition of forces. Describe the effects.

(4) Comparison of requirements versus capabilities. Show comparison for each element affecting personnel. Determine whether a shortfall or excess capability exists. If a shortfall exists, discuss ways to overcome it.

(5) Key considerations for COA supportability. List your evaluative criteria.

d. Assumptions. Until the commander provides specific planning guidance, you may need assumptions for initiating planning or for preparing the estimate. Modify assumptions as factual data becomes available.

3. ANALYSIS

Analyze all CSS factors for each subheading (paragraph 2e) for each COA, indicating problems and deficiencies. This paragraph, and any subparagraphs, should contain narrative analysis statements explaining mathematical calculations and applied logic. (Mathematical calculations you perform to assess status of any class of supply, maintenance attrition rates, tonnage lift capacity, and so forth, are solely a means to obtain information for full analysis.) The result of your analysis for subheadings for each COA should provide both CSS and tactical impact.

a. Sufficiency of Area. Determine if the area under control will be adequate for CSS operations. Will it be cleared of enemy units? Will other units be sharing the same area (units passing through one another)? Will boundaries remain unchanged?

b. Materiel and Services. Include the following subparagraphs if appropriate:

- (1) Maintenance
- (2) Transportation
- (3) Supply
- (4) Combat Health Support
- (5) Field Services
- (6) EOD
- (7) Human Resources Support
- (8) Financial Management
- (9) Religious
- (10) Legal and Band
- (11) Contract Services
- (12) Other

4. COMPARISON

a. Evaluate CSS deficiencies. List the advantages and disadvantages of accomplishing the mission.

b. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each COA you consider. Include methods of overcoming any deficiencies or modifications each COA requires.

5. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

CGSC/ST101-6/C2/JUL01

- a. Indicate which COA or COAs CSS can best support.
- b. List the major CSS deficiencies the commander must consider. Include specific recommendations concerning the methods of eliminating or reducing the effect of these deficiencies.

/s/ _____
Combat Service Support Officer—G4

ANNEXES: (as required)

(Classification)

CHAPTER 3

THE SUPPORT CONCEPT (PARAGRAPH 4a) AND CSS OVERLAY

3-1. GENERAL

After the commander selects a specific COA, the staff communicates this decision by publishing the operation plan/operation order (OPLAN/OPORD). The G4, with input from the other logistic staff elements (G1, G5, surgeon, finance and personnel officers, and the support command), will prepare paragraph 4 of the plan. This paragraph contains CSS information as follows:

a. Paragraph 4a is the support concept. This concise, but comprehensive, paragraph tells the maneuver commander and his primary staff those critical or unusual logistic actions that will occur by phase or before, during, and after the battle to support the concept of the operation.

b. Additional subparagraphs can be used to provide more detailed CSS information by functional area. Usually, these subparagraphs are omitted, and this detailed information is published as part of the service support annex to the plan. The G4 prepares this order with input from the other logistic staff elements.

The G4 can also prepare a CSS overlay to show supported units' supply route locations and supporting logistic organizations. Finally, routine, doctrinal, or constant information is incorporated into the unit tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP) to avoid repetition.

3-2. DEVELOPMENTAL GUIDELINES

a. **General rules for paragraph 4a.**

- (1) Use language that is clear, concise, and comprehensive. Avoid technical terminology.
- (2) Focus on what the non-CSS commander needs to know about how the operation will be sustained. This makes paragraph 4a the logistic equivalent to the concept of the operation.
- (3) Consider the CSS functions in the context of actions by phase of an operation or, before, during, and after the operation. The operative term is *consider*. The intent is not to address each function unless it is critical or unusual. The support concept is organized into a framework based on operational phasing, or presented as before, during, and after operations format.
- (4) The support concept establishes priorities of support by phase or before, during, and after the operation. The commander at each level establishes these priorities in his intent statement (e.g., main effort) and in the concept of the operation (paragraph 3). This could include prioritizing such things as personnel replacements; maintenance and evacuation, by unit and by system (aviation and surface systems would be given separate priorities); fuel and/or ammunition; road network use by unit and/or commodity; and any resource subject to competing demands or constraints.
- (5) Synchronize the support concept with the concept of the operation.
- (6) Formations comprised of units that are not part of the same organization or don't have habitual relationships may not share a common TSOP and may require a more lengthy support concept. Conversely, the more comprehensive the TSOP, the briefer the support concept.

(7) The more complex the operation (a multiphased operation or operations larger formations conduct), the more critical the CSS synchronization.

(8) Routine, doctrinal, or constant information **is not** included in the support concept. It is incorporated into the unit TSOP.

(9) Detailed and numerical data relevant to the operation, and of primary interest to unit logistic personnel, may be in another subparagraph of 4 or in the service support annex.

(10) It is important to understand the next higher commander's support priorities and where your particular unit fits into those priorities.

b. CSS planners need to review the support concept and ensure it meets the commander's needs. There are several basic questions the CSS planner should ask:

(1) Is the support concept easily understood, and is it comprehensive and concise?

(2) Does it provide a visualization (word picture) of the overall support concept?

(3) Is the support concept synchronized with and does it support the concept of the operation (paragraph 3)?

(4) Does it consider, and address as required, the CSS functions by phase of an operation or in the context of before, during, and after?

(5) Does it establish priorities of support by phase and do these priorities correlate with the priorities established in the commander's intent, paragraph 3, and other directives from higher?

(6) Is it written for the non-CSS commanders and their primary staffs and focused for supported units?

(7) Does it address all critical, non-SOP, or unusual aspects of support?

(8) Does it apply to ST 3-0 CSS characteristics?

3-3. SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPING THE SUPPORT CONCEPT

a. The logistician actively participating in the decisionmaking process facilitates the support concept's development. Specifically, during mission analysis, the CSS planner determines the units' current materiel and personnel posture before the operation begins. This, with the commander's priorities, determines which units and items of equipment should receive priority before the operation.

b. The wargaming and quantitative analysis portions of COA analysis highlight critical and/or unusual logistic requirements and determine support priorities during each phase of the operation. By its very nature, wargaming facilitates logistic synchronization with the concept of the operation.

c. There are numerous other information sources for the support concept. These include:

(1) Commander's guidance and intent.

(2) Concept of the operation.

(3) Higher HQ support concept, service support order or plan (if applicable), and CSS over-lay.

- (4) Maneuver control system screens and/or other locally generated status charts.
- (5) Lessons learned data and historical perspectives to view how others successfully, or unsuccessfully, supported other similar operations.
- (6) The unit's battle book.

3-4. CONSIDERATIONS UNDER EACH CSS FUNCTION

The areas of consideration listed below *are not intended as an all-encompassing checklist and may not always be applicable*. They are intended, rather, as a point of departure for CSS planners developing a support concept. Although the items are considered, they are not necessarily addressed in the support concept unless they are critical, non-SOP, or unusual.

a. Items for overall consideration:

- (1) Support boundaries, support areas, and support relationships.
- (2) Priorities of routes/events (timing).
- (3) Support of attached or detached forces [cavalry, light infantry, covering force units, out-of-sector support, heavy/light force mixes, etc. (if required)].
- (4) CSS actions in assembly areas (AA), staging areas, and attack positions (if any).
- (5) Programmed locations and projected displacements of logistic support units and areas.
- (6) Support provided by/to higher or adjacent units or other unusual support arrangements; e.g., refuel on the move (ROM), caches, Army Special Operations Forces unique requirements, etc.
- (7) CSS actions that support security and/or deception plans and/or operations.
- (8) Foreign nation support and/or host nation support arrangements.
- (9) CSS task organization (CSS units' capability versus supported units' requirements).
- (10) Unusual and/or critical impact of weather, terrain, and security on CSS operations.
- (11) Unit reconstitution.
- (12) Special considerations for joint (sister service) or combined (allied) CSS operations.

b. Items to consider in each phase of the operation:

(1) **Maintenance:** Maintenance priorities (air, ground). Anticipated workload (battle damage and maintenance failure rates/projections). Battle, damage assessment, and repair (BDAR) procedures. Maintenance repair time lines. Controlled substitution or cannibalization procedures. MST employment. Locations/displacements of maintenance/repair part supply units. Support from other sources. Weapon system replacement operation (WSRO) procedures. Distribution methods for classes VII and IX. Evacuation procedures may include recovery procedures. Significant risks.

(2) **Transportation:** Transportation requirements (logistic versus tactical). Movement and route use priorities (units and/or commodities). Traffic control requirements. Transportation unit/asset dis-

placements. Throughput operations. Trailer transfer arrangements or cargo transfer/terminal operations. Alternate modes of transportation; e.g., rail, foreign nation support. Lines of communication (LOC) security. Supply routes. Route maintenance requirements (effects of weather, enemy, and engineer support). Mode selection, heavy-equipment transport (HET) priorities, and backhaul priorities. Support from sister services. Significant risks.

(3) **Supply:** Reconstitution and WSRO. Classes of supply I, II, III, III(P), IV, V, VI, VII, and IX (less VIII). Supply point or unit distribution methods. Support from other sources. Refugees. Quality of life of the soldier and his family. Current status (in vehicles and bulk carriers/storage). Bulk refueling procedures. Refuel on the move (ROM). FARP operations. Refuel assets. Systems capabilities. Fuel allocations. Displacement of fuel/refueling assets. Basic load status. Operational loads. Required supply rate (RSR) versus controlled supply rate (CSR). Forecasted requirements and ammunition prestocking arrangements. CSR suballocation. ATP, ASP, and CSA locations (only general locations, grids on the CSS overlay). Distribution methods. Combat-configured loads (CCLs). Emergency resupply procedures. Expenditure restrictions (e.g., no more than what percent of the CSR may be expended to support the covering force?). Monitoring and reporting requirements. Field storage requirements and missile maintenance.

(4) **Combat Health Support:** Projected casualties and their effect on combat readiness. Establishing or adjusting personnel and medical support priorities. Locations of medical treatment facilities. Evacuation procedures for killed in action (KIA)/wounded in action (WIA).

(5) **Field Services:** Location of Corps Field Service units and capabilities. Location of mortuary affairs personnel, aerial delivery units, clothing exchange, laundry, showers, textile repair, and food services.

(6) **Explosive Ordnance Disposal:** Location of EOD units and capabilities. Identifying procedures for neutralizing domestic or foreign conventional nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions and devices that present a threat to military operations and civilian facilities.

(7) **Human Resources Support:** Personnel services. EPW procedures. Friendly confinement requirements/procedures. Identifying personnel support to service members, their families, DA civilians, and contractors. Location of personnel accounting activities, casualty management, postal operations, and morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) facilities and equipment.

(8) **Financial Management Operations:** Location of financial services and resource management services.

(9) **Religious, Legal and Band Support:** Location of religious support operations, legal operations, and band support.

3-5. SUPPORT CONCEPT FORMAT

a. The support concept format is structured according to the war fighter's operational plan. The format below may use the "support by phase" methodology or the "before, during, and after operations" methodology. An example of the "support by phase" methodology is shown below and in appendixes C and D. The "before, during and after" methodology can be found at appendix E. It's critical that the support concept method used by the CSS planner match the operational concept. This ensures clarity and synchronization in planning.

b. The support concept's intent is not to "boilerplate" unnecessary information. Rather, it is to think through specifically applying logistics to the concept of the operation and crafting a word picture that non-CSS commanders and their primary staffs can easily understand.

c. While each of the CSS functions are considered under each phase of the operation, ***they should only be addressed if the support arrangement is critical, non-SOP, or unusual.***

d. Example support concepts for brigade, division, and corps are provided at appendixes C, D, and E. These are not related to any specific concept of operation but are provided to illustrate format and to provide a feel for support concepts at various levels.

* * * * *

(FORMAT)

4. SERVICE SUPPORT (Paragraph 4a)

a. Support Concept. Paragraph 4a will provide an overall view of the support concept. Its intent is to provide the non-CSS commanders and their primary staffs an image of how the operation will be logistically supported. If the information pertains to the entire operation, or if it pertains to more than one unit, include it in the introductory portion of paragraph 4a. Change it in the ensuing subparagraphs when needed. This could include:

- A brief synopsis of the support command mission.
- Support command headquarters and/or support area locations, including locations of next higher logistics bases if not clearly conveyed in the CSS overlay.
- The next higher level's support priorities and where the unit fits into those priorities.
- Priorities that remain unchanged throughout the operation.
- Units in the next higher CSS organization supporting the unit.
- Significant and/or unusual CSS issues that might impact the overall operation.
- The use of host nation support.
- Any significant sustainment risks.

(1) PHASE I (starts with "event" and ends with "event").

- Logistics focus.
- Priorities:
 - By unit.
 - For personnel replacements.
 - Maintenance and/or recovery and evacuation priorities (by unit and equipment type).
 - Movement.
 - By class of supply.
- Critical events or other pertinent information needed to communicate how logistics support will be conducted for the operation. Use the CSS functions for information to include in the support concept.

(2) PHASE II (starts with "event" and ends with "event"). If there are any differences or changes, state them in this paragraph.

- Logistics focus.
- Priorities:
 - By unit.

- For personnel replacements.
- Maintenance and/or recovery and evacuation priorities (by unit and equipment type).
- Movement.
- By class of supply.

- Critical events or other pertinent information needed to communicate how logistics support will be conducted for the operation. Use the CSS functions for information to include in the support concept.

- Critical decision points.

(3) **PHASES III, IV and V** (starts with “event” and ends with “event”). If there are any differences or changes from previous phases, state them here.

- Logistics focus.
- Priorities:
 - By unit.
 - For personnel replacements.
 - Maintenance and/or recovery and evacuation priorities (by unit and equipment type).
 - Movement.
 - By class of supply.
- Critical events or other pertinent information needed to communicate how logistics support will be conducted for the operation. Use the CSS functions for information to include in the support concept.
- Reconstitution (referenced in the last phase).
- WSRO (last phase)
- Preparing for future operations (last phase).

(4) Paragraphs 4b through 4e are normally more detailed and are included in the service support annex. They are not part of the support concept.

(5) Concept of support written before, during, and after format. Follow the same guidance as by phase.

* * * * *

3-6. BRIEFING THE SUPPORT CONCEPT

a. The logistician’s role in the overall OPLAN/OPORD briefing is to brief the support concept, but he must first understand the general concept of the operation and the commander’s intent. This briefing facilitates communicating the support concept to the commander and the subordinate commanders. The support concept briefing should address the critical, non-SOP, or unusual aspects of logistic support by phase of an operation by critical CSS functions. Doctrinal, usual, or SOP matters should not be addressed unless there is a deviation in support relationships or normal methods. The CSS planner briefs the support concept, working through the operation by phase. This briefing should go into greater detail than is laid out in the written support concept.

b. **Some rules of thumb for the support concept briefing are:**

(1) Tell commanders what they can expect from CSS and how many days or hours they can operate based on materiel readiness, quantities of supplies on hand, etc. Use common terms such as DOS or other terms that are meaningful to the commander. Avoid using technical terminology or SOP information.

(2) Address the “culminating point” from a logistic perspective.

(3) Avoid briefing the results of extensive number-crunching that is associated with the CSS estimate process.

(4) The briefer should not read a written product. Rather, using the CSS overlay (see appendix E) and appropriate visual aids, such as a support concept overview matrix (see appendix H), he should show the commander how the support concept is synchronized with and supports the concept of the operation.

(5) The briefing should include locations of critical logistic assets, headquarters, and events.

(6) Address priorities, shifts in priorities, problem areas and solutions, and critical events.

(7) Bottom line: The logistician must tell the commander what he needs to know.

c. Support concept briefing format.

(1) **Introduction** (overview of the support concept and orientation to the map, if required). Orientation to the map is not required if another briefer has done so previously. Do not assume the commander totally knows the terrain. Focus on locating critical CSS nodes, MSRs, etc.

(2) **Brief the support concept** starting with critical actions that must be accomplished in the first phase of the operation and concluding with critical actions to be accomplished in the last phase. This will prepare for future operations using the CSS functions as a guide.

(3) **Identify which units have priorities** for each critical CSS function (this should correlate with the commander’s priorities; e.g., main effort).

(4) **Identify the next higher echelon** unit providing support and/or backup support.

(5) **Identify any critical shortages/problem areas** for each CSS function and solution. For example, this can be supported, but . . . , or it can be done, but not without risk in. . . .

(6) **Identify any other CSS problem areas**, arrangements, special requirements, or any other critical aspects addressed elsewhere in the briefing.

3-7. THE CSS OVERLAY

a. The CSS overlay is a graphic representation of the tactical array of support areas and units. Ideally, it accompanies copies of the OPLAN and/or OPORD distributed to subordinate HQ and is used as a graphic backdrop to the support concept briefing.

b. The CSS overlay should include (as a minimum):

- Locations of current and proposed support areas.
- Boundaries for CSS responsibilities.
- MSRs.
- Locations of major HQ.
- Locations of CSS installations and units.

- Locations of critical resources (potable water, maintenance collection points, ATPs, mortuary affairs (MA) collection points, ambulance exchange points (AXPs), etc.).

c. The CSS overlay will not only depict the tactical array of CSS units/nodes, but it is also an integral part of the overall OPLAN/OPORD graphics and must be synchronized with the operations overlays.

(1) **The BRIGADE CSS overlay would include (as a minimum):**

- The BSA location and, using type unit symbols, the CSS units and HQ located therein.
- Locations of alternate/proposed BSAs.
- Locations of Forward Logistics Elements (FLEs)
- The supply routes from the BSA to the logistic release points and/or maintenance collection points.
- The MSR from the division support area (DSA) to the BSA.

NOTE: A sample brigade CSS overlay is at Appendix F.

(2) **The DIVISION CSS overlay would include (as a minimum):**

- The DSA location and using type unit symbols, the CSS units and HQ contained therein, whether they are divisional or nondivisional.
- Locations of alternate and/or proposed DSAs.
- The MSRs from the corps rear area to the DSA and from the DSA to each BSA.

NOTE: A sample division CSS overlay is at Appendix G.

(3) **The CORPS CSS overlay** may have to encompass the entire corps area of operation (AO) as well as a part of the communication zone (COMMZ) and, as a minimum, would depict:

- The logistic support areas (LSAs) and, using type unit symbols, the CSS units and HQ located therein, and the locations of any other critical CSS nodes not located in an LSA.
- The MSRs leading into the corps rear area from the COMMZ and the MSRs leading from the corps rear area to each DSA (or, as a minimum, to the division rear boundary) and to other critical logistic nodes.
- Locations of alternate and/or proposed LSAs.
- Locations of corps CSS units operating forward of the divisional rear boundaries.

NOTE: A sample corps CSS overlay is at Appendix H.

3-8. THE CSS MATRIX

a. The oral support concept briefing will allow the commander and his subordinates to visualize how the operation will be logistically sustained. The CSS planners' oral briefing, using the CSS overlay, is useful in communicating the support concept to the commander. In addition, a **support concept matrix (see example matrix at Appendix I)** can be used to make complex logistic concepts more easily understood. The matrix can complement the briefing.

b. The matrix's design is aligned with the support concept format. The logistic functions are in the "by phase" context. The matrix can also be modified to reflect before, during and after phases. The matrix will highlight those critical aspects of each CSS function. It can also depict other critical information such as priorities, shifts in priorities, problem areas, critical events, and other critical action. Again, the matrix is not intended to stand alone or to replace the support concept briefing. It should complement and supplement the support concept briefing.

CHAPTER 4

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CSS) PLANNING AND CONSUMPTION DATA

4-1. GENERAL

The following logistic planning information, data, and procedures represent logistics problems and data developed by CGSOC DLRO instructors and used information contained in current staff planning manuals, data from OPLOG Planner 2000, and the ALMC Support Operations Handbook. While the data included in the chapter is based on current operational planning factors, this information is designed for instructional use and should not be used as a basis for planning actual combat operations. Actual operations planning must consider the particular circumstances, organization, and historical planning and/or usage factors.

4-2. GENERAL SUPPLY PLANNING (Classes I, II, III(p), IV, Mail, Water)

a. General Supply Planning Data.

Class of Supply	Planning Factors
Class I	
I (MRE)	1.89 lb per meal M-M-M ration cycle = $1.89 \times 3 = 5.67$ pounds per person/per day (PPD)
II	Southwest Asia (SWA) = 1.600 PPD; Northeast Asia (NEA) = 2.20 PPD
III(p)	0.51 PPD
IV	NEA = 9.92 PPD Construction (Con) = 3.67 Barrier (Bar) = 6.25 SWA = 8.09 SWA Construction = 3.80 SWA Barrier = 4.29
VI (after D+60)	1.1 PPD Temperate 1.3 PPD Tropic / Arid 1.0 PPD Arctic
Mail	1.34 = PPD
Water	Universal Unit - Tropic 7.51 - Arid 7.71 - Temperate 6.01 - Cold 6.51

b. Stockage Objectives (Expressed in Days of Supply DOS).

Class	DS	GS
I	3	7
II	3	7
III (pkg)	3	7
III (bulk)	1	3
IV	2	4
V	3	7
VI	3	7
VII	1-day battle loss	
VIII	3	10
IX	15	30

Note: Numbers are for planning only. DS / GS stockage objectives are primarily based on METT-TC.

c. Class I Transportation Planning Factors (MREs).

Meals Per Case	12
Cases per Pallet	48
Weight Per Case	22.7 LB
Weight Per Pallet	1089 LB
Pallet Size	40" by 48" by 39"
	Pallets/Meals
5 TON Trucks	4/ 2,304
Gateup/down	6/ 3,456
HEMTT	8/ 4,608
30 FT M871	14/ 8,064
40 FT M 872	18/ 10,368

d. Class I Transportation Planning Factors (UGRs).

Servings Per Module	50
Modules Per Pallet	8 (400 servings)
Weight Per Module	128 LB avg
Weight Per Pallet	1020 LB
Pallet Size	40" by 48" by 40"
	Pallets/Meals
5 TON Trucks	4/ 1,600
Gateup/Down	6/ 2,400
HEMTT	8/ 3,200
30 FT M871	14/ 5,600
40 FT M872	18/ 7,200

e. Characteristics of Health and Comfort Packages (Class I).

(Packaging Requirements)

Item	Contents per case	*WT per case	Volume cu ft per case	WT per meal	Calories per meal
HCP I (8970-01-368-9154)	14 personal hygiene items that support males and females and 24 supplemental items	58	3.1		Supports 10 individuals for 30 days
HCP II (8970-01-368-9155)	9 female unique personal hygiene items and 5 supplemental items	20	1.9		Supports 10 individuals for 30 days

*Weights in pounds.

f. Barbed Wire and Concertina Obstacle Data.

Materials	Weight (KG)	Length (M)
Barbed wire reel	41.5	400
Bobbin	3.5 - 4.0	30
Barbed tape dispenser	0.77	0.45
Standard barbed tape concertina	14.5	300
Standard barbed wire concertina	14	15.2
General purpose barbed tape	25.4	15.2
Obstacle, Vehicular	117.9	140
U shaped pickets		
Long	4.5	1.5
Medium	2.7	0.81
Short	1.8	0.61

g. Material Requirements for 300-Meter Sections.

Types of Entanglement	Pickets			Reels of Barbed Wire	Rolls of Concertina
	Long	Med	Short		
Double-apron, 4 and 2-pace	100		200	15-16	
Double-apron, 6 and 3-pace	66		132	15-17	
High wire (less guy wires)	198			19-21	
Low wires 4 and 2 pace		100	200	11	
4-strand fence	100		2	6-7	
Triple standard concertina	160		4	3	59
Triple barbed tape concertina	160		4	3	59

h. Water. Below depicts water production assets, allocation of water assets, and consumption factors.

Water Production Assets

Water System	Owning Unit	# O/H	Characteristics
Forward Area Water Point Supply System (FAWPSS)	Divisional MSB	3	Each FAWPSS has six 500 gallon collapsible bags, for a total capacity of 3,000 gallons - Total division capacity is 9,000 gallons.
Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU)	Divisional MSB	10	- Normally 2 as augmentation to each FSB. - Each ROWPU comes with three 3,000 gallon collapsible fabric tanks. - Maximum production is 600 gallons/hour. - Total divisional water production capability is 120k gal/day (assumes 20hr/day). - Fresh water. 80,000 gal/day salt/brackish water.
Semitrailer Mounted Fabric Tank	Divisional MSB	2	3000 gal (30 ft) and 5000 gal (40ft) removable fabric tank mounted on an M871 (3,000 gal) or M872 (5,000 gal) trailer. The SMFT is moved either completely empty or full.

Allocation of Water Assets (Base TOE)

Type Unit	ROWPU	FAWPSS	SMFT*
Heavy Division	10	3	2
Airborne	8	3	2
Air Assault	8	3	0
Light Infantry	6	5	3**
ACR	4	2	0

*All SMFTs in the division will be moved on M871 trailers (3k bag).

**Trailers not dedicated to move bags.

Standard Universal Unit Level Gal/Man/Day Water Consumption Factors

Universal unit level water is required by all Army units, regardless of their location in the theater. Water for drinking, personal hygiene, and field feeding must be potable. At a minimum, water for heat injury treatment must be disinfected and should be potable. Water for vehicle maintenance operations must be fresh, but does not have to be potable.

	Tropic	Arid	Temperate	Cold
Universal Unit	7.51	7.71	6.01	6.51
Level I and II Medical	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Central Hygiene, shower & laundry	2.05*	2.05**	2.05*	2.05*
Level III and IV Medical	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Mortuary Affairs Operations	0.01*	0.01	0.01	0.01*
Engineer Operations	1.20*	1.20	1.20*	1.20*
Aircraft Maintenance Operations	0.20*	0.02	0.02*	0.20*
Potable Water Planning Factors	8.75	12.41	7.25	7.75
Nonpotable water planing factors	3.46	0.00	3.46	3.46
10% loss factor (potable)	0.88	1.24	0.73	0.78
Total Theater (potable and nonpotable)	13.09	13.65	11.44	11.99

* Nonpotable

** Contracted at Echelons above Corps (EAC)—Army provides water.

i. Calculating General Supply Requirements. Calculate the general supply requirements (Classes I, II, III(P), IV, mail, and water) for a mechanized division for one day. The ration cycle is M-M-M. Health and comfort packs (HCP1 and HCP2) are not to be issued with rations. Use the Northeast Asia consumption planning factors operating within a temperate environment. The division troop strength is 17,342. NOTE: Use the general supply formula: General Supply Requirement = unit strength x Planning factor. Refer to the General Supplies Planning Data (paragraph 4-2a) on page 4-1.

Class of Supply	Troop Strength	Planning Factor (See General Supplies Planning Factors below)	Total lbs per day (water = gal) (Troops x factor)	Total STONs per day (total /2000)
I	17,342	5.67	98,329	49.2
II	17,342	2.2	38,152	19.1
III(P)	17,342	.51	8,844	4.4
IV	17,342	9.92	172,033	86
Mail	17,342	1.34	23,238	11.6
Water	17,342	6.01	104,225	
Total				170.3

4-3. FUEL PLANNING (Class III Bulk).

**a. Class III Bulk Consumption factors for both LCD/AOE and Force XXI Units (NEA/MTW).
LCD/AOE Unit Class III(b) Consumption Data**

SRC	Unit	JP-8*	MOGAS**	Total	Auth Pers
01300A700	Aviation brigade, hvy div	86,583	2,395	88,978	1572
01385A200	Attack hel bn (AH-64)	19,667	639	20,306	331
01400A300	Aviation brigade, corps	287,593	9,501	297,094	3785
05335L000	Engr bn, hvy div	20,608	593	21,201	443
06365L100	FA bn, 155 SP, hvy div	13,806	660	14,466	563
06398L000	FA btry, MLRS	3,298	96	3,394	123
06395F000	FA bn, MLRS	11,120	576	11,696	497
07245L400	Infantry battalion (mech)	10,614	540	11,154	701
07400L100	Separate infantry brigade	24,224	3,909	28,133	3745
17285L200	Division cavalry sqdn, hvy div	32,168	716	32,884	756
17375L000	Tank battalion (hvy div)	42,985	582	43,567	604
17440L100	Armored cavalry regt	192,307	6,180	198,487	4861
44175L500	ADA bn, hvy div	7,389	791	8,180	610
44177A000	ADA btry (SFV/MANPADS)	1,462	159	1,621	104
57000L000	**Airborne division	125,705	19,327	145,032	13,499
67000A000	Air assault division	366,032	24,134	390,166	16,812
77000A000	Infantry division, light	119,170	13,758	132,928	12,062
87000L300	AR div, 5 M1, 4 BFV, 2 AHB	549,204	22,418	571,622	17,167
87000L400	Mech Div, 4 M1, 5BFV,2AHB	520,095	22,376	542,471	17,342
87100L300	Heavy sep brigade, armor	155,120	4,991	160,111	4333
87100L400	Heavy sep brigade, mech	126,023	4,949	130,972	4528

Note: Airborne Division Data from OPLOG Planner 1999—not available in 2000 version.

Division XXI (Class III Consumption Data)

SRC	Unit	JP-8*	MOGAS**	Total	Auth Pers
01385F000	Attack hel bn (AH-64)	19,674	639	20,313	334
05335F000	Engr bn, hvy div	18,211	400	18,611	303
06365F000	FA bn, 155 SP, hvy div	12,766	516	13,282	508
06395F000	FA bn, MLRS	11,120	576	11,696	497
07245F100	Infantry battalion (mech)	7,831	292	8,123	569
17285F000	Division cavalry sqdn, hvy div	34,012	721	34,733	781
17375F100	Tank battalion (hvy div)	29,757	292	30,049	342
44175F000	ADA bn, hvy div	6,136	1,036	7,172	489
87000F500	4th Div (FXXI)	535,434	23,479	558,913	17,611

b. Fuel Assets. Chart below depicts fuel assets, capabilities, hauling and consumption data.

Light Divisional Fuel Assets and Capabilities (By TOE)

Fuel System	Owning Unit / #O/H	Characteristics
Fuel System Supply Point (FSSP)	MSB – 1 ASB – 1	FSSP consists of 6 tank assembly fabric, collapsible 10k gallon bags.
Forward Area refueling Equipment (FARE)	MSB – 1 FSB – 1 per FSB DASB – 8	Each FARE system may be tailored to the size of the refueling operation. Normal configuration consists of six 500 gallon collapsible drums, for a total of 3,000 gallons per FARE.
Truck Tank, POL MTV	MSB – 3 FSB 3 per FSB	

Note: There are no Refuel on the Move (ROM) assets in the Light Division. Also, Fuel capacity for unique light units like the Airborne and Air Assault Divisions (AASLT) are not included.

Heavy Divisional Fuel Assets and Capabilities

Fuel System	Owning Unit/#O/H	Characteristics
Fuel System Supply Point (FSSP)	MSB – 2 ASB – 1	Each FSSP consists of 6 tank assembly fabric, collapsible 10k gallon bags. Provides 6 retail fueling points and 6 bulk fueling points (FM 10-69).
Forward Area refueling Equipment (FARE)	MSB – 2 FSB – 1 per FSB DASB – 8	Each FARE system may be tailored to the size of the refueling operation. Normal configuration consists of six 500 gallon collapsible drums, for a total of 3000 gallons per FARE.
Truck Tank, POL MTV	MSB – 3 FSB 3 per FSB	
Semitrailers, Tank, 5,000 Gallon Fuel Dispensing (5k Tankers)	MSB – 34 FSB – 11 per FSB ASB – 6	
Refuel on the Move (ROM) Kits	MSB – 2 FSB – 2 per FSB	8 discharge points per kit, 16 points per SB. Dispenses 20k-24k gallons per hour at 35 GPM on 8 points. Requires 400 feet and 10 soldiers to operate one 8 point ROM. The ROM kit is an asset to be used for tactical refueling of maneuver units. It has no storage capabilities.

Class III Hauling Capabilities

Collapsible drum	500 gallons
MTV tanker	1,500 gallons
TPU W/TRAILER (three 600 gal pods)	1,800 gallons
HEMTT	2,500 gallons
Semitrailers	5,000 and 7,500 gallons
Rail cars (European)	10,500 or 15,800 gallons
C-130 Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery System (Bladderbird)	6,000 gallons

Combat Consumption Rates for Bulk Fuel (Gallon Per Hour (GPH))

Vehicle	Idle	Cross Country	Road
M1A1	10.8	56.60	44.64
M2/3	2.0	26.58	18.79
M113	6.4	18.00	8.60
M157	60-100	(Fog Oil)	
M88A1	2.00	36.76	25.54
M9 ACE	1.42	12.35	9.26
D7F	6.00	N/A	N/A

Class III Haul Vehicle Type for Heavy Divisions

	TPU	HEMTT	5k Tanker
Tank Bn	0	16	0
Mech Bn	0	8	0
FA Bn	0	4	0
MI Bn	2	0	0
Cav Sqd	0	16	0
ADA Bn	4	9	0
Eng Bn	0	14	0
FSB (X3)	3	0	11
MSB	4	0	34
Atk Bn	0	7	0
ASB	12	12	6
Total	25	86	51

c. Calculating Fuel Requirements. Calculate the following:

(1) How much JP-8 fuel does a Brigade Combat Team (BCT), LCD/AOE Mechanized Division, consume in 1 day of an attack? Consider the entire BCT (2 tank battalions, 1 mech battalion, 1 engineer battalion, and 1 FA battalion) in your calculation. (Reference LCD/AOE Class III(b) Consumption Data Chart on page 4-6.) **Answer:** Use the following fuel calculation method: Bulk Fuel Requirement = Unit type x Class III(b) consumption factor. See solution below.

Determine Requirement	Number of Battalions in BCT	Consumption Factor (Figure 2)	Subtotal
Tank Battalion	2	42,985 x 2	85,970
Mech Battalion	1	10,614	10,614
Engineer Battalion	1	20,608	20,608
FA Battalion	1	13,806	13,806
Total	5		130,998

(2) How much fuel can the BCTs FSB issue per day in the above situation? **Answer:** The BCT consumes approximately 131,000 gallons per day. The FSB can issue 87,500 gallons of fuel per day if within line haul distance and 175,000 gallons of fuel per day if within local haul distance of the MSB (ST 101-6, page 7-15).

(3) How much JP-8 fuel will the Mechanized Division consume in 1 day on the attack? How much fuel can the division's MSB distribute per day when units are within line haul distance? Within local haul distance? **Answer:** (Reference ST 101-6, Chapter 7, page 7-7). The division will consume 520,095 gallons of fuel per day. Pay particular attention to the task organization. The division's MSB distributes 260,000 gallons of fuel if within line haul distance from the FSBs and 520,000 gallons of fuel per day if within local haul distance from the FSBs (ST 101-6, page 7-15).

4-4. AMMUNITION PLANNING

a. Class V Consumption Factors for AOE/LCD and Force XXI Units. Listed below are projected daily class V requirements (NEA/MTW heavy intensity), stated in short tons (STON), that can be used to estimate ammunition handling and transportation requirements (classroom use only).

AOE/LCD Units

SRC	Type Unit	Hasty Defense	Attack
01300A700	Aviation brigade, hvy div	34.6	57.6
01385A200	Attack hel bn (AH-64)	5.9	13.8
01400A300	Aviation brigade, corps	22.9	44.5
05335L000	Engr bn, hvy div	8.7	32.7
06365L100	FA bn, 155 SP, hvy div	69.6	173.6
06398L000	FA btry, MLRS	599.1	895.0
06395F000	FA bn, MLRS	899	1344.99
07245L400	Infantry battalion (mech)	22.6	31.3
07400L100	Separate infantry brigade	5.2	61.2
17285L200	Division cavalry sqdn, hvy div	34.1	49.5
17375L000	Tank battalion (hvy div)	34.2	49.7
17440L100	Armored cavalry regt	164.2	331.0
44175L500	ADA bn, hvy div	0.5	1.2
44177A000	ADA btry (SFV/MANPADS)	0.2	0.4
57000L000	**Airborne division	14.9	146.9
67000A000	Air assault division	27.7	169.4
77000A000	Infantry division, light	20.4	158.3
87000L300	AR Div, 5 M1, 4 BFV, 2 AHB	703.9	1306.0
87000L400	Mech Div, 4M1, 5BFV, 1AHB	703.4	1304.0
87100L300	Heavy sep brigade, armor	169.4	338.3
87100L400	Heavy sep brigade, mech	168.8	335.7

**Airborne Division Data from OPLOG Planner 1999. Not available in 2000 version.

NOTE: Data for Prepared Defense and Delay are the same as data for the attack, by unit.

Force XXI

SRC	Type Unit	Hasty Defense	Attack
01385F000	Attack hel bn (AH-64)	7.84	13.87
05335F000	Engr bn, hvy div	8.72	32.73
06365F000	FA bn, 155 SP, hvy div	103.91	256.12
06395F000	FA bn, MLRS	898.9	1344.75
07245F100	Infantry battalion (mech)	22.43	31.06
17285F000	Division cavalry sqdn, hvy div	34.16	49.60
17375F100	Tank battalion (hvy div)	22.86	33.39
44175F000	ADA bn, hvy div	.47	1.06
87000F500	4 th Div (FXXI)	865.60	1497.26

NOTE: Data for Prepared Defense and Delay are the same as data for the attack, by unit.

b. To estimate requirements for moderate and light intensity, use the following:

Moderate intensity	= 65 percent of heavy
Light intensity	= 35 percent of heavy

c. The following are required supply rates (RSRs), stated in rounds per weapon per day, that can be used to determine supportability of selected ammunition items. These rates are for heavy-intensity combat (NEA). For moderate and light intensity, apply the percentages provided in paragraph 4-4b above.

Ammunition Basic Loads

Ammo Type	DODIC	Wpn System	Basic Load	Hasty Defense	Attack
25mm, APDS-T	A986	CFV(M3)	425	26.9	49.0
25mm, APDS-T	A986	IFV (M2)	225	9.15	11.6
25mm, HEIT	A975	CFV (M3)	1280	19.85	36.0
25mm, HEIT	A975	IFV (M2)	675	9.15	16.9
30mm, HEDP	B129	AH-64	1000	9.5	12.0
120mm, HEAT	C787	Tank, 120mm	40	.14	.38
120mm, APFSDS-T	C380	Tank, 120mm	40	.28	.54
120mm, HE	C379	120mm mortar	75	80.7	110.6
155mm, RAMMS	D514	How, 155mm	19	1.6	3.98
155mm, HE	D544	How, 155mm	18	.09	.11
155mm, DPICM (HE)	D563	How, 155mm	135	22.0	49.63
155mm, RAP	D579	How, 155mm	24	1.0	1.76
MLRS, DPICM	H104	MLRS	18	10	13.9
Rkt, HE, 2.75	H164	AH-64	38	.3	1.04
Hellfire (AT)	PV55	AH-64	16	1.4	2.5
TOW	PV18	CFV (M3)	12	.26	.55
TOW	PV18	IFV (M2)	7	0.01	.08

NOTE: The previous ammunition expenditure rates are provided for classroom purposes only and may not be appropriate for all combat operations. RSRs will vary based on mission, equipment, troops, terrain, and time available (METT-TC). **Data for prepared defense and delay are the same as for the attack.**

d. Calculating Ammunition Requirements. Determine the impact of a CSR of 2 rounds per weapon per day if the G3 established a RSR of 4 rounds per weapon per day for TOW (IFV) weapon systems (see Basic Load chart on page 4-11). Will the division's infantry fighting vehicles be able to operate effectively for a 4-day operation? Assume we will lose no IFVs for the 5-day operation. Assume no stockpiling of Class V and that the first Class V resupply arrives on Day 2 (see steps below).

Step 1: Determine Class V planning factors.

Data	Remarks
ABL = 7 rounds RSR = 4 rounds CSR = 2 rounds	See Ammunition Basic Loads on page 4-11.

Step 2: Compare requirements to capabilities (see below).

Day	On-Hand Start	Resupply	Expend (RSR)	On-Hand End
1	7	0	4	3
2	3	2	4	1
3	1	2	3	0
4	0	2	2	0

Step 3. The division cannot expend its RSR on Days 3 and 4.

4-5. MAINTENANCE PLANNING

a. Equipment Loss Rates (percent).

Item	Defense		Offense		Delay/Cov Force		Out of Contact Each Day
	1st Day	Suc/Day	1st Day	Suc/Day	1st Day	Suc/Day	
Tank	20	25	25	25	25	25	5
M2/3	20	15	25	20	20	20	5
Arty Systems	10	10	10	10	10	10	5
Atk Hel	30	25	30	25	30	25	5
Cgo Hel	20	20	20	20	20	20	5
Spt Systems	15	15	15	15	15	15	5

b. Loss Category (of total losses) (percent).

	Defense	Offense	Delay/Cov Force	Out of Contact
Nonrepairable	15	20	25	10
Repairable	85	80	75	90

c. Repair Estimations (of repairable items) Except Helicopter (percent).

Category	Defense	Delay	Offense	Out of Contact
Evacuate to TA maintenance units	35	40	30	20
Repair onsite (organizational/BDAR)	20	20	20	30
Repair at DS	25	20	20	30
Repair at DS (backup)	20	20	30	20

d. Helicopter Repair Estimates (for repairable items) (percents).

Category	All Conditions
Evac to TA AVIM unit	20
Repair onsite (BDAR)	20
Repair at AVUM (24 hr)	30
Repair at AVIM (72 hr)	30

e. Calculating Materiel Loss Data (estimating losses). Calculate an Armored Division's battle losses for M1 tanks for a 3 day offensive operation. What impact will this have on future operations? Assume 100 percent equipment availability on Day 1. Assume equipment will be returned to units from org/BDAR maintenance in 1 day. Assume equipment will be returned from DS maintenance in 2 days (see Estimating Materiel Loss Percentages on page 4-14 for solution).

Estimating Materiel Loss Percentages

Step	Task	Data	Remarks
1	Determine tanks assigned	5 AR Bn with 58 M1s = 290 1 Cav Sqdn with 27 M1 = 27	Total Tanks: 317
2	Determine planning factors	Equip loss rate Day 1 = 25% Tanks Repairable = 80% Repairable distribution: Evac to TA = 30% Org/BDAR = 20% DS Maint = 20% DS Backup = 30%	Equipment loss rate Subsequent Days = 25% Tanks Non-repairable = 20%
3	Calculate losses for Day 1	317 tanks x 25% = 79 tanks lost	238 remaining on Day 1 75% OR
4	Determine repairable distribution	79 tanks lost x 80% = 63 tanks repairable	63 tanks x 30%=19 evac to TA 63 tanks x 20%= 13 repairable ORG/BDAR 63 tanks x 20%= 12 repairable at DS 63 tanks x 30%=19 repairable at DS backup
5	Calculate losses for Day 2	238 tanks x 25% = 59 tanks lost with 179 tanks remaining	
6	Determine Repairable distribution	59 tanks lost x 80% = 47 tanks repairable	47 tanks x 30%= 14 evac to TA 47 tanks x 20%= 9 repairable ORG/BDAR 47 tanks x 20%= 10 repairable at DS 47 tanks x 30%=14 repairable at DS backup
7	Add back equipment returned from maintenance	179 tanks + 13(Org/BDAR Day 1) = 192 tanks at end of Day 2	192 remaining on Day 2 61% OR
8	Calculate losses for Day 3	192 tanks x 25% = 48 tanks lost with 144 tanks remaining	
9	Determine Repairable distribution.	48 tanks lost x 80% = 38 tanks repairable	38 tanks x 30% = 11 evac to TA 38 tanks x 20% = 8 repairable Org/BDAR 38 tanks x 20% = 8 repairable at DS 38 tanks x 30%=11 repairable at DS backup
10	Add back equipment returned from maintenance	144 tanks + 9 (Org/BDAR Day 2) + 12(DS Day 1) = 165 tanks at the end of Day 3	165 remaining on Day 3 52% OR

4-6. TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

a. General Planning Factors. The following factors are used in transportation planning to compute vehicle and truck company requirements (for instructional purposes only).

Availability of Task Vehicles	
Short Range Planning	83 percent (use only for all-out effort less than 30 days)
Long Range Planning	75 percent

Daily Round Trips (average)	<i>Note: Terrain, weather, and enemy activity affect factors</i>
Line Haul	Two trips per day (one per operating shift) <i>144 km (90 miles) one way per operating shift</i>
Local Haul	Four trips per day (two per operating shift) <i>32 km (20 miles) one way per operating shift</i>

Average Km/Miles in an Hour	
Poor Roads	16 km (10 miles) in the hour
Good Roads	32 km (20 miles) in the hour

Table 1-1. Unit Capability Estimates Local Haul/Line Haul (Vehicle availability x average tons per vehicle x trips per day = STON cap per day) HET planning factor is 90-percent operationally ready	No. Vehicles Available (75% of total authorized)	Average STON/Veh Carried Per Trip	No. Trips	Total STON Cargo Moved Per Day
TMT (MSB) Hvy (HET) (cargo) (22 ½ -ton trailer)	22 27 25	40 5 15	4/2 4/2 4/2	3520/1760 540/270 1500/750
Medium truck company (cargo) Flatbed breakbulk transporter (22½-ton trailer)(M871)	45	15	4/2	2,700/1,350
Medium truck company (cargo) Flatbed breakbulk/transporter (34-ton trailer)(M872)	45	22	4/2	3,960/1,980
Medium truck company (petroleum) (5,000-gallon tanker) (7,500-gallon tanker)	45	5,000 gal	4/2	900,000 gal/ 450,000 gal/ 1,350,000 gal/ 675,000 gal/
Medium truck company (reefer) (7½-ton reefer van)	45	6	4/2	1,080/540
Medium truck company (PLS) (Class V) (all other classes of supply)	36 36	14 11	4/2 4/2	2,016/1008 1,584/792
Heavy truck company (70-ton trailer) (40-STON gen cgo or 1 tank per transport)	86 86	40 1 tank	4/2 4/2	13,760/6,880 344/172 tanks
Light-medium truck company (5T cgo) (22½-ton trailer)	38 8	5 15	4/2 4/2	760/380 480/240

Table 1-2. Unit Passenger Capability Estimates Local Haul/Line Haul	No. Vehicles Available (75% of total authorized)	Average Passengers Carried Per Trip	No. Trips	Passengers
TMT (MSB) Hvy (cargo) (22 ½ ton trailer)	27 25	20/18 35/35	4/2 4/2	2160/972 3500/1750
Medium truck (22 1/2-ton trailer)	45	35/35	4/2	6,300/3,150
Light-medium truck company (5-ton cgo) (22 1/2-ton trailer)	45	20/16	4/2	3,600/1,400
Emergency only				

Table 1-3. Cargo Space Dimensions and Max Cargo Weights	Length (inches)	Width (inches)	Number of Pallets	Weight (STON)
M 989A1—HEMAT trailer	216	90	8	11
M 977/985—HEMTT truck	216	90	8	11
PLS—PLS flatrack	240	96	10	11
M 871—22.5-ton trailer	348	90	14	22.5
M 872—34-ton trailer	484	90	18	34

(Number of pallets based on 40" x 48" standard wooden pallets. Specific Class V, barrier, or Class IX pallets may differ.)

b. Planning Example: The G4 is planning **transportation support** for a portion of an operation that requires 5,200 STONS of general cargo (Class I, II, IIIp, IV), 750,000 gal of JP-8 (Class IIIb), and 6,100 STONS (4,000 STON on PLS flatracks and 2,100 STONS breakbulk) of ammunition (Class V) per day for a period to exceed 30 days. General cargo and Class V requirements are located within local haul distance, however, the JP-8 must be line hauled. How many transportation companies (by type) are required to support this operation? *Note: There are a wide range of potential solutions.*

c. Sample Solution: See Tables 1-1 and 1-2 on pages 4-15 and 4-16. There are many options available, but planning for a mix of transportation assets usually provides the greatest flexibility unless it is known in advance that only one type transportation or configuration of cargo is required. For the general cargo requirement (5,200 STONS per day), a good mix of companies might include one Light/Medium Truck Co. (760 + 480 STONS per day) and one Medium Truck Co. (3,960 STONS per day). The line haul requirement for JP-8 (750,000 gal. per day), demands two Medium Truck (POL) companies versus one to support a local haul requirement. The Class V requirement (4,000 STON on PLS flatracks and 2,100 STONS breakbulk) requires two Medium Truck Co. (PLS) and one Medium Truck Co. (with either M871 or M872 trailers).

Total assets required to meet the requirement:

- 1—Light/Medium Truck Co.
- 1—Medium Truck Co. (M872)
- 1—Medium Truck Co. (M871 or M872)
- 2—Medium Truck Co. (PLS)
- 2—Medium Truck Co. (POL)

d. Movement Planning Factors.

(1) Types of movement:

(a) **Administrative**—enemy action not expected. This type of move is normally planned and controlled by the S4/G4 through logistics channels.

(b) **Tactical**—occurs when enemy contact is probable. This type of movement is normally planned and controlled by the S3/G3 through operations channels.

(2) Movement options:

(a) **Close**—normally used during limited visibility or during hours of darkness. Approximately 25 meters' vehicle separation. Traffic density is approximately 30 vehicles per km.

(b) **Open**—daylight. Vehicles 50 to 100 meters apart. Twenty vehicles per km for 50-meter vehicle separation. Ten vehicles for 100 meters.

(c) **Infiltration**—best passive defense. Maximum security and dispersion. Reduces traffic density. May be part of your deception plan.

(3) Movement organization and control:

(a) **March column**—all elements using the same route for a single movement under a single commander's control. Used to maintain unit integrity and task organization. Each column has a head (sets the pace), a main body, and a trail element. Major elements of the main body are called serials.

(b) **Serial**—major subdivision of a march column. A single unit under one commander for planning, regulation, and control. A battalion-sized unit normally forms a serial.

(c) **March unit**—subdivision of a serial, usually a company-sized unit. Moves/halts under a single commander's control.

(4) Distance factors:

(a) **Vehicle interval**—space between two consecutive vehicles.

(b) **Column gap**—space between two organized elements, one following the other on the same route.

(c) **Vehicle density**—average number of VPK (vehicles per kilometer).

(d) **Length of a column**—length of roadway occupied by a column, including gaps in the column, measured from front to rear, inclusive.

(e) **Speed**—actual velocity of a vehicle at a given moment as shown on the speedometer.

(f) **Pace**—regulated speed of a column or element set by the lead vehicle to maintain the prescribed average speed.

(g) **Rate of march**—average number of kilometers traveled in any given period of time, including short periodic halts and delays. Expressed in kilometers per hour (KMPH).

(5) Time factors:

(a) **Arrival time**—when the head of a column reaches a designated point.

(b) **Clearance time**—total time required for the tail of a column to pass a designated point.

(c) **Completion time**—time the last vehicle of a column passes the RP (release point).

(d) **EXTAL**—usually 1 minute for 25 vehicles is allocated above the calculated PST of a column moving under one identification serial number.

(e) **PST**—time between the moment the first vehicle passes a given point and the moment the last vehicle passes the same point.

(f) **Road gap**—distance between two march elements.

(g) **Road clearance time**—total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of road from the SP to the RP.

(h) **TDIS**—time a column requires to move from one point to another at a given rate of march. Normally, the head vehicle moving from the start point (SP) to the RP.

(i) **Time gap**—time measured between the rear and front of successive vehicles of elements as they move past any given point.

(6) Calculations

(a) Rate = distance/ time

(b) Distance = rate x time

(c) Time (TDIS) = distance/ rate

(d) Road space = $\frac{\text{number of vehicles}}{\text{density}} + \frac{\text{time gaps} \times \text{rate}}{60}$

(e) Pass Time (PST) = $\frac{\text{road space} \times 60}{\text{rate}} + \text{EXTAL}$

(f) Road Clearance Time = TDIS + PST

e. Movements Calculations.

				Day March (20 VPK)		Day March (10 VPK)		Night March (40 VPK)	
Unit/Convoy	No of Vehicles	No of Serials	No of MUs	PST (hr:min)	Road Space (km)	PST (hr:min)	Road Space (km)	PST (hr:min)	Road Space (km)
Armd Div									
1 Bde	904	5	30	3:08	81.0	4:30	124.7	3:08	40.5
2 Bde	904	5	30	3:08	81.0	4:30	124.7	3:08	40.5
3 Bde*	1,131	6	37	3:54	101.1	5:36	155.8	3:54	50.6
CAB	222	2	7	:44	18.8	1:04	29.5	:44	9.4
DIVARTY	726	4	24	2:29	65.1	3:33	100.2	2:29	32.5
HHC/div trps	664	4	22	2:18	59.3	3:18	91.4	2:18	29.7
Cav sqdn	163	1	5	:30	12.2	:44	20.1	:30	6.1
DISCOM	502	3	16	1:42	42.6	2:27	67.8	1:42	21.8
Mech Div									
1 Bde	904	5	30	3:08	81.0	4:30	124.7	3:08	40.5
2 Bde	939	5	31	3:15	83.8	4:40	129.7	3:15	41.9
3 Bde*	1,131	6	37	3:54	101.1	5:36	155.8	3:54	50.6
CAB	222	2	7	:44	18.8	1:04	29.5	:44	9.4
DIVARTY	725	4	24	2:29	65.1	3:33	100.2	2:29	32.5
HHC/div trps	657	4	21	2:15	57.9	3:15	89.7	2:15	29
Cav sqdn	163	1	5	:30	12.2	:44	20.1	:30	6.1
DISCOM	502	3	16	1:42	42.6	2:27	67.8	1:42	21.8
Corps Assets									
FA bde (155/203)	591	3	19	2:00	51.0	2:53	79.6	2:00	25.5
FA bde (MLRS)	523	3	17	1:46	45.6	2:34	70.9	1:46	22.8
MI gp	374	3	12	1:17	33.0	1:51	51.1	1:17	16.5
Sig bde	1,103	5	36	3:46	97.1	5:26	150.4	3:46	48.5
Avn bde	896	5	30	3:07	80.6	4:29	123.9	3:07	40.3
Chem bde	374	2	12	1:14	31.4	1:48	49.5	1:14	15.7

*Denotes a four-battalion brigade.

Notes: (1) Number of serials roughly equates to battalion equivalents and contains three to seven march units (MUs).

(2) MUs include from 30 to 33 vehicles.

(3) The day march [20 vehicles per kilometer (VPK)] was planned with a vehicle interval of 50 meters, a rate of march of 20 MPH (32.18 KMPH), an MU time gap of 2 minutes, and a serial time gap of 5 minutes.

(4) The day march (10 VPK) was planned with the same data as the 20 VPK march except the vehicle interval was increased to 100 meters.

(5) The night march (40 VPK) was planned with a 25-meter vehicle interval, rate of march of 10 MPH (16.09 KMPH), an MU time gap of 2 minutes, and a serial time gap of 5 minutes.

f. Movement Calculations Planning Example: Given the movement calculations in paragraph 4-6d(6) (Calculations) on page 4-18, and the information provided in paragraph 4-6e (Movements Calculations on page 4-18) determine the **ROAD CLEARANCE TIME** for 1st and 2d Bde (Armor Division)

(1) The route distance is 160 km.

(2) The move will occur during daylight hours (20 VPK).

(3) Time gap between Brigades is 30 minutes.

(4) Rate of march = 20 MPH (32.18 MPH)

g. Sample Solution: Road Clearance Time = TDIS + PST. First, determine TDIS (distance divided by rate). Distance is 160 km and the rate is 20 MPH or 32.18 KMPH. $160 \text{ divided by } 32.18 = 4.97$ (.97 x 60 = 58.2 or 58 minutes). Therefore, TDIS = 4 hours and 58 minutes per brigade. In the table below, the PST (day march 20 VPK) for 1st and 2d Bde is 3 hours and 8 minutes per brigade.

1st Bde TDIS (4 hours, 58 minutes) + PST (3 hours 08 minutes) =	8 hours, 6 minutes
2d Bde TDIS (4 hours, 58 minutes) + PST (3 hours 08 minutes) =	8 hours, 6 minutes
Time Gap between Brigades =	<u>30 minutes</u>

Road Clearance Time for 1st and 2d Bde = **16 hours 42 minutes**

4-7. HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING

a. Daily personnel loss rates (percents). Apply loss rates against the unit's present for duty (PDY) strength as illustrated in 4-6f.

Type of Operation	Counter Recon or Breech	Day 1 of Decisive Operation	Succeeding Days
Offense			
- Divs, Separate Bde/ACR, in contact	0.007	0.04	0.02
- Divs, sep mech bde, ACR NOT in contact	0.001	0.002	0.001
- Corps troops	0.0003	0.0004	0.0001
Covering force			
- Divs, ACR in contact	0.005	0.02	0.014
- Divs, ACR NOT in contact	0.001	0.002	0.001
- Corps troops	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Defense			
- Divs, sep mech bde, ACR in contact	0.009	0.05	0.03
- Divs, sep mech bde, ACR NOT in contact	0.001	0.002	0.001
- Corps troops	0.0004	0.0005	0.0002
Retirement and delaying action			
- Divs, sep mech bde, ACR in contact	0.03	0.02	0.005
- Corps troops	0.0002	0.0003	0.0001

Units in the AOs of divisions, separate brigades and ACRs are attrited at the same rate as the gaining organization. The follow-on example and casualty rates are based on Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Guide 3161, *CJCS Guide to Battle Casualty Rate Patterns for Conventional Ground Forces*. These rates are for CGSOC use only and not to be used for operational planning as the CJCS Guide 3161 is designed for corps and multi-corps casualty estimations.

b. Losses by type (of total losses).

	Mech/AR Divisions	Corps Troops behind div rear boundary
Killed	18%	16%
Wounded	72%	84%
Missing	10%	negligible

c. Distribution of losses.

Combat arms	92.1%
All others	7.9%

d. Friendly confinement: 0.01% of total force per month.

e. Enemy prisoner of war (EPW) capture rates (per month):

Mech div	1.10% of enemy strength
Armd div	.80% of enemy strength
Abn div	.65% of enemy strength

f. Determining Casualty Estimates. Answer the following question.

Calculate the total losses, distribution of losses and ending troop strength for a division of 15,000 soldiers present for duty (PDY) for an offensive operation after Day 1 (Decisive Operation). Assume the division receives 50 replacements per day starting on Day 1 of the Decisive Operation and WIA soldiers that return to duty (RTD) do so within 24 hrs of being treated at level I/II medical facilities.

<p>Step 1. Determine casualty rates:</p> <p>Counter Recon / Breech Rate: Decisive Operation (Day 1) Rate: Succeeding Days Rate:</p>	<p>[Type of Operation – <u>Offense</u>]</p> <p>0.007 0.04 0.02</p>								
<p>Step 2. Calculate total casualty estimate.</p> <p>Counter Recon or Breech Estimate: Decisive Operation (Day 1) Estimate:</p>	<p>15,000 x 0.007 = 105 casualties [14,895 PDY] 14,895 x 0.04 = 596 casualties</p>								
<p>Step 3. Calculate casualties by type:</p> <p>KIA Estimate (18%): WIA Estimate (80%): MIA Estimate (2%):</p>	<table> <tr> <th><u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u></th><th><u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>105 x 0.18 = 19</td><td>596 x 0.18 = 107</td></tr> <tr> <td>105 x 0.80 = 84</td><td>596 x 0.80 = 477</td></tr> <tr> <td>105 x 0.02 = 2</td><td>596 x 0.02 = 12</td></tr> </table>	<u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u>	<u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u>	105 x 0.18 = 19	596 x 0.18 = 107	105 x 0.80 = 84	596 x 0.80 = 477	105 x 0.02 = 2	596 x 0.02 = 12
<u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u>	<u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u>								
105 x 0.18 = 19	596 x 0.18 = 107								
105 x 0.80 = 84	596 x 0.80 = 477								
105 x 0.02 = 2	596 x 0.02 = 12								
<p>Step 4. Determine disposition of WIA:</p> <p>Return to Duty at Echelon I/II (20%): Evacuate to Echelon III (Hosp Admsns) (80%):</p>	<table> <tr> <th><u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u></th><th><u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>84 x 0.20 = 17</td><td>477 x 0.20 = 95</td></tr> <tr> <td>84 x 0.80 = 67</td><td>477 x 0.80 = 382</td></tr> </table>	<u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u>	<u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u>	84 x 0.20 = 17	477 x 0.20 = 95	84 x 0.80 = 67	477 x 0.80 = 382		
<u>Ctr Recon/Breech</u>	<u>Decisive Ops (Day 1)</u>								
84 x 0.20 = 17	477 x 0.20 = 95								
84 x 0.80 = 67	477 x 0.80 = 382								
<p>Step 5. Determine other losses / gains:</p> <p>(Daily disease and nonbattle injuries (DNBI) Hospital Admissions are counted as losses here. See 4-8 CHS Planning, section e., for use of DNBI Calculator.)</p>	<p><i>Gains:</i> Replacements on Day 1 = 50</p> <p><i>Losses:</i> DNBI Losses during Decisive Ops Day 1 = 29</p>								
<p>Step 6. Determine PDY at end of main battle (MB) fight, Day 2:</p>	<p>Start PDY (15,000) – KIA (19+107) – MIA (2+12) – WIA Hosp Admsns (67+382) – DNBI Hosp Admsns (29) + RTDs (17) + New Replacements (50) = <u>14,449 Soldiers PDY at end of (Day 1) Decisive Operation</u></p>								

4-8. COMBAT HEALTH SUPPORT PLANNING

a. General. CHS consists of many interrelated functions. Planning, managing, and executing support involves detailed **synchronization and integration**. At all levels of operations the key CHS functions include: maintaining the force by preventing **DNBI** casualties; **clearing the battlefield** of casualties; providing far forward medical treatment; providing enroute care during medical evacuation; ensuring availability of adequate **Class VIII** supplies and medical equipment; and providing **veterinary, dental, and laboratory** services.

b. Echelons of Care. Five echelons of care make up the CHS system, extending from the point of wounding, injury, or illness to the echelon of care that possesses the necessary medical equipment and / or staff to treat the patient. **Each succeeding echelon** possesses the same treatment capabilities as those echelons forward and adds an expanded treatment capability.

Echelon I	<i>Care is administered at unit level and includes self aid/buddy aid, examination, and emergency lifesaving measures such as maintenance of the airway, control of bleeding, prevention and control of shock.</i>
Echelon II	<i>Care administered by a Medical Company staffed with a team of physicians and PAs, medics, medical technicians and nursing staff. Treatment includes basic resuscitation and stabilization and may include surgical capability, basic laboratory, limited x-ray, dental and patient holding cots. This is the first echelon where Group O liquid packed red blood cells is available for transfusion.</i>
Echelon III	<i>Care rendered in the Combat Zone that requires clinical capabilities normally found in a hospital that is typically located in a lower-level enemy threat environment (LSA). The hospital, typically a CSH, is staffed and equipped to provide resuscitation, initial wound surgery, and post operative treatment. This echelon may be the first step toward restoration of functional health.</i>
Echelon IV	<i>Care rendered in a Theater Area MTF. Clinical capabilities provide not only a surgical capability as in Echelon III, but also further definitive therapy for patients in the recovery phase who can return to duty within the theater evacuation policy.</i>
Echelon V	<i>Care is convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative and is provided by DOD, VA and civilian hospitals in <u>CONUS</u>.</i>

Echelon	Unit	Holding (Cots)	Beds	OR Tables	Dental
	Self-Aid / Buddy-Aid CLS, Medic, BAS	--	--	--	--
II	FSB Med Co	40	--	--	Yes
	MSB Med Co	40	--	--	Yes
	Area Spt Med Co	40	--	--	Yes
	Fwd Surg Tm (FST)	8	--	2	--
III	CSH	--	296	8	Yes
	FST (Attchd to CSH)	--	--	2	--
IV	CSH	--	296	8	Yes
	*Field Hosp	--	504	4	Yes
	*General Hosp	--	476	8	Yes
	<u>CONUS</u> Military MTFs VA & Civilian Hosps				

*Evolving force structure under the Medical Reengineering Initiative (MRI) will eliminate the Field/General Hospitals. All Army hospitals will convert to either a corps CSH or a EAC CSH. The new 248 bed CSH will consist of two companies (84 bed and 164 bed) capable of split-based ops. Additionally, a 44-bed early entry module is found within the TOE of the 84-bed company.

c. Modular Medical Elements. Six Modules have been designed for Echelon I and II care to enable planners to rapidly tailor, augment, reinforce/reconstitute units. These modules are in all medical units organic to the division and in Area Support Medical Companies within the Corps.

Module	Equip/Personnel
<i>Combat Medic</i>	1 Medic W/Aidbag
<i>Ambulance Squad</i>	➤ 2 Ambs and 4 medics – Can be split into two Amb Teams (1 Tm = 1 Amb crewed with 2 Medics) [Ambs = M997 HMMWV Wheeled or M113 Carrier Tracked]
<i>Treatment Squad</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The TMT SQD in a IN or AR Bn is that unit's Battalion Aid Station (BAS) ➤ Each TMT SQD Consists of 2 (each) Treatment teams (TMT TMs) capable of split-based echelon I care. The TMs are often referred to as FAS and MAS (Forward Aid Station / Main Aid Station). This allows for support in depth. ➤ Each TMT TM is authorized 4 Soldiers (1 Doc or PA and 3 Medics) w/Medical Equipment Sets. Hvy Forces use M577s, Light forces use tents for their BAS. ➤ The FSMC has a total of 3 TMT Sqds. Two Sqds are equipped identical to IN/AR BASs to facilitate reconstitution of supported BASs. They could also be employed throughout the Bde Area to provide area support. ➤ The third Tmt Sqd establishes the Med Co's Clearing Station which, when augmented with the Area Spt and Pt holding Sqds, constitutes Echelon II care.
<i>Area Support Squad</i>	4 Personnel (<i>Essential Module of Echelon II Care</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 dentist with 1 dental assistant ➤ 1 X-ray tech ➤ 1 lab tech
<i>Patient Holding Squad</i>	4 Soldiers (<i>Essential Module of Echelon II Care</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provides for a 40 Cot capability, which can be split into 2 Teams w/ 20 Cots each ➤ Each Pt Hold Tm is manned by 1 enlisted nurse and 1 medic. ➤ Provides limited convalescent care to those soldiers who will RTD within 72 hrs
<i>Forward Surgical Tea (FST)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emergency initial surgery & <u>limited</u> post operative care for up to 10 Pts per day or 30 patients over a 72 hour period—initial effort, proximate to site of injury, required to save life or limb and to render the patient transportable. ➤ The FST is a 100% mobile surgical capability that can operate forward in the div and bde area. Requires logistical support from supported unit to function. ➤ Personnel manning: 20 Soldiers- 4 MC, 5 AN, 1 MS & 10 medical technicians ➤ Equipped with 2 OR tables, 6 HMMWS w/Trailers and UBL of med equipment sets, power generation & Class VIII. <u>Transportable by rotary wing Aircraft.</u> ➤ Capable of split-based ops by forming two forward surgical elements. ➤ FST are organic to the Abn & AA Div MSBs, as well as the Light ACR. ➤ Corps FSTs: Attached to a CSH until the tactical situation permits it to be pushed forward in the Div AO (Basis of Allocation = 1 per Brigade Combat Team) <p>Note: The FST provides Echelon II care. It does not possess the staff and equipment to provide subsequent, non emergent, operations and /or sustained post-operative care.</p>

d. Ground/Air Evacuation Platforms and associated capabilities

Army Rotary Wing	Litter	Ambulatory	Combination
<i>UH-60A w/out hoist</i>	6	7	4 Litter / 1 Ambulatory
<i>UH-60A w/ hoist</i>	4	4	4 Litter / 1 Ambulatory
<i>UH-1H/V</i>	6	9	3 Litter / 4 Ambulatory
<i>CH-47 Chinook</i>	24	31	Multiple configurations (L/A) = [4/25] [8/19]; [12/16]; [16/10]; [20/4]

USAF Aircraft	Litter	Ambulatory	Combination (Std Config)
<i>C-130 Hercules</i>	70	85	50 Litter /27 Ambulatory
<i>C-9A Nightingale</i>	40	40	15 Litter/24 Ambulatory
<i>C-141 Starlifter</i>	103	147	48 Litter/38 Ambulatory
<i>C-5 Galaxy</i>	70		
<i>C-17A</i>	36	54	
<i>KC-135 and KC-10</i>	8	24	
<i>U-21 Ute</i>	10	3	3 Litter/3 Ambulatory
<i>C-12 Huron</i>		8	
<i>CRAF Boeing 767</i>	111	22	87 Litter/22 Ambulatory

Army Ground Vehicles	Litter	Ambulatory	Combination
<i>M996 HMMWV Truck Amb</i>	2	6	1 Litter/3 Ambulatory
<i>M997 HMMWV Truck Amb</i>	4	8	2 Litter/4 Ambulatory
<i>M1010 Truck Amb</i>	4	8	2 Litter/4 Ambulatory
<i>Bus, Motor, 44 Passenger</i>	18	37	--
<i>M113 Armored Personnel Carrier</i>	4	10	2 Litter/5 Ambulatory
<i>M998 HMMWV (2 Man)</i>	5	--	--
<i>M998 HMMWV (4 Man)</i>	3	4	--
<i>M35 2 ½ Ton Cargo Truck</i>	12	16	--
<i>M900 Series Cargo Truck</i>	12	16	--
<i>M977 HEMMT Cargo</i>	9		
<i>M871 30 ft Semi-Trailer, Cargo</i>	16		
<i>M1081 LMTV 2½-Ton Cargo</i>	7	12	
<i>M1085 MTV (Long) 5-Ton Cargo</i>	12	16	
<i>M1093 MTV (Air) 5-Ton Cargo</i>	8	12	

USN Ship /Watercraft/Aircraft	Litter	Ambulatory
<i>Hospital Ships (Mercy/Comfort) [Echelon III]</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Amphibious Ship (LHD) [Echelon II]</i>	604	604
<i>Amphibious Ship (LHA) [Echelon II]</i>	367	367
<i>Amphibious Ship (LPH) [Echelon II]</i>	222	222
<i>Amphibious Ship (LPD) [Echelon II]</i>	14	14
<i>Amphibious Ship (LSD) [Echelon II]</i>	108	108
<i>CH-46 Sea Knight Helo</i>	15	25
<i>CH-53D Sea Stallion</i>	24	55
<i>V22 Osprey</i>	12	24

e. Estimation of Patient Workloads: Casualty rates are determined by the S1/G1. These rates include all types of casualties such as KIAs, MIAs, WIAs etc. The CHS planner is responsible for patient estimates which include medical casualties (patients), categorized as WIA and DNBI. The AMEDD Center and School has developed two automated tools that are available at the AMEDD C&S home page <http://enterpriseconsultancy.cs.amedd.army.mil/lessonslearned/>. *These tools are experimental.* The **Army Casualty Estimator (ACE)** is intended for use by planners at the division and below. It will generate patient estimates and medical planning data that is useful during mission analysis and war-gaming. Although based on doctrine and research. ACE like other automated tools, is not authoritative—it is an **estimation tool**.

f. Disease and Nonbattle Injuries (DNBI) Estimate (Using DNBI Calculator—OTSG).

The DNBI calculator is a chart that contains rates used to estimate daily DNBI hospital admissions. The chart lists country rates divided into 5 operational categories. To compute: multiply Population at Risk (PAR) x the rate/1,000. Units may comprise multiple categories.

Example: Div = 25,000 in Iraq. $15,000 \times 2.09(\text{Cat 1 rate})/1000 = 31.35$

$10,000 \times 1.48(\text{Cat 2 rate})/1000 = 14.80$

TOTAL = 46.15 or 47 rounded up

Type of Operation (Legend below)⇒	1	2	3	4	5
U.S.	0.65	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.20
BOSNIA	1.74	1.23	0.94	0.73	0.54
BURUNDI	2.55	1.81	1.38	1.06	0.80
COLUMBIA	2.00	1.41	1.08	0.83	0.62
EGYPT	2.00	1.41	1.08	0.83	0.62
GERMANY	0.76	0.54	0.41	0.32	0.24
GRENADA	1.64	1.16	0.89	0.68	0.51
HAITI	2.26	1.60	1.22	0.94	0.70
IRAQ	2.09	1.48	1.13	0.87	0.65
JAPAN	0.86	0.61	0.46	0.36	0.27
JORDAN	1.70	1.20	0.92	0.71	0.53
KUWAIT	1.51	1.07	0.82	0.63	0.47
NORTH KOREA	1.97	1.40	1.07	0.82	0.62
PANAMA	1.81	1.29	0.98	0.76	0.57
SAUDI ARABIA	1.57	1.11	0.85	0.65	0.49
SOUTH KOREA	1.52	1.08	0.82	0.63	0.48
SOMALIA	2.62	1.85	1.42	1.09	0.82
TURKEY	1.77	1.25	0.96	0.74	0.55
ZAIRE	2.70	1.91	1.46	1.13	0.84
Rate after a unit is in AO past 60 days	0.65	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.20

Legend for determining specific country rate based on type of operation.

1	Combat forces in Div area during periods of high intensity operations.
2	Combat forces in Div area during periods of less than high intensity operations and Support forces in Div rear during all periods.
3	Combat forces not in the division area and all forces in rear staging/assembly areas.
4	Echelon above division support forces not in the division rear.
5	All types of Forces in stability operations and support operations (e.g., Bosnia, Haiti, NTC) where commanders have strict control of their troop living environment. Strict control consists of: no alcohol; minimal contact with indigenous population; and all food / water procurement, storage and preparation under supervision of PM personnel.

g. Historical/Gross Planning Factors useful in estimating Patient Work Load:

(1) Estimate number of WIA casualties that result in a hospital admission (Hsp Admsn).
Historically, 80% (0.80) of all WIA casualties require Echelon III hospitalization while the remaining 20% will Return To Duty after Echelon I/II medical treatment.

Example: *(G1/S1 estimates that there will be 240 WIAs)*
 $240 \times 80\% = 192$ Patients (Pts) will result in an Echelon III Hsp Admsn.
 $\times 20\% = 48$ Pts will be treated and RTD at Echelon I and II w/in 1 to 3 days

(2) Estimate Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) patient requirements (FM8-55).

Historically, 4% (0.04) of all EPWs captured result in a Hsp Admsn. Note: It is important that medical planners seek medical intelligence regarding the health of the enemy force. Knowledge of diseases endemic to the AO and the physical condition of enemy forces will be necessary in anticipating the additional medical requirements resulting from the capture and confinement of EPWs. Additionally, preventive medicine protective measures must be considered for medical providers, guards and MPs that are responsible for EPW patient care and confinement.

Example: 500 EPWs per day are estimated for a decisive operation.
(EPW estimate) $\times 4\% =$ EPWs resulting in Hsp Admsn (Echelon III)
 $500 \times 0.04 = 20$ EPW Pts/day

(3) Estimate FST Surgical Requirements at Echelon I/II (FM 8-10-25):

Historically, 10 to 15 % of all WIA battle casualties will first require urgent surgical intervention to control hemorrhaging, etc, before being evacuated to a hospital. A Forward Surgical Team (FST) provides this urgent surgical capability to the Div.

Example: *(1 day WIA Estimate = 400)*
 $400 \times .10 = 40$ urgent surgical Pts
 $400 \times .15 = 60$ urgent surgical Pts
Result: 40 to 60 soldiers will require FST support during this operation.

h. Class VIII Estimate (Population/Patient based methodology): AMEDD Cbt Developments
[4 Step process]

(1) Calculate daily ClassVIII Requirement (accounts for daily usage of nonpatient care items such as sunscreen, lip balm, camo sticks, foot powder, etc.):

$(\text{PAR}) \times 0.15 \text{ lbs/man/day} = \text{Daily Class VIII Requirement (lbs)}$

(2) Calculate ClassVIII requirements for DNBI (Echelons I to IV)

$\text{DNBI Hsp Admsns} \times 124 \text{ lbs/Patient} = \text{Total DNBI Reqmt (lbs)}$
➤ $\text{Total DNBI Reqmt} \times 22\% = \text{Echelons I/II Reqmt}$
➤ $\text{Total DNBI Reqmt} \times 69\% = \text{Echelons III Reqmt}$
➤ $\text{Total DNBI Reqmt} \times 09\% = \text{Echelons IV Reqmt}$

(3) Calculate Class VIII requirements for WIA/EPW battle casualties (Echelons I through IV)

$(\text{WIA Hsp Admsns} + \text{EPW Hsp Admsns}) \times (483 \text{ lbs/Pt}) = \text{Total WIA/EPW Rqmt (lbs)}$

- $\text{Total WIA/EPW Rqmt} \times 12\% = \text{Ech I/II Rqmt}$
- $\text{Total WIA/EPW Rqmt} \times 67\% = \text{Ech III Rqmt}$
- $\text{Total WIA/EPW Rqmt} \times 21\% = \text{Ech IV Rqmt}$

(4) Total Class VIII Estimate (Echelons I through IV)

Daily + DNBI + WIA/EPW = **Total lbs/2000 = Total STs**

Throughput to **Ech I/II** = Daily + Ech I/II DNBI + Ech I/II WIA/KIA = Total lbs/2000 = **STs**

Throughput to **Ech III** = Ech III DNBI + Ech III WIA/KIA = Total lbs/2000 = **STs**

Throughput to **Ech IV** = Ech IV DNBI + Ech IV WIA/KIA = Total lbs/2000 = **STs**

Estimate CHS Workload Example:

Information Required to complete Estimate:

- ✓ UNIT/PDY: 55th ID/15,000 present for duty
- ✓ Location: IRAQ
- ✓ Time Period: Day 1 of the Decisive Operation
- ✓ Type of Operation: Div Offensive Operation
- ✓ G1/Wounded in Action (WIA) Estimate: 477 WIA Pts
- ✓ G1/EPW Capture Estimate: 500 EPWs/day during Decisive Operations

(1) Estimate Echelon III Hospital Admissions

A. DNBI Admissions: (Use DNBI Calculator)

$10,000 \times 2.09 \text{ (Cat 1)/1000} = 20.90$

$5,000 \times 1.48 \text{ (Cat 2)/1000} = 07.40$

Total = 28.30 or **29 Pts**

B. WIA Admissions:

$477 \times .80 = \mathbf{382 \text{ Pts}}$

C. EPW Admissions:

$500 \times 0.04 = \mathbf{20 \text{ Pts}}$

D. Total Hosp Admissions:

$29 + 382 + 20 = \mathbf{406 \text{ Pts}}$

(2) Estimate FST Surgical Requirements at Echelon I/II:

$477 \times 0.10 = 47.70 \text{ urgent surgical Pts}$

$477 \times 0.15 = 71.55 \text{ urgent surgical Pts}$

Result: 47 to 72 soldiers will require FST support for Day 1 of the Decisive Operation.

(3) Estimate Class VIII Requirement in Short Tons (STs)

A. Calculate Daily nonpatient requirement:

$$15,000 \text{ (PAR)} \times 0.15 \text{ lbs/soldier} = 2,250 \text{ lbs (Ech I/II)}$$

B. Calculate DNBI Requirement (by Echelons of Care):

$$\begin{aligned} 29 \text{ Pts} \times 24 \text{ lbs/Pt} &= \underline{3,596} \text{ lbs} \times 0.22 = 791 \text{ lbs (Ech I/II)} \\ &\times 0.69 = 2,481 \text{ lbs (Ech III)} \\ &\times 0.09 = 324 \text{ lbs (Ech IV)} \end{aligned}$$

C. Calculate WIA/EPW Requirement (by Echelons of Care):

$$\begin{aligned} (382 \text{ Pts} + 20 \text{ Pts}) \times 483 \text{ lbs/Pt} &= \underline{194,166} \text{ lbs} \times 0.12 = 23,300 \text{ lbs (Ech I/II)} \\ &\times 0.67 = 130,091 \text{ lbs (Ech III)} \\ &\times 0.21 = 40,775 \text{ lbs (Ech IV)} \end{aligned}$$

D. Total Class VIII Estimate (by Echelons of Care):

$$\begin{aligned} 2,250 + 3,596 + 194,166 &= \underline{200,012 \text{ lbs /2000}} = \underline{100 \text{ STs}} \\ \text{Throughput to Ech I/II} &= 2,250 + 791 + 23,300 \text{ lbs} = 26,341 \text{ lbs (13.17 STs)} \\ \text{Throughput to Ech III} &= 2,481 + 130,091 = 132,572 \text{ lbs (66.29 STs)} \\ \text{Throughput to Ech IV} &= 324 + 40,775 = 41,099 \text{ lbs (20.55 STs)} \end{aligned}$$

CHAPTER 5

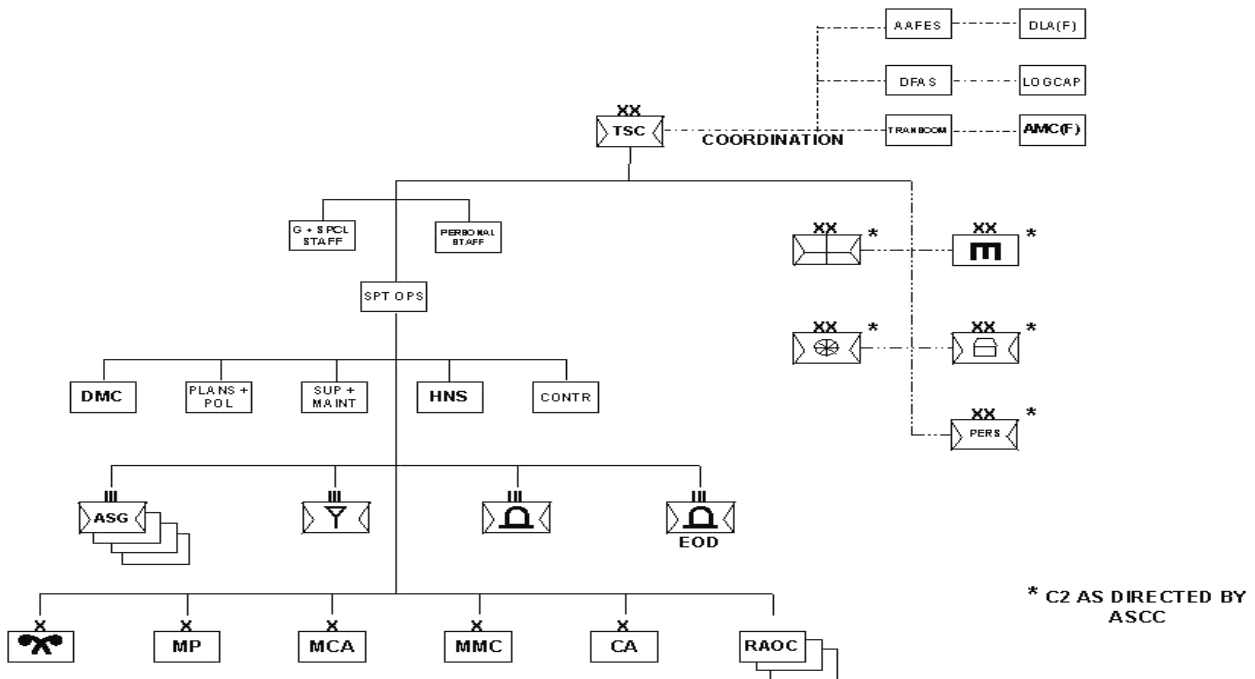
THEATER SUPPORT COMMAND AND CORPS PERSONNEL SERVICE SUPPORT UNITS

This chapter summarizes the missions, capabilities, basis of assignment, and mobility for the Theater Support Command (TSC) and personnel (pers) and finance units normally found in the communications zone (COMMZ) and corps rear. The major items of organic equipment are also listed for each unit. These units are normally located in TSC areas or with other corps support command (COSCOM) units in the corps rear and some of the companies and detachments in the division rear area. On the right side of the organizational chart is the map symbol for the unit.

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*NOTE: Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) is currently involved in a campaign of Personnel Transformation. The mission is to transform the Army Personnel Community through a hasty and deliberate approach so it is strategically responsive in its support of human resource requirements at every point on the spectrum of operations. Many activities are involved in this plan ranging from changing structure to changing processes. Recommend you visit the Personnel Transformation web site <http://www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/transition/default.htm> for the latest information concerning this subject.

Theater Support Command Organization SRC 63702A000



Mission: The mission of the TSC is to maximize throughput and follow-on sustainment of Army forces and other designated supported elements. The TSC provides area support to the EAC units in the COMMZ and sustainment support to tactical forces. This support may include supply, procurement, property disposal, maintenance, transportation, field services, combat health support, civil-military affairs, engineer support, religious support, finance support, and personnel and administrative services when directed by the Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC). The TSC is capable of synchronizing logistics and other support operations and coordinates support requirements as directed by the ASCC for Army forces with organizations at the strategic level. The TSC, augmented by a rear operations center, is also responsible for security operations as directed by the ASCC/Army forces (ARFOR) commander.

Capabilities: The TSC commands numerous EAC support organizations to include area support groups, petroleum groups, ordnance groups, EOD groups, military police brigades, chemical brigades, civil affairs brigades, functional control centers, and rear area operations centers (RAOCs). If so directed, the TSC commander serves as the ASCC/ARFOR commander's single commander of EAC logistics and selected other CS and CSS units. In order to support this unity of command, the ASCC/ARFOR may place EAC CS/CSS organizations (engineer command (ENCOM), transportation command (TRANSCOM), medical command (MEDCOM), finance command (FINCOM), and PERSCOM) under the TSC in addition to the CSS units normally assigned or attached to the TSC.

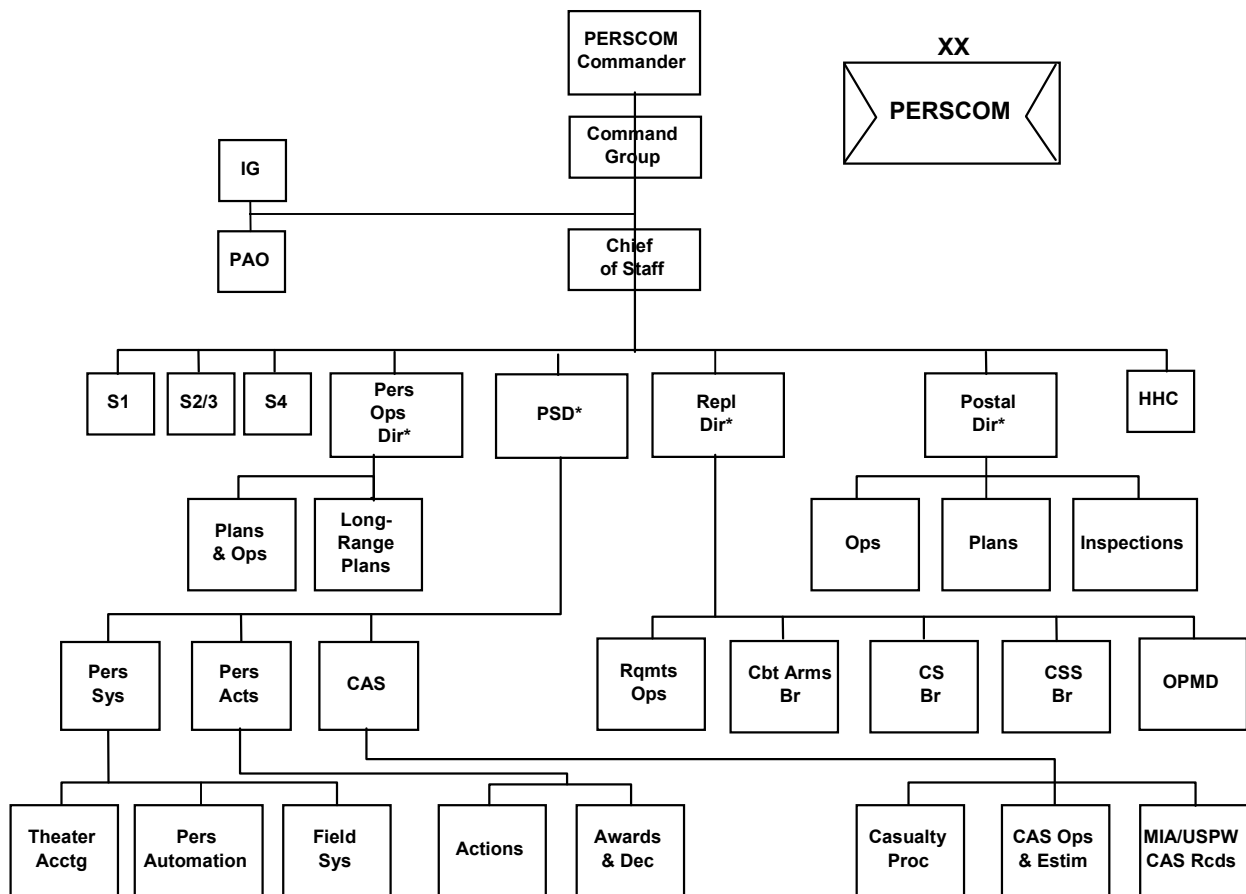
Basis of Allocation: One per theater.

Mobility: 25-50% Mobile

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 63-4 (Draft)

Theater Personnel Command (PERSCOM) Organization SRC 12602L200



**Key elements make up the theater Personnel Management Center (PMC).*

Mission: The theater PERSCOM mission is to sustain personnel readiness and command and control assigned theater-level personnel units. It manages critical personnel systems and synchronizes personnel network operations throughout the theater. The theater PERSCOM commander also serves as the theater adjutant general (AG). Both positions encompass different responsibilities and have separate manpower requirements. In the command role, the commander operates as a theater major subordinate unit commander. In the staff role, the theater AG functions as a theater army (TA) staff member.

Capabilities: The theater PERSCOM is modular and may command a theater-level personnel group, personnel services battalions, GS and DS postal companies, a Theater Army band, a replacement battalion and GS and DS replacement companies.

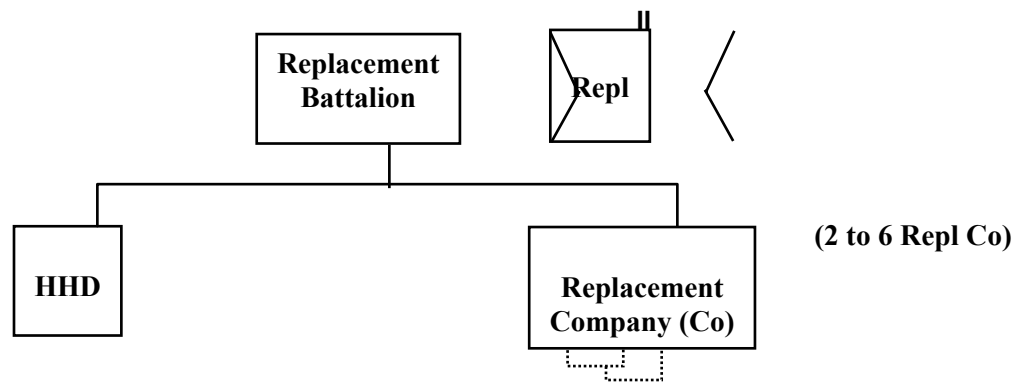
Basis of Allocation: One per theater.

Mobility: Unit is 40-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 22, FM 12-6.

Replacement (Repl) Battalion Organization SRC 12606L000



Mission: The theater replacement battalion manages the process of moving replacements within the theater of operations. The replacement battalion commands and controls both GS and DS replacement companies. It provides replacement allocation decisions to general support replacement companies based on fill plans from the theater PERSCOM. It also coordinates transportation and life support requirements beyond the capability of the replacement operations in a DS role.

Capabilities: Commands and controls two to six assigned replacement companies. Each company can control up to 400 replacements per day.

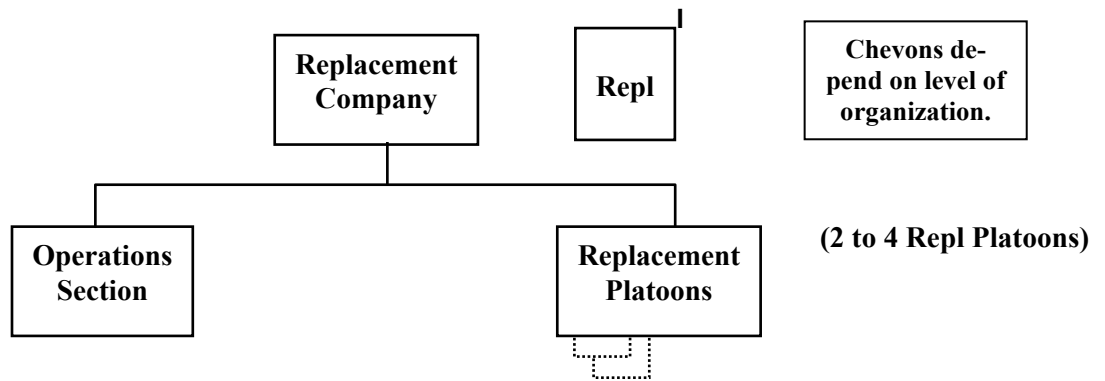
Basis of Allocation: One per theater.

Mobility: Unit is approximately 30-percent mobile (without replacements).

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 16, FM 12-6.

Replacement Company (OCONUS)
SRC 12407L000



Mission: The Theater or Corps replacement company commands and controls replacement platoons, coordinates replacement transportation, and processes replacements in a GS and/or DS role. Provides support on an area basis.

Capabilities: Provides food service, encampment, limited supply, command and control, and by-name personnel accounting for replacement personnel.

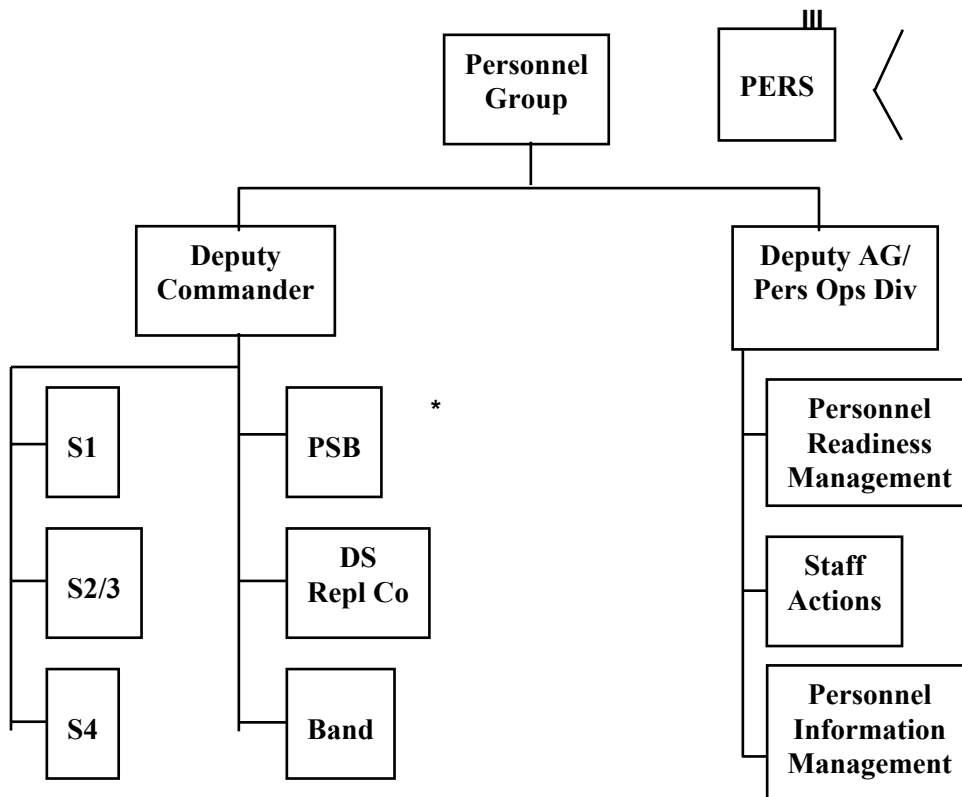
Basis of Allocation: One per 400 replacements processed per day or major fraction thereof. Each platoon can control up to 100 replacements per day.

Mobility: Approximately 50-percent mobile (without replacements).

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 16, FM 12-6.

Personnel Group (PG)
SRC 12402L000



*Number of assigned/attached units may vary.

Mission: The Personnel Group's (PG's) mission is to sustain corps or theater army area command (TAACOM) personnel readiness and command and control assigned personnel units. The PG manages critical military personnel systems and synchronizes the corps personnel network. The PG commander also serves as the corps AG. These two positions encompass different responsibilities and require separate manpower. In the command capacity, the PG commander operates on the same plane as other corps major subordinate unit commanders. In the staff capacity, the AG operates as part of the corps staff.

Capabilities: Commands and controls the HQ detachment, replacement companies, Personnel Services Battalions (PSB), and the corps band. Functions as a theater PERSCOM when the corps is operating independently.

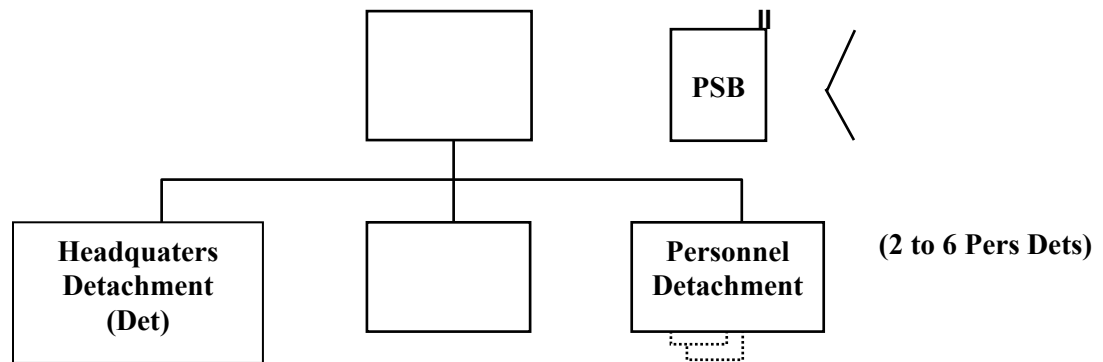
Basis of Allocation: One per corps and one per TAACOM.

Mobility: Unit is 30-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 21, FM 12-6.

Personnel Services Battalion (PSB)
SRC 12426L000



Mission: The PSB's mission is to operate the DS dimension of the personnel information and casualty management systems and to provide essential personnel services to commanders, soldiers, and Army civilians. The PSB commands and controls personnel detachments (two to six) and a modular postal company. The PSB commander also serves as personnel officer to synchronize information between and among units (G1s/S1s). The PSB is responsible for critical tasks associated with the database management of the personnel accounting and strength reporting (PASR), casualty operations management, and personnel information management systems. The PSB is also responsible for identification documents, personnel evaluations, promotions and reductions, officer procurement, and soldier actions.

Capabilities: Provides direct military personnel support to all units within a designated support area.

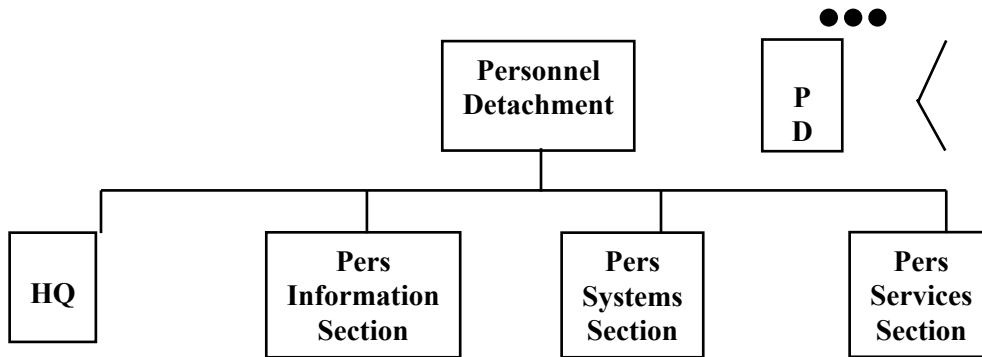
Basis of Allocation: One per two to six PDs.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 20, FM 12-6.

Personnel Detachment (PD)
SRC 12417L100



Mission: The PD's mission is to provide the DS dimension of the personnel information and casualty management systems and to provide essential personnel services to commanders, soldiers, and civilians. The detachment is a modular structure designed to support up to 6,000 soldiers and civilians. The PD manages the PASR database management, personnel information management, and casualty operations management systems. The PD also provides the following essential services to commanders, soldiers, and Army civilians: soldier readiness processing (SRP), identification documents, personnel evaluations, promotions and reductions, officer procurement, and other soldier actions.

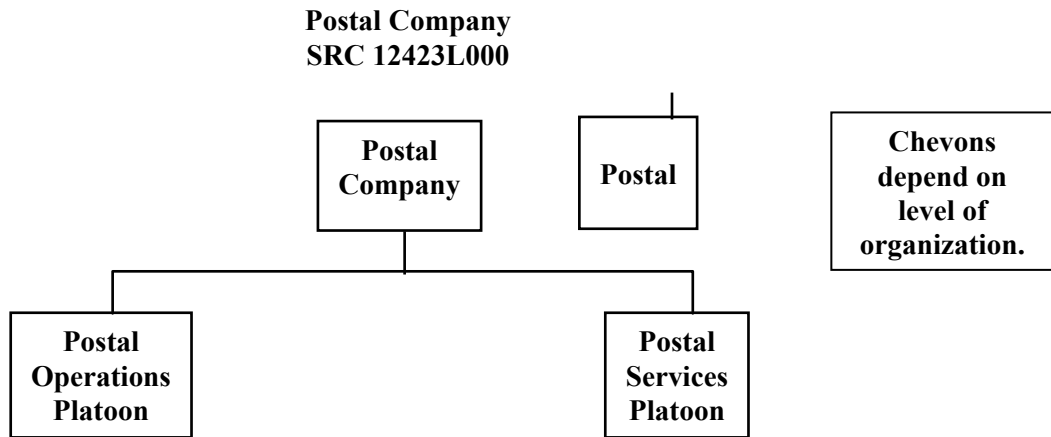
Capabilities: Provides personnel support on an area basis as part of a PSB.

Basis of Allocation: One personnel detachment per 6,000 soldiers and civilians. Three Personnel Support Teams (PST) can be formed with soldiers from each section, each capable of supporting up to 2000 soldiers.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 20, FM 12-6.



Mission: The postal company's mission is to provide postal support to all individuals and units in the theater of operations. Each company is modular and can consist of all operations platoons, all services platoons, or a combination of each, depending on the mission.

Capabilities: Postal operations platoons, providing general support to units, receive mail at points of entry; break down, distribute, and direct bulk mail; dispatch outgoing mail; arrange for transportation of both incoming and outgoing mail to and from postal services platoons; provide a central directory service for individuals and units; operate a casualty mail directory at corps/TAACOM or theater level; provide international mail exchange; direct EPW mail; process, direct, and redirect intratheater mail; and redirect casualty, missent, or changed task-organization mail.

Postal services platoons provide direct support to organizations, break down bulk mail to organizations, distribute mail to organizations, dispatch outgoing mail, provide accountable mail service, provide postal finance services when required, and provide directory service to supported organizations.

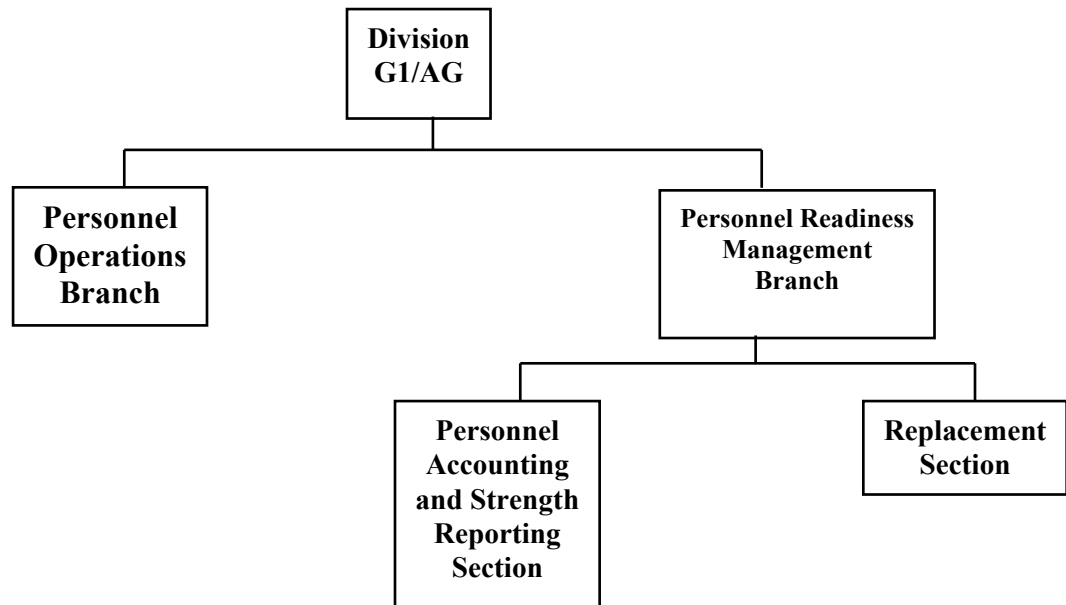
Basis of Allocation: Each Operations platoon supports up to 36,000 personnel. Each Services platoon supports up to 6,000 personnel. The company is tailored to meet mission requirements and can command and control two to six platoons.

Mobility: Services platoons are 100-percent mobile and operations platoons are 50 percent mobile (without mail).

Major Pieces of Equipment: MHE

Reference: Chapter 15, FM 12-6.

Division G1/AG
Division HHC TOE



Mission: The G1/AG is the division commander's principal staff officer for personnel management. The mission is to integrate all personnel support activities within the division. These are personnel management, finance, legal, chaplain, and public affairs. The G1/AG also directs the MWR, alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control, equal opportunity (EO), and safety programs.

Capabilities: The division replacement section can process up to 300 replacements per day.

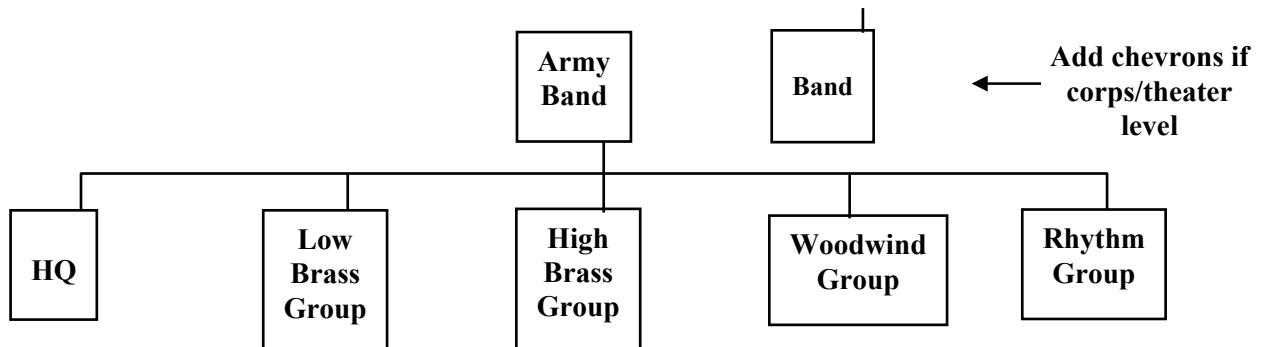
Basis of Allocation: One per division.

Mobility: Dependent upon vehicles assigned.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 12, FM 12-6.

Army Band
SRC 12113L000



Mission: Provides music that promotes troop morale, unit esprit, and civil-military relations in support of military operations; augments local security forces when combat intensity reaches the point at which the band's music mission is impractical.

Capabilities: Augments local security forces (MPs) by performing command post security, all-source production section security, and perimeter security for the division EPW central collecting point and EPW holding area.

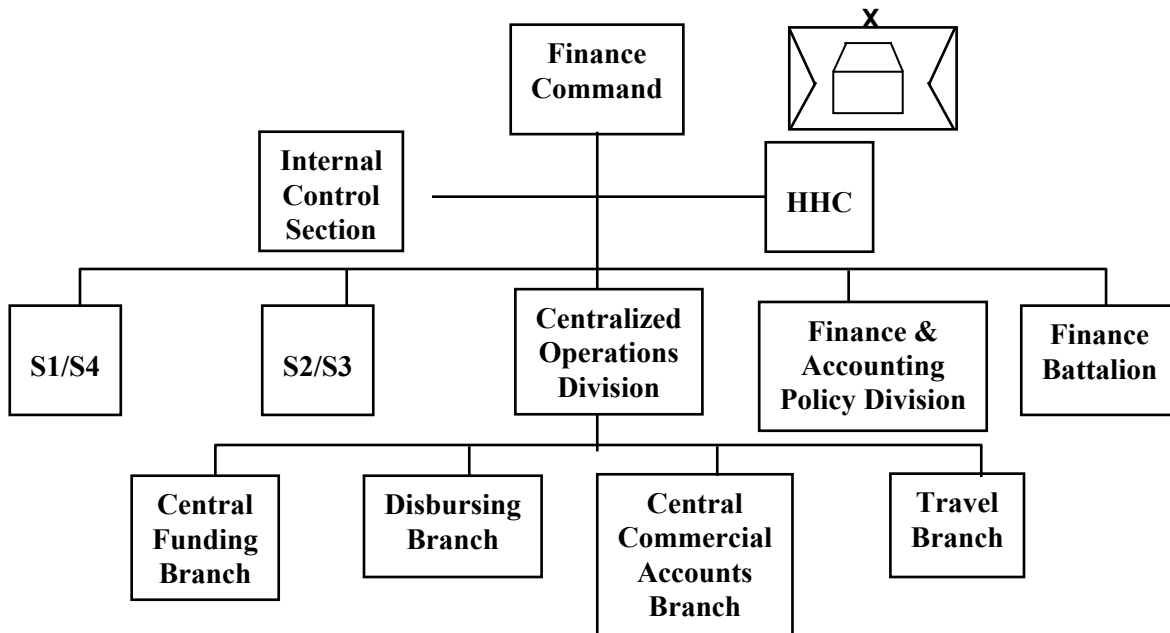
Basis of Allocation: National support—special bands; GS—TA, TAACOM, and corps; and DS—division, installation, and mobilization station.

Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: Chapter 19, FM 12-6 and FM 12-50.

**Finance Command (FC)
SRC 14612L000**



*When FBs are assigned to an FC (2 to 6 FBs).

Mission: Provides finance support to all Army joint and combined commands, and policy and technical guidance to all finance units in theater.

Capabilities: Provides policy and technical advice to all finance units in the theater; coordinates finance support requirements within the theater; provides funding support; and provides accounting, travel, and commercial accounts to the theater. The FC commands and controls all finance battalions (FBs) not assigned to a finance group (FG).

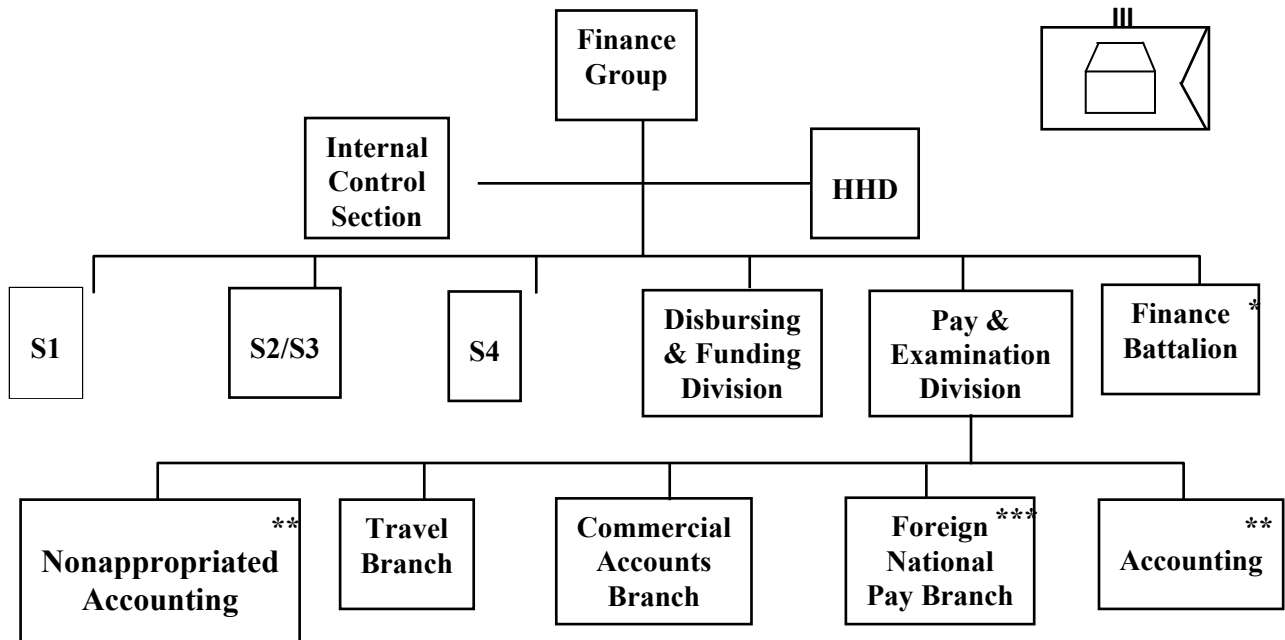
Basis of Allocation: One per theater of operations.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 14-7.

Finance Group (FG)
SRC 14412L000



***Two or more assigned.**

****When required and staffed by TDA assets.**

*****Requires TOE augmentation.**

Mission: Provides finance support to all joint and combined commands, units, and individuals within a corps/TAACOM boundary. The FG is a major subordinate command (MSC) of the corps/TAACOM.

Capabilities: Commands and controls two or more FBs located within the corps or TAACOM area of operations (AO). Provides finance support, including military pay, commercial vendor and contractual payments, disbursing, fund control, travel, and limited accounting. The FG has a security augmentation requirement.

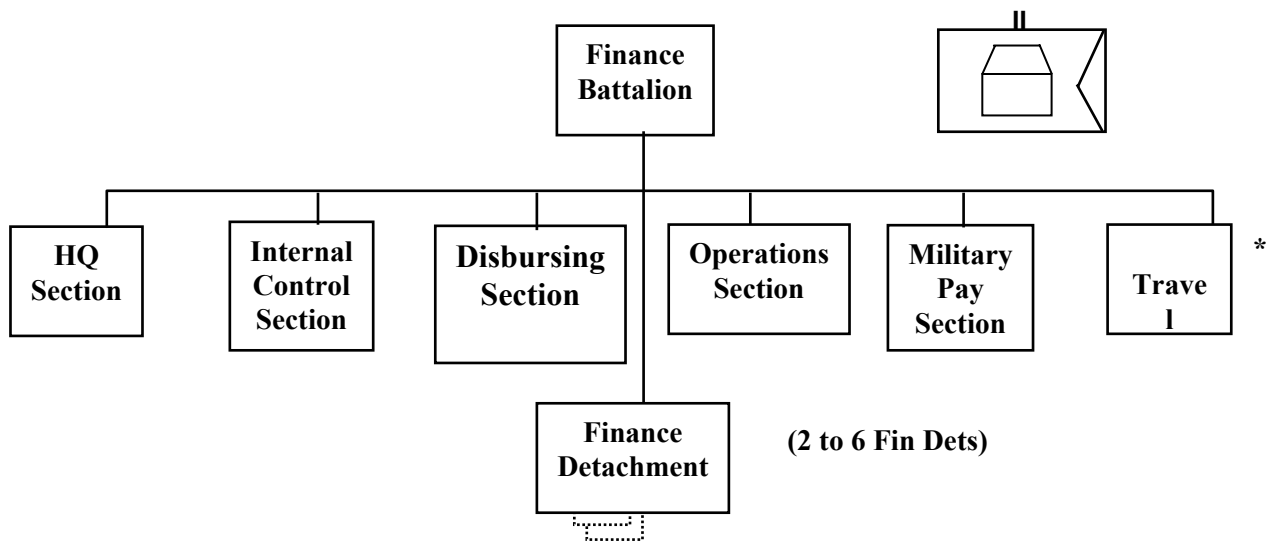
Basis of Allocation: One per corps or TAACOM.

Mobility: Unit is 60-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 14-7.

Finance Battalion (FB)
SRC 14426L000



***Requires TOE augmentation.**

Mission: Provides centralized finance support on a general or direct (GS/DS) basis to commanders, units, activities, and individuals in a given geographic area.

Capabilities: Commands and controls two to six FDs. Supports commercial vendor services, military pay, disbursing, funding, and finance database maintenance. Supports 12,000 to 36,000 soldiers.

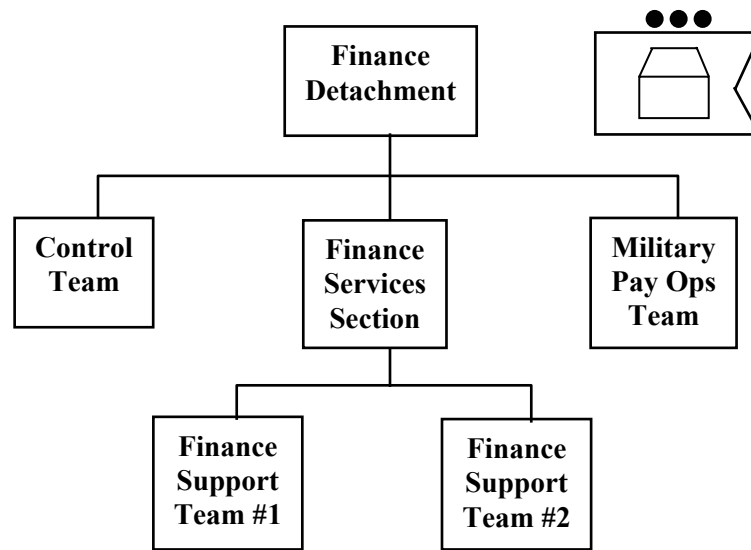
Basis of Allocation: One per two to six FDs.

Mobility: Unit is 60-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 14-7.

Finance Detachment (FD)
SRC 14423L000



Mission: Provides finance support to an assigned AO. Its primary mission is to fund imprest fund cashiers and class A agents.

Capabilities: Provides military pay support, commercial vendor services, disbursing/funding support, and database maintenance support to an assigned area. Can support up to 6,000 soldiers.

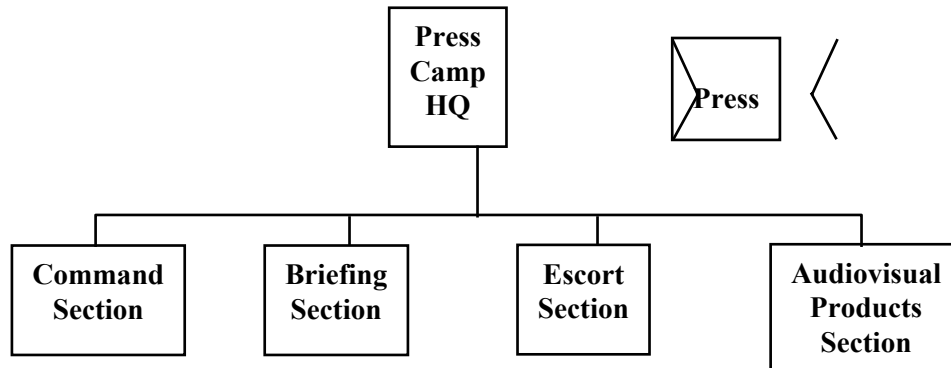
Basis of Allocation: One per 6,000 soldiers supported per detachment.

Mobility: Unit is 60-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 14-7.

Press Camp Headquarters
SRC 45423L000



Mission: Provides press camp services and facilities to accredited media representatives and provides public information/command information services [with augmentation from mobile public affairs detachments (MPADs)] in support of combined, unified, and joint operations.

Capabilities: Implements the media accreditation program in accordance with (IAW) current directives as required. Provides news briefings and press conferences. Provides escort control/support for media personnel when augmented by MPADs or other attached personnel as required. Acts as a clearinghouse for electronic print, still photographic, and audiovisual products public affairs offices (PAOs) and MPADs generate. Oversees or implements the command information program when augmented by an MPAD and directed by the command PAO. Coordinates logistic support for media personnel that may entail communications, billeting, messing, and transportation.

Basis of Allocation: One per TA, TAACOM, unified command, or corps.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 46-1.

CHAPTER 6

CORPS CSS UNITS

This chapter summarizes the missions, capabilities, basis of assignment, and mobility for selected CSS units normally found in the corps area. The major items of organic equipment are also listed for each unit. Most of the HQ units (brigades, groups, and battalions) are not listed since they perform only a command and control function and do not have the capability or major equipment. Corps aviation units that support logistic operations are also included in this chapter. Map symbols appear with the organizational charts.

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Medical Units

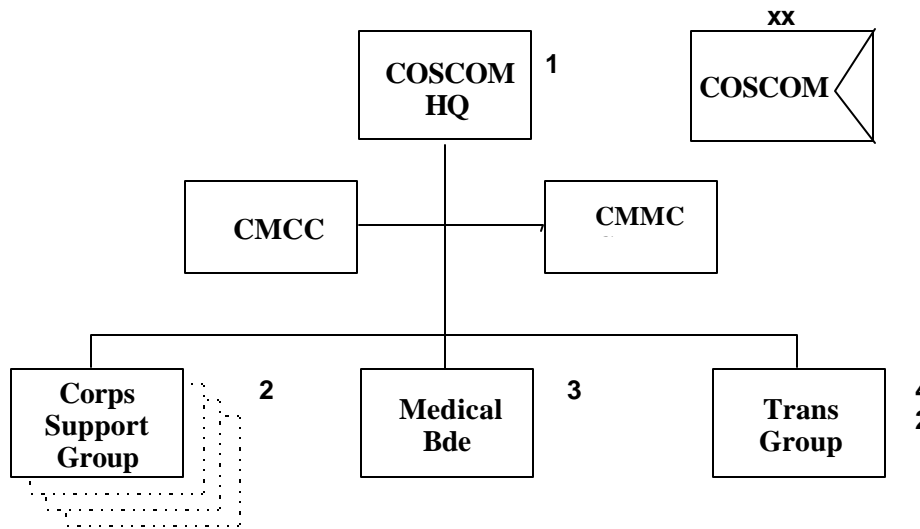
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**HQ, Corps Support Command (COSCOM)
SRC 63412L000**



CMCC—corps movement control center

CMMC—corps materiel management center

1. Chemical units and civil affairs (CA) company or a CA battalion may be assigned to the corps or the COSCOM.
2. Forward (fwd) corps support group (CSG) (one per division) has multifunctional corps support battalions (CSBs) and may include functional battalions, depending on mission requirements. Rear CSG (one per COSCOM) has functional and/or multifunctional battalions, depending on mission requirements.
3. Due to Medical Reengineering Initiative (MRI) the Medical Brigade will convert to a Medical Command (MEDCOM) and no longer fall under the COSCOM task organization.
4. Assigned if three or more functional transportation battalions are assigned.

Mission: Plans for and directs providing logistic support through its functional control centers and MSCs to the corps force and to other units, services, or allies as directed. Coordinates with the Air Mobility Command liaison officer (LNO) to receive US Air Force (USAF) airlift into the corps area.

Basis of Allocation: One per corps.

Reference: FM 63-3, 30 Sep 93.

**COSCOM SATCOM Spt Tm
SRC 63531LA00**

Mission: Provides supplementary communication support to a COSCOM headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) engaged in a contingency operation.

Capabilities: Provides personnel and equipment to operate a centralized communications facility.

Basis of Allocation: One per COSCOM HHC with a contingency operation mission.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

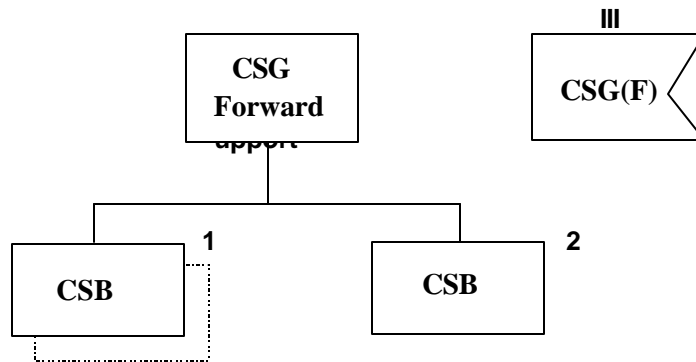
Major Pieces of Equipment:

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

4 AN/PSC-30 TACSAT

1 AN/MSC-31 operations center communications

HQ, Corps Support Group (Forward)
SRC 63422L000



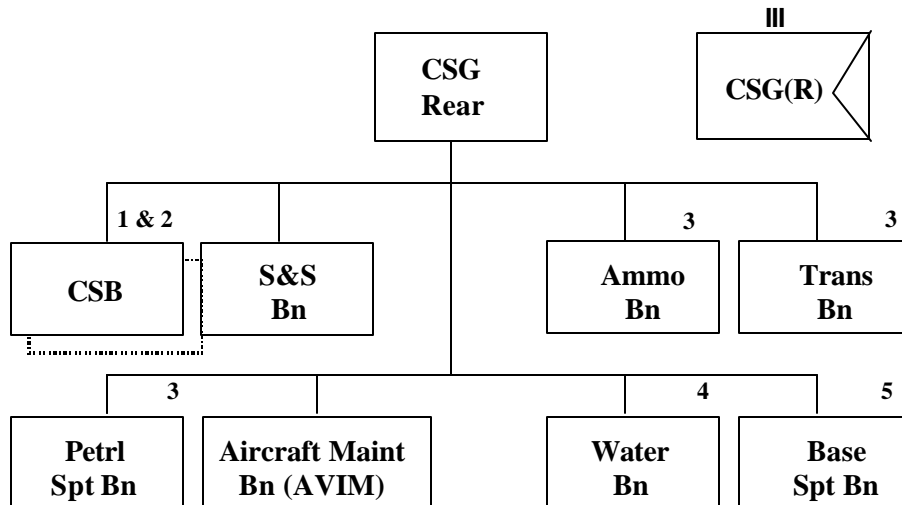
1. Number of battalions dependent upon force structure, geography, and span of control.
2. Direct Support (DS) units only.

Mission: Serves as the source of logistics (less medical) for all corps organizations in their area of operations. Provides support to nondivision forces in a division's area. Augments or reinforces the forward support battalions (FSBs) providing support to nondivision units operating in the brigade area of operations. Provides General Support (GS) to the division, separate brigades, or armored cavalry regiment (ACR). Area support to units in the CSG's area of responsibility behind the division's rear boundary. Finally, it can reinforce Direct Support (DS) maintenance and field services support to the division, separate brigades, and ACRs.

Basis of Allocation: One per division.

Reference: FM 63-3, 30 Sep 93.

HQ, Corps Support Group (Rear)
SRC 63422L000

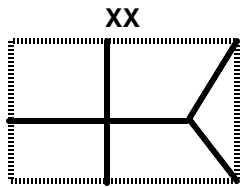


1. Number of battalions dependent upon force structure, geography, and span of control.
2. Direct Support (DS) units only.
3. May be host-nation support
4. Attached to support corps requirements in arid environment.

Mission: Serves as the source of logistics (less medical) for all corps organizations in their area of operations. Area support to units employed or passing through its area of operations. Provides reinforcing support to the forward CSGs. Responsible for corpswide support of petroleum, ammunition, transportation, AVIM, airdrop, and mortuary affairs. Provides General Support (GS) to the DS supply units. It can provide the nucleus of logistics reconstitution support in the corps rear area.

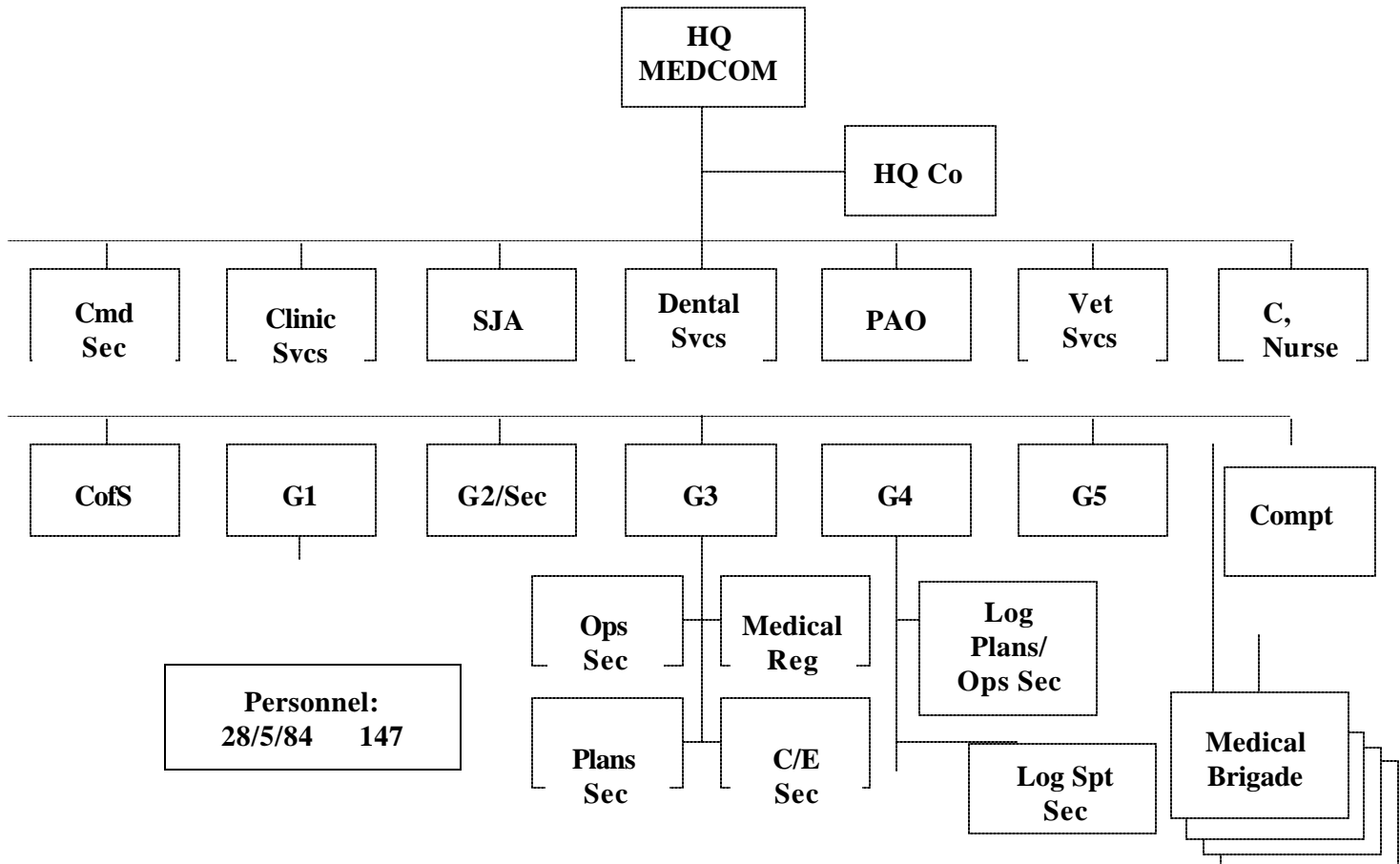
Basis of Allocation: One per corps.

Reference: FM 63-3, 30 Sep 93.



Medical Command (Corps)
SRC 08411A00

(Currently Replacing) Medical Bde, (Corps)
SRC 08422L1000



Mission: Commands & controls up to four Medical Brigades (Corps). Administratively assists, and technically supervises assigned and attached medical units.

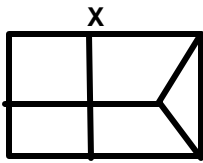
Capabilities: Commands and controls Corps medical brigades providing CHS in Corps Area of Operations. Capable of split-based operations. Advises Corps commander on the medical aspects of the operations. Task organizes medical assets to meet patient workload. Performs Joint Medical Regulation of patient movements from medical brigade facilities to supporting medical treatment facilities in the EAC or CONUS. The DOD Executive Agent for veterinary service and Class VIII. Control and supervision of Class VIII resupply for assigned, attached and supported units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment:

Medical Command (Corps): One per Corps; assigned to a HHC Corps, SRC 52401L100.

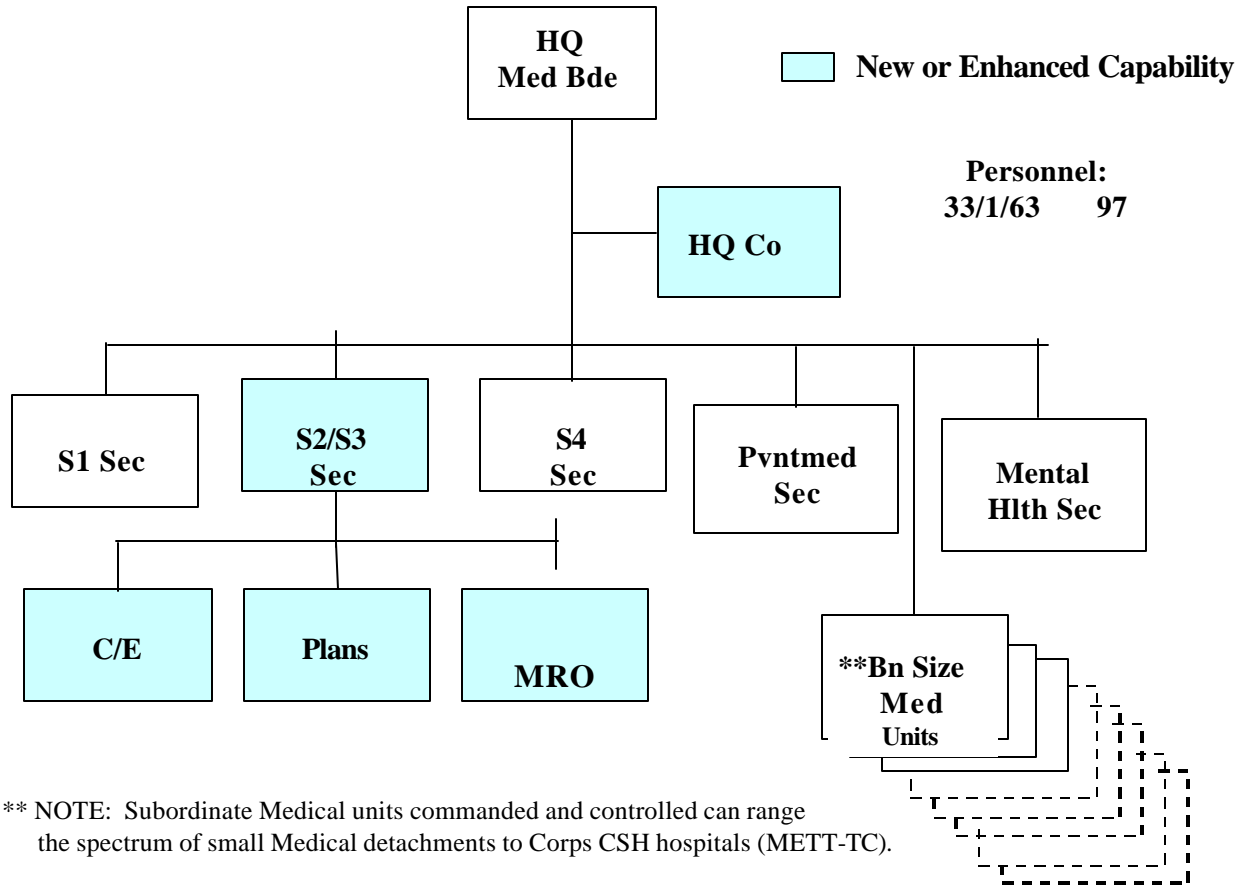
Mobility: HQ is approximately 50-percent mobile.

References: FM 8-10 FM 8-55
 FM 8-10-2 FM 63-3



Medical Brigade, (Corps)
SRC 08422A100

(Currently Replacing) Medical Group (Corps)
SRC 08432L000



**** NOTE:** Subordinate Medical units commanded and controlled can range the spectrum of small Medical detachments to Corps CSH hospitals (METT-TC).

Mission: Commands, controls, administratively assists, and technically supervises assigned and attached medical units.

Capabilities: Commands and controls, staff planning supervision of operations and administration of assigned and attached units providing CHS in the Corps. Task organizes medical assets to meet patient workload. Advises senior commanders on the medical aspects of their operations. Performs medical regulation of patient movements for all medical brigade facilities to supporting medical treatment facilities in the EAC or CONUS. Control and supervision of Class VIII resupply for assigned, attached and supported units. Consultation services and technical advice in nutrition, preventive medicine (environmental health, sanitary, engineering, radiological health, medical entomology), nursing, and mental health to supported units.

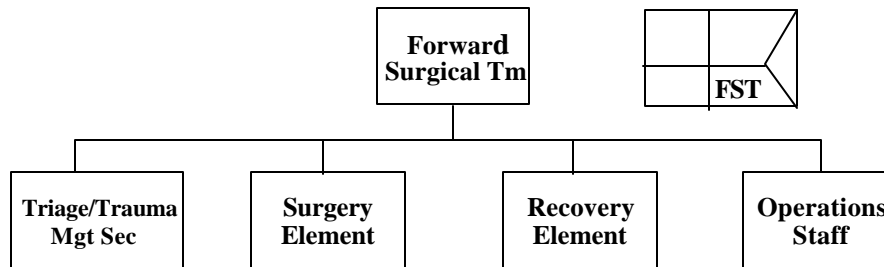
Basis of Allocation/Employment:

Medical brigade (Corps): One per three to eight battalion size equivalent units commanded in the Corps; assigned to a Medical Command (Corps); normally three per corps (two forward and one rear); located in the vicinity of subordinate units commanded.

Mobility: HQ is approximately 50-percent mobile.

References: FM 8-10 FM 8-55
 FM 8-10-2 FM 63-3

Corps Forward Surgical Team (FST)
SRC 08518LA00



Mission: Provides a rapidly deployable, immediate surgical capability to patients who cannot withstand further evacuation. It provides surgical support forward in division, separate brigade, and ACR operational areas.

Capabilities: The FST is capable of continuous operations with a divisional or nondivisional medical company/troop for up to 72 hours. It provides urgent, initial surgery for otherwise nontransportable patients. The corps FST will reconstitute, replace, and reinforce the airborne/air assault (AASLT) division and ACR FST as required.

The FST's surgical capability is based on two operating room tables with a surgical capacity of 24 operating room table hours per day. Other capabilities include:

- Emergency medical treatment: receive, triage, and preop.
- Surgery: initial surgery and postoperative care for up to 30 critically wounded patients over a period of 72 hours with its organic medical equipment sets.
- Nursing care: postoperative acute nursing care for up to eight patients, simultaneously, before further medical evacuation.
- Rapid strategic deployability: FST equipment (less vehicles) and personnel can deploy in one aircraft for initial entry missions. It can also move by helicopter sling-load operations.

The FST depends on the unit to which it is attached or assigned for food service, water distribution, and security; unit maintenance for vehicles and communications equipment; patient administration and coordination for medical evacuation; rigging for sling-load or airdrop operations; physical security and NBC decontamination support; and MP or combat arms escort for security when deploying into and moving through hostile areas.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: The corps FST is assigned to the medical brigade or medical group and is normally attached to the CSH for logistics, maintenance, administration, and general support when not operationally employed forward. When employed forward, it will be attached to the heavy division's forward support battalion (FSB) medical company for support. Teams may also be further attached to medical companies/troops of separate brigades/ACRs, ACRs (light), and airborne and AASLT division's main support battalion (MSB) medical companies. Corps FSTs are employed in the combat zone on the basis of one per maneuver brigade.

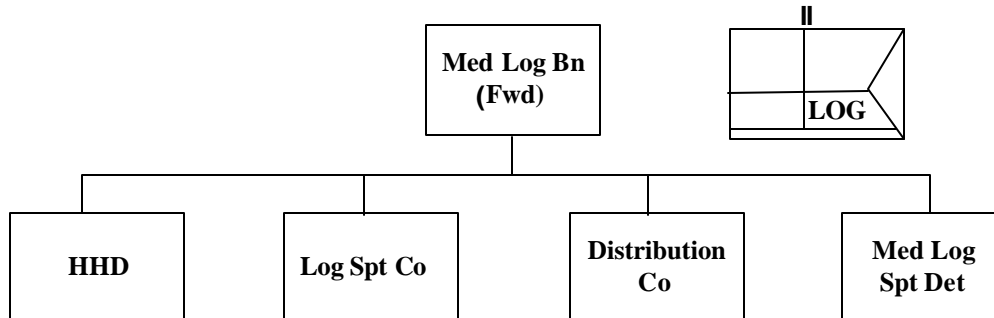
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

6 truck, utility, HMMWV 6 trailer, cargo, 3/4-ton

Reference: FM 8-10-25

Medical Battalion, Logistics (Forward)
SRC 08485L000



Mission: Provides class VIII supplies, optical fabrication, medical equipment maintenance support, and blood (processing) storage and distribution to divisional and nondivisional units operating in the supported corps.

Capabilities:

Headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD): Provides command and control, and administrative and logistics support to assigned and attached units.

Logistic support company: Provides Class VIII supply, optical single and multilens fabrication, and medical equipment maintenance. Receives, classifies, and issues 119.5 STON of Class VIII per day. Stores up to 685.5 STON of Class VIII. Receives and distributes push packages for resupply in support of divisional and nondivisional units in the supported corps. Provides DS medical equipment maintenance. Processes, stores, and distributes blood (less frozen blood) to corps and divisional medical units. Coordinates with corps transportation assets for delivery of Class VIII. Coordinates Class VIII emergency resupply using aeromedical and ground evacuation assets.

Distribution company: Receives, classifies, and issues 22 STON of Class VIII per day. Stores up to 22 STON of Class VIII. Can provide support from two forward locations with two organic forward support platoons. Provides, through mobile support teams, unit-level medical equipment maintenance to units not otherwise provided such support. Provides DS medical maintenance. Coordinates Class VIII resupply in a similar manner as a logistic support company.

Medical detachment, logistic support: Augments the unit of attachment with Class VIII, optical single-lens fabrication, and medical equipment maintenance support. Receives, classifies, and issues Class VIII.

Basis of Allocation/Employment:

Medical battalion, logistics (fwd): One per corps or three division-equivalent-sized forces; assigned to medical brigade; located in corps area in vicinity of main supply routes (MSRs).

HHD, med bn, log (fwd): One per medical bn, logistics (fwd); organic to med bn, log (fwd); colocated with med bn, log (fwd).

Logistic support company: One per med bn, log (fwd); organic to med bn, log (fwd); co-located with med bn, log (fwd).

Distribution company: One per med bn, log (fwd); organic to med bn, log (fwd); subdivided into two forward support platoons and located in forward corps areas in areas of medical unit concentration.

Med det: As required where workload requires increments of less than a battalion- or company-sized unit; assigned to med bn, log (fwd); located as required.

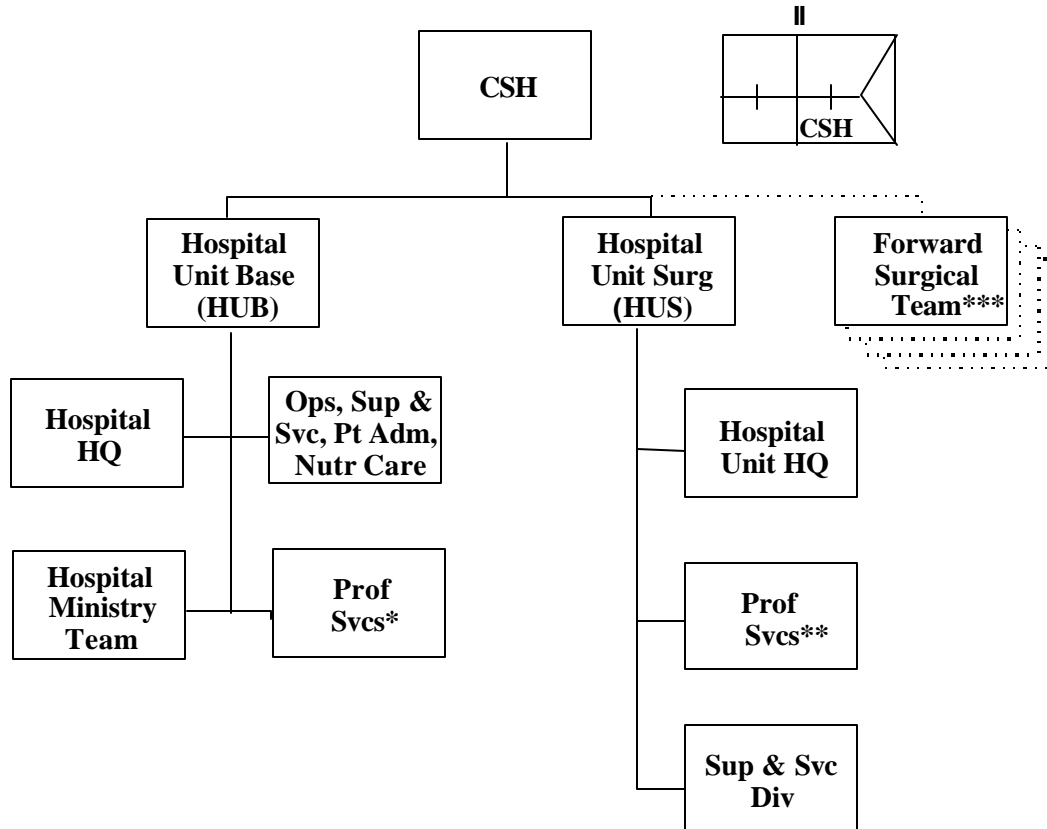
Mobility: HHD is 63-percent mobile; log spt co is 53-percent mobile; distr co is 88-percent mobile; med det is 75-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment (Bn Total):

- 7 truck, forklift (FL), variable reach, 4,000-lb
- 7 truck, FL, rough-terrain (RT), 6,000-lb
- 4 truck, FL, RT, 10,000-lb

References: FM 8-10
FM 8-10-2
FM 8-55
FM 63-3

**Combat Support Hospital (CSH) [296 Bed]
MF2K
SRC 08705L000**



*Professional services include EMT/triage, operating rooms, central material service, wards, pharmacy, laboratory, radiology, physical therapy, and dental.

**Professional services include EMT/triage, operating rooms, central material service, wards, and radiology.

***FSTs are attached to CSH for logistics, maintenance, personnel administration, and general support when not deployed forward and attached to FSB/MSB medical companies.

Mission: Provides resuscitation, initial wound surgery, postoperative treatment, and returned to duty (RTD) of all classes of patients in the combat zone who fall within the corps evacuation policy or stabilizes and evacuates patients to the higher echelon of care.

Capabilities: Provides hospitalization for up to 296 patients. Provides 8 intensive care wards (12 beds each) (3 hospital unit base (HUB), 5 hospital unit surgical (HUS)), 7 intermediate care wards (20 beds each) (HUB only), 2 minimal care wards (20 beds each) (HUB only), and 1 neuropsychiatric care ward (20 beds) (HUB only). Surgical capability is based on eight operating room tables (four HUB, four HUS) for up to 144 hours per day. Provides consultation services for patients referred from other medical treatment facilities—dental, pharmacy, clinical laboratory, blood banking, radiology, physical therapy, nutrition care, central material service, patient administration, laundry service, and religious support for staff and patients. Each work area is stocked with 3 DOS, with an additional 7 days in the supply and service (S&S) division.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: 100 percent of the projected bed requirement is based on the corps evacuation policy (rule of thumb is 2.4 per division, given a 7-day corps evacuation policy), assigned to a medical brigade, and attached to a medical group. It is located in the corps rear area. HUB may be em-
CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

ployed without HUS. HUS is always employed with HUB.

Mobility: This unit is 35-percent mobile (without patients).

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 24 box, shipping (MILVAN) (8x8x20 ft)
- 13 dolly set, lift, transportable, shelter, 7¹/₂-ton (M1022)
- 9 gen set, diesel, 100kw, trailer-mounted
- 2 laundry unit, trailer-mounted
- 13 shelter, tactical, ISO (8x8x20 ft)
- 59 air conditioner, heater
- 36 tent, extendable, modular, personnel (TEMPER) (various configurations)
- 4 tank, fabric, collapsible, water, 3,000-gallon
- 13 truck, cargo, dropside, 5-ton
- 2 truck, FL, RT, 4,000-pound

References: FM 8-10

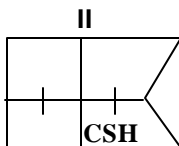
FM 8-10-14

FM 8-55

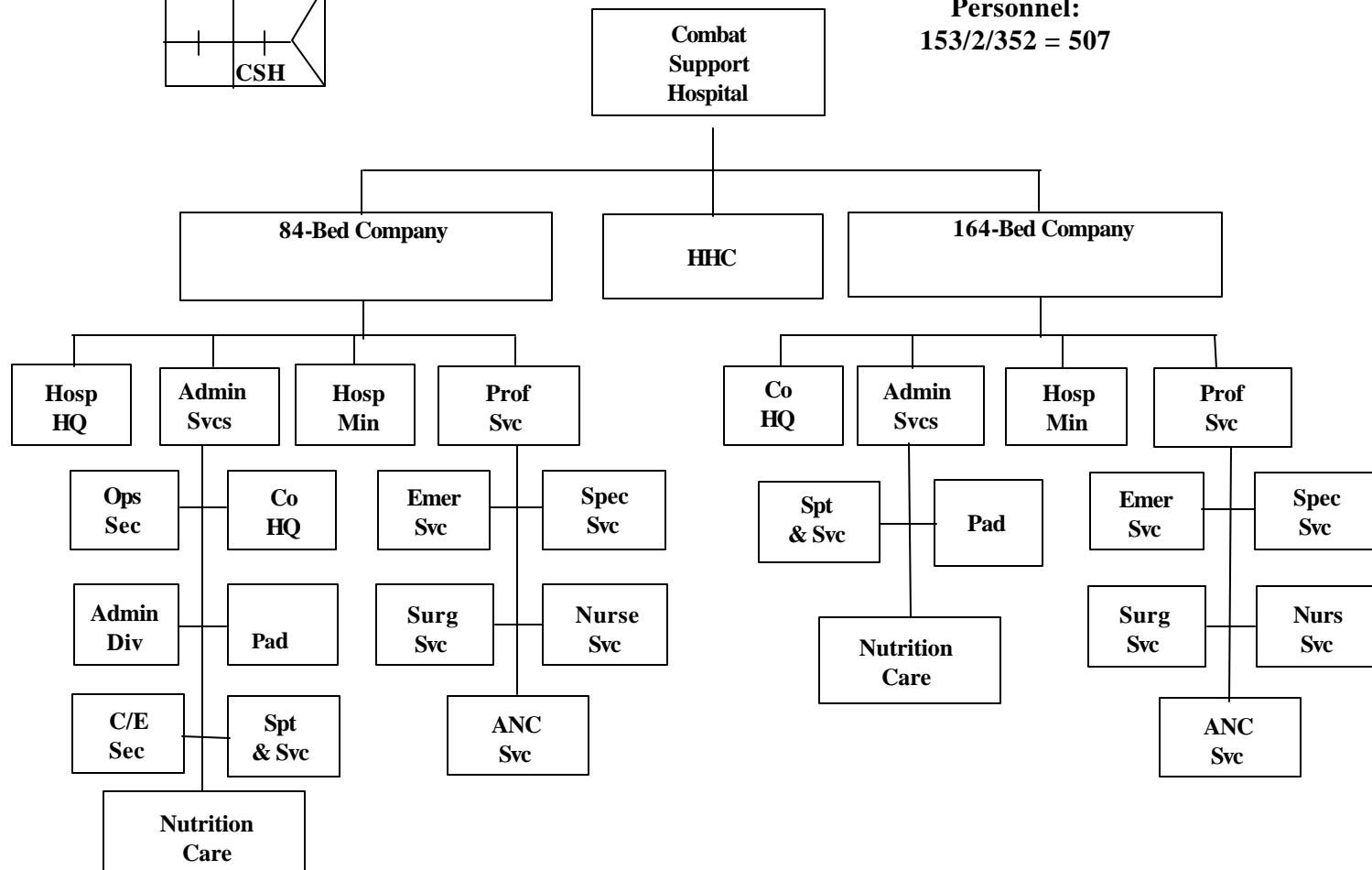
FM 63-3

Combat Support Hospital (CSH) (Corps) [248 Bed]

MRI Design
SRC 08955A000



Personnel:
153/2/352 = 507



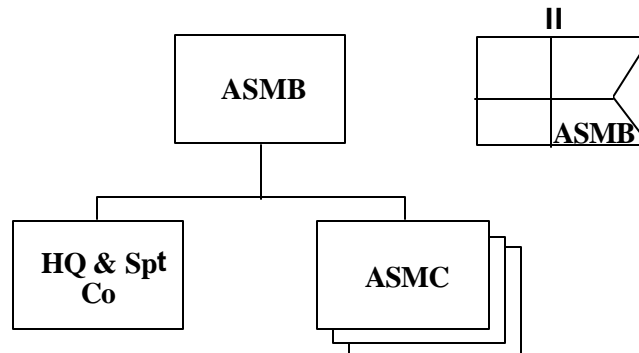
Mission: To provide hospitalization and outpatient services for all classes of patient within the corps/ combat zone. *Through 2007 all corps level hospitals will convert to this modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE).*

Capabilities: Provides hospitalization for up to 248 patients consisting of four wards providing intensive nursing care for up to 48 patients and ten wards providing intermediate nursing care for up to 200 patients. To support minimal care ward bed requirements, the minimal care detachment (SRC 08949A000) must be added to the hospital. The hospital is composed of an HHD and two completely functional hospital companies capable of split-based operations; one 84-bed and one 164-bed hospital Co. The 84-bed company is capable of further splitting out a 100 percent deployable 44-bed facility that could be used during force package opening operations. Surgical capability, including General, Orthopedic, Thoracic, Urological, Gynecological and Oral Maxillofacial, is based on 6 Operating Room (OR) tables staffed for 96 OR hours per day. Additional capability consists of pharmacy, psychiatry, community health nursing, physical therapy, clinical laboratory, blood banking, radiology and nutrition care services.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: 100 percent of the projected bed requirement is based on the corps evacuation policy (rule of thumb is 2.4 per division, given a 7-day corps evacuation policy); assigned to a

medical brigade (corps), but may be assigned to a MEDCOM or to a Joint/Combined Task Force. It is co-located with COSCOM units in a corps logistics support area (LSA).

Medical Battalion, Area Support (ASMB)
SRC 08455L000



Mission: Provides level I and II combat health support (CHS) and medical staff advice and assistance, as required, on an area basis for all corps and COMMZ assigned and attached elements.

Capabilities: The battalion HQ provides medical planning, policy, support operations, and CHS coordination in an area of operations (AO) within the combat zone or COMMZ. Commands and controls up to four level II area support medical companies (ASMCs) (one HQ & Spt Co, three ASMCs) that operate clearing stations for receiving, sorting, and administering medical and minor surgical treatment for all classes of patients and that provide ground evacuation services. Reinforces, reconstitutes, or replaces level II CHS units (e.g., medical company, FSB, and MSB) IAW the medical module concept. Also provides preventive medicine (PM), optometry, and mental health support on an area basis.

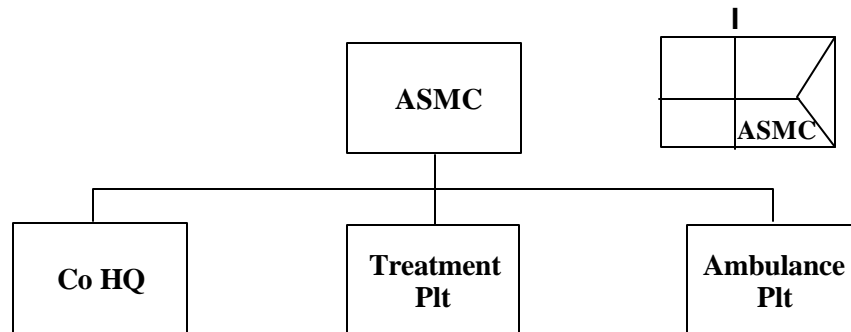
Basis of Allocation/Employment: .018 per 1,000 nondivisional troops supported in the corps and COMMZ; assigned to a medical brigade or a medical group. Holds up to 160 patients.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 8-10
FM 8-10-24
FM 8-55
FM 63-3

**Medical Company, Area Support (ASMC)
SRC 08457A000**



Mission: Provides level I and II CHS to units assigned to its AO.

Capabilities:

Treatment platoon: Operates a clearing station in the corps rear area. Treats patients with diseases and minor injuries, triages mass casualties, initially resuscitates and stabilizes, and performs advanced trauma management. Prepares patients for further evacuation who are ill, injured, and wounded and are incapable of RTD within 72 hours. Provides limited medical laboratory, pharmacy, and radiology services commensurate with level II CHS. Performs emergency and sustaining dental care and limited preventive dentistry. Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients. Reinforces, reconstitutes, or replaces medical companies/troops in divisions, separate brigades, and ACRs.

Ambulance platoon: Conducts medical evacuation from units within the ASMC's AO to its clearing station operated by the treatment platoon. Reinforces, reconstitutes, or replaces forward and main support medical companies/troops in divisions, separate brigades, and ACRs.

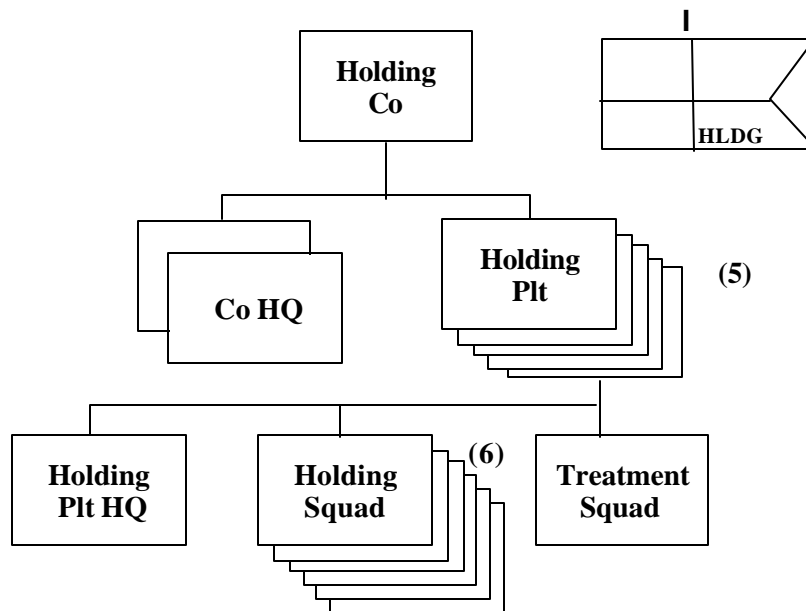
Basis of Allocation/Employment: Three ASMCs and one HQ & Spt Co are **organic** to the ASMB; located in the corps area in areas of troop concentration.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile (without patients).

Major Pieces of Equipment: 8 four-litter high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) ambulances.

References: FM 8-10
FM 8-10-24
FM 8-55
FM 63-3

Medical Company, Holding
SRC 08458L000



Mission: Provides holding capability within the combat zone for up to 1,200 minimal care patients and provides minor medical treatment and rehabilitation for patients being held.

Capabilities: Provides 5 holding platoons, each capable of operating a holding facility with 240 cots for minimal care-type patients. Provides minor medical treatment and rehabilitation for patients being held. May be employed by a platoon to expand a hospital's minimal care ward facilities. May be employed by a platoon in conjunction with CSC squads to hold combat fatigue casualties. May be employed to augment a USAF mobile aeromedical staging facility (MASF). May be assigned responsibility for providing limited area CHS.

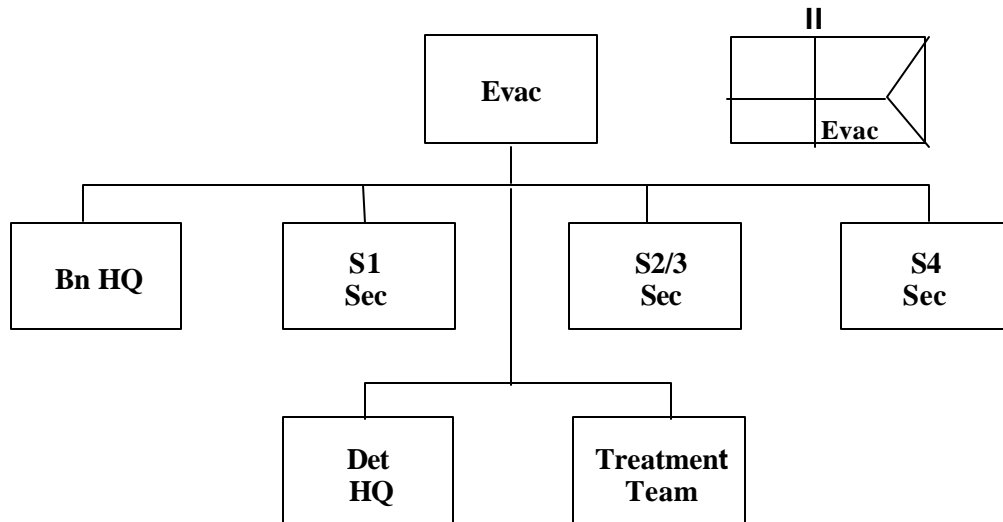
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per corps; assigned to a medical brigade and attached to a medical group; located in a combat zone.

Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile (without patients).

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 8-10
FM 8-55
FM 63-3

HHD, Medical Evacuation Battalion
SRC 08446L000



Mission: Commands and controls air and ground medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) companies and detachments within the theater of operations.

Capabilities: Commands, controls, and supervises operations and training, and administers a combination of three to seven air and ground ambulance companies and detachments. Provides staff and technical supervision of aviation operations, safety, standardization, and aviation unit maintenance (AVUM)-level maintenance. Coordinates MEDEVAC operations and communications functions. Provides aviation medicine and unit-level CHS for assigned and attached personnel.

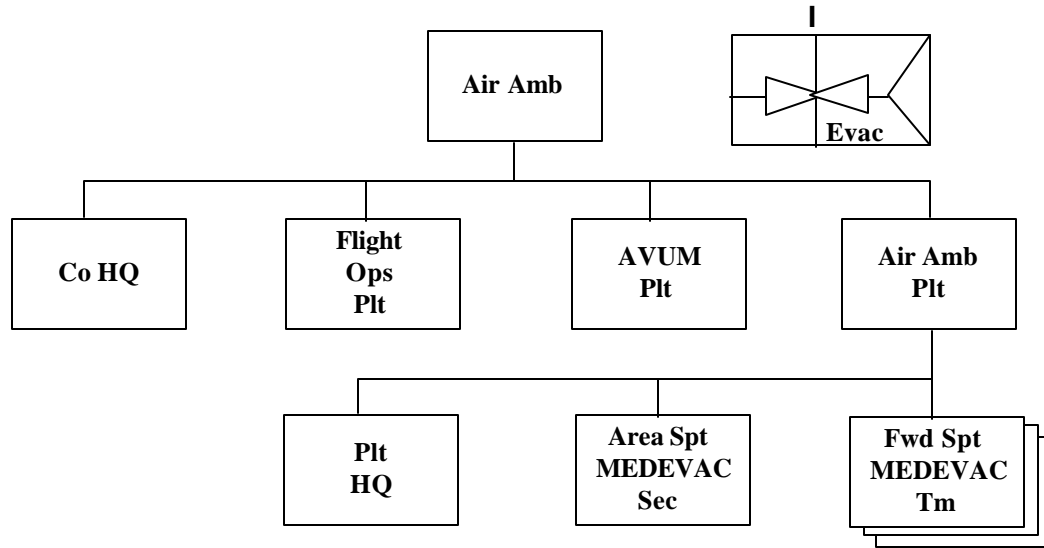
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per combination of three to seven medical companies, air and ground ambulance, or medical detachment, air ambulance; assigned to a medical command (COMMZ) or assigned to a medical brigade and attached to a medical group (corps); located in the area where it can best control subordinate units.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None.

References: FM 8-10
 FM 8-10-6
 FM 8-55
 FM 63-3

Medical Company, Air Ambulance
SRC 08447L000



Mission: Aeromedically evacuates from as far forward as possible in the combat zone to division- and corps-level medical treatment facilities or within the theater of operations.

Capabilities:

General: Operates 15 UH-60A/Q air ambulances with single-lift capability of 60 litter or 105 ambulatory patients, or some combination thereof. Provides inflight medical treatment and patient surveillance. Provides internal/external load capability for moving medical personnel, supplies, equipment, and whole blood. Provides air crash rescue support and forced entry, less fire suppression.

Area support MEDEVAC section: Provides six UH-60A/Q aircraft in an area aeromedical evacuation support role. Habitually collocated with the medical company, MSB, when the air ambulance company is in DS of a division. Reinforces or reconstitutes forward support MEDEVAC teams.

Forward support MEDEVAC team: Provides three UH-60A/Q aircraft for aeromedical evacuation from forward areas. Habitually collocated with the medical company, FSB, support battalion, or support squadron when the air ambulance company is in DS of a division, separate brigade, or ACR, respectively.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One in DS of each division; 1/3 in DS of separate brigades and ACRs; one in GS per two divisions; assigned to a medical brigade and attached to a MEDEVAC battalion; located in the division, separate brigade, or ACR area when in a DS role; located in the corps area when in a GS role.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

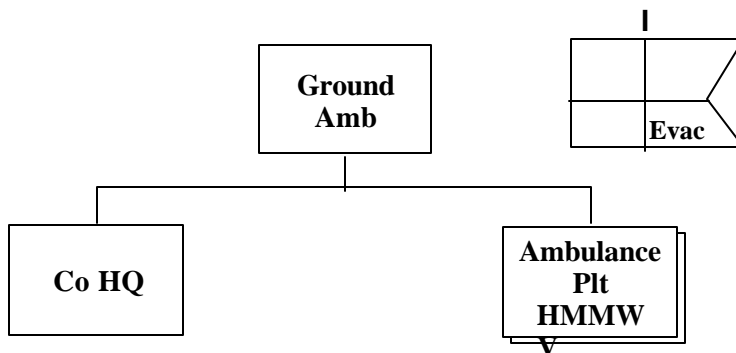
Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 15 UH-60A/Q
- 4 FARE
- 12 drum, fabric, collapsible, POL, 500-gallon

References: FM 8-10
 FM 8-10-6

FM 8-55
 FM 63-3

Medical Company, Ground Ambulance
SRC 08449A000



Mission: Provides ground evacuation of patients within the theater of operations.

Capabilities: Provides 40 HMMWV ambulances with single-lift capability of 96 litter or 192 ambulatory patients. This capability is based on 80-percent availability of ambulances. Conducts ground evacuation from division and separate brigade medical companies and ACR medical troops to a combat zone hospital.

Evacuates patients from the area support medical companies (ASMCs) to supporting hospitals. Reinforces, reconstitutes, or replaces division, separate brigade, and ACR medical companies/troops, evacuation assets, and ASMC evacuation assets. Transfers patients among hospitals, (USAF) MASFs, railheads, and seaports in both the corps and COMMZ. Provides emergency movement of medical personnel and supplies.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per division supported within the combat zone; one per corps supported within the COMMZ; assigned to a medical brigade and attached to a MEDEVAC battalion; located where it can best control its assets and execute its patient evacuation mission.

Mobility: Unit is 85-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

40 four-litter M997 (HMMWV) ambulances

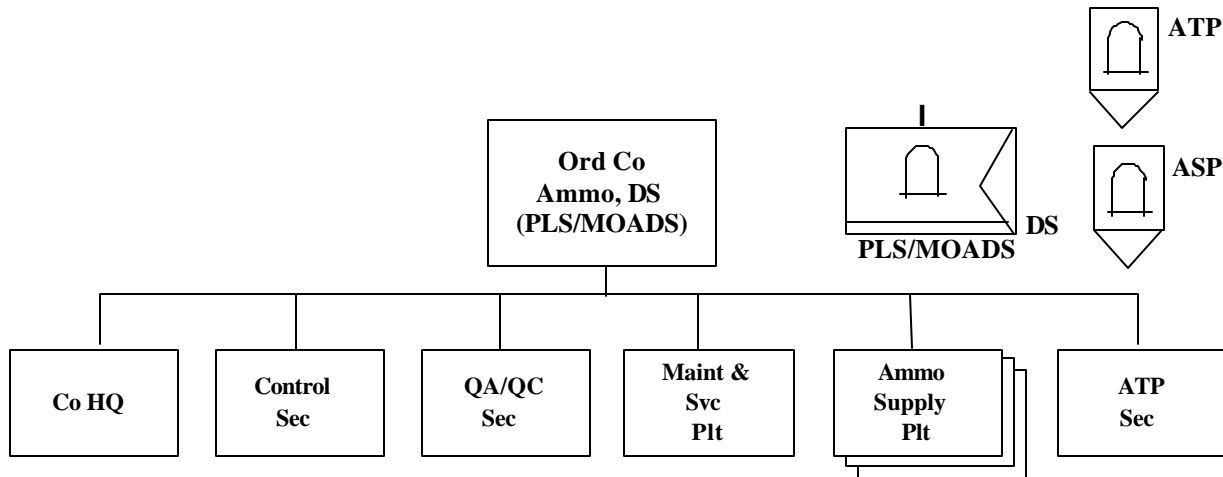
References: FM 8-10

FM 8-10-6

FM 8-55

FM 63-3

Ordnance Company, Ammunition (DS) (PLS/MOADS)
SRC 09484L000



Mission: Establishes and operates three geographically dispersed ammunition supply points (ASPs) engaged in receiving, storing, rerehousing, combat configuring, and issuing conventional ammunition using the palletized loading system (PLS). Also operates one ammunition transfer point (ATP) engaged in transload operations.

Capabilities: At level 1, this unit (objective TOE) provides the following lift capability: combination of three ASPs = 2,530 STON (approximately 843 at each ASP). Lift capability at the ASPs must be divided among receiving, issuing, rerehousing, and configuring ammunition. One ATP = 970 STON transload capability. The company's total lift capability = 3,500 STON.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per division; assigned to a COSCOM; attached to a CSB in a forward corps support group (CSG).

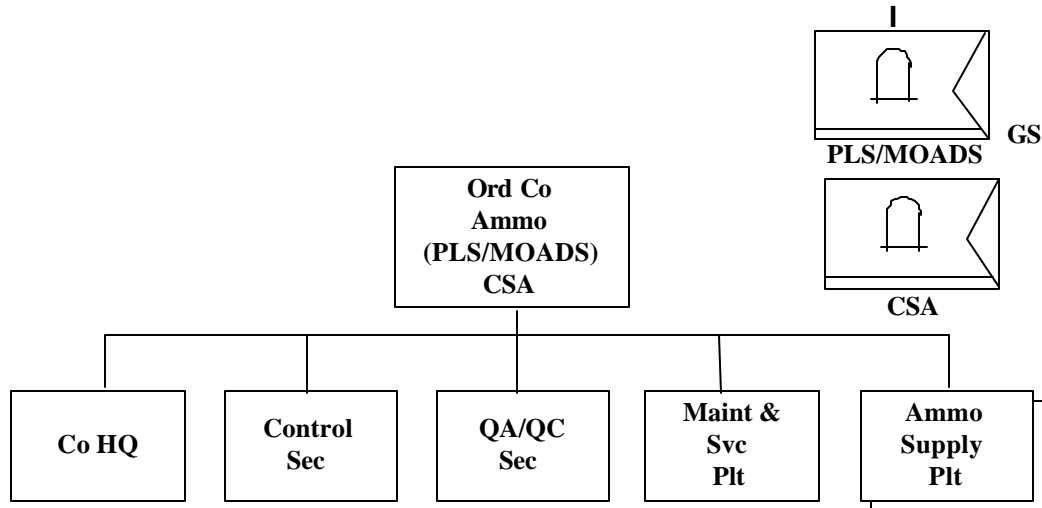
Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile, less ammunition stocks.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

6 crane, whl, 5-ton, RT	3 bulldozer
5 semitr, lowbed, 25-ton	8 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton
3 semitr, lowbed, 40-ton	12 trk, cgo, 5-ton
6 trk, cgo, hvy PLS transporter	9 FL, RT, 6,000-lb
3 trl, palletized loading	8 trk, tractor, 10-ton

References: FM 54-30
 FM 63-3

Ordnance Company, Ammunition (PLS/MOADS) (CSA)
SRC 09433L000



Mission: Establishes and operates a corps storage area (CSA) engaged in receiving, storing, rewarehousing, mission configuring, and issuing conventional ammunition using the PLS.

Capabilities: At level 1, this unit (objective TOE) receives 50 percent of its ammunition from the port of departure [either containerized or breakbulk (B/B)]. The remainder comes from the theater storage area (TSA). This unit configures and issues/ships up to 3,500 STON loaded on PLS flatracks. Total lift capability is up to 7,000 STON.

Assignment: To rear CSGs; ordnance battalion, ammunition, DS/GS, TOE 09666L000; to the S&S battalion; or to a CSB.

Basis of Allocation: One company per every 3,500 STON of ammunition expended.

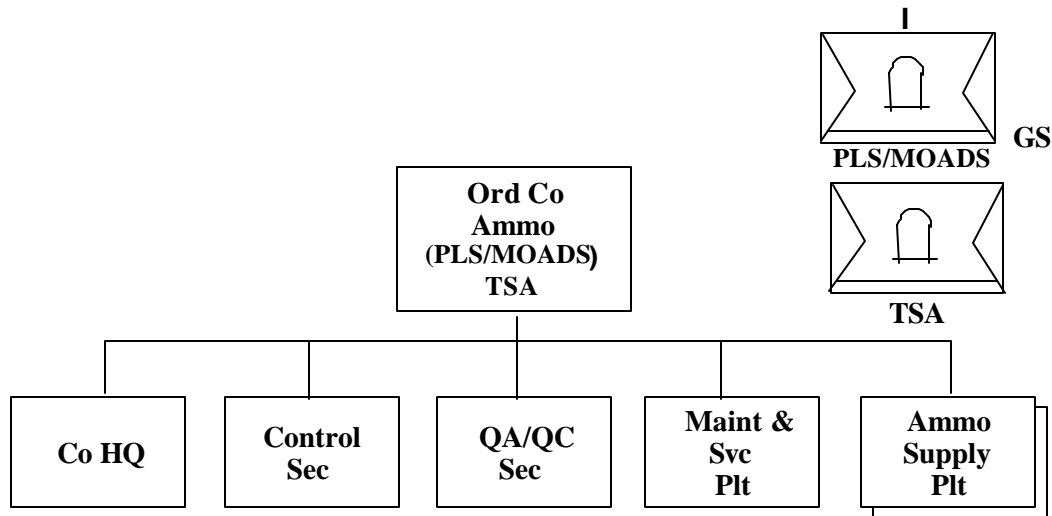
Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile, less ammunition stocks.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6 crane, whl, rough-terrain container crane (RTCC) | 1 bulldozer |
| 4 crane, RT, 5-ton | 5 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton |
| 1 semitr, lowbed, 25-ton | 8 trk, cgo, 5-ton |
| 1 semitr, lowbed, 40-ton | 6 FL RT, 6,000-lb |
| 3 trk, cgo, hvy PLS transporter | 2 FL, electric, 6,000-lb |
| 3 trlr, palletized loading | 2 trk, tractor, 10-ton |

References: FM 54-30
 FM 63-3

Ordnance Company, Ammunition (PLS/MOADS) (TSA)
SRC 09633L000



Mission: Establishes and operates a TSA engaged in receiving, storing, rewarehousing, unstuffing containers, and issuing conventional ammunition using the PLS.

Capabilities: At level 1, this unit (objective tables of organization and equipment (TOE)) provides a total lift capability of 7,000 STON. This capability must be divided among receiving, rewarehousing, and issuing. The TSA generally ships ammunition on theater line-haul trailers or rail flatcars to the CSA. Theater transportation does not include PLS prime movers; however, ammunition may be shipped on PLS flatracks loaded on trailers or railcars.

Assignment: To a TAACOM, HHD, ordnance battalion, conventional ammunition, DS/GS, TOE 09666L000.

Basis of Allocation: As required, based on stated capabilities.

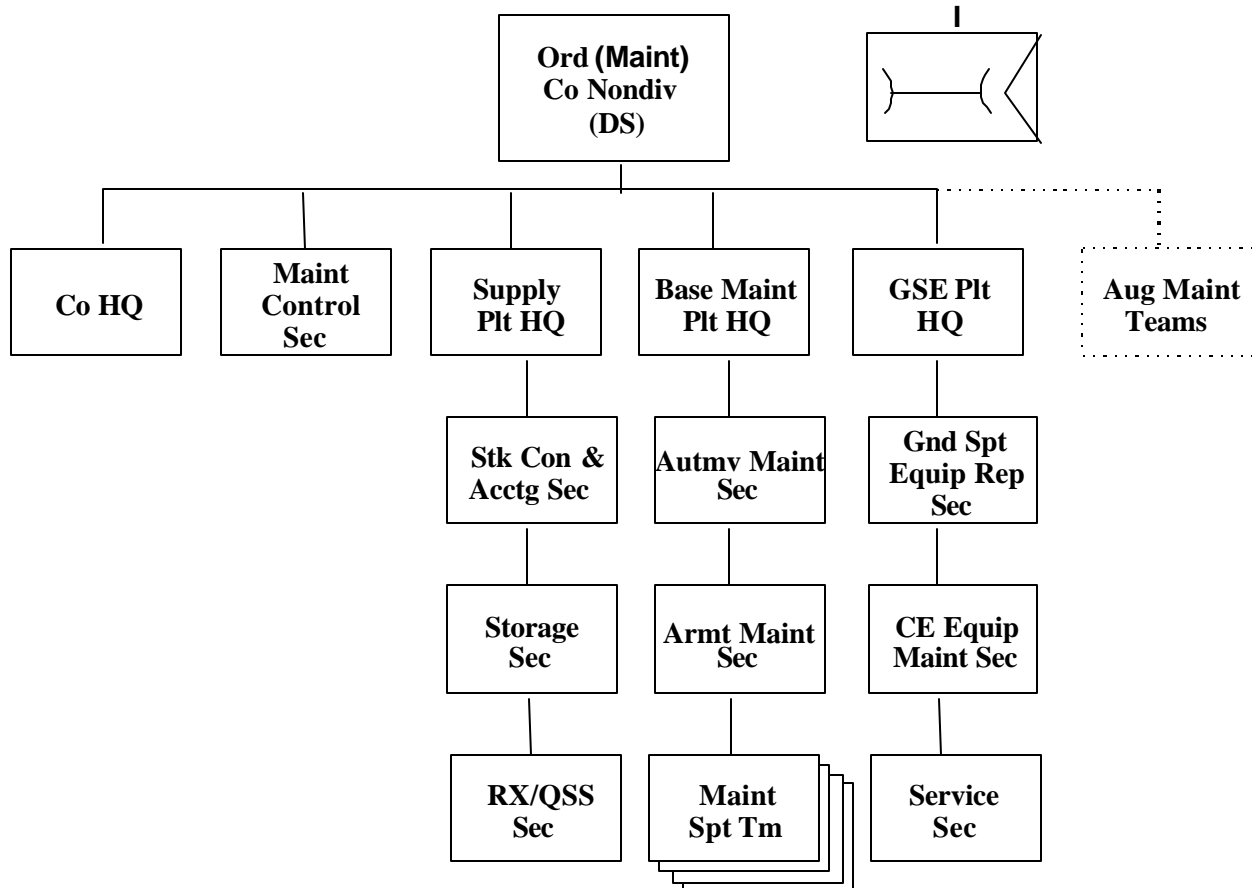
Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile, less ammunition stocks.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

12 crane, whl, RTCC		3 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton
4 semitr, lowbed, 25-ton		7 trk, cgo, 5-ton
1 semitr, lowbed, 40-ton		16 FL RT, 6,000-lb
6 trk, cgo, hvy PLS transporter		4 FL, electric, 4,000-lb
6 trlr, palletized loading	2	FL, electric, 6,000-lb
4 FL RT, 4,000-lb		5 trk, tractor, 10-ton

References: FM 54-40
 FM 63-3

Ordnance (Maintenance) Company, Nondiv (DS)
SRC 43209L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply service commensurate with stated capabilities for nondivisional units assigned to or passing through its area. Also provides backup support for divisional units.

Capabilities: Provides the following capabilities, less aircraft, marine, rail, airdrop, missile, aircraft armament, avionics, office machines, and photographic equipment:

automotive repair
 DAS³ computer repair
 fabric repair
 metalworking
 QM and chem equip repair
 small-arms repair

communications-elec (CE) equip repair
 engineer equip repair
 power-generation equip repair
 refrigeration repair
 special electronics devices repair

Basis of Allocation: Depends on number of units supported.

Mobility: Unit is approximately 75-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

5 trk, van, shop, 2¹/₂-ton
1 semitr, lowbed, 25-ton
2 semitr, van, repair parts, 6-ton
1 semitr, elec rep shop equip
15 semitr, van, supply, 12-ton
1 FL RT, 4,000-lb
4 trk, cgo, 2¹/₂-ton
14 trk, cgo, dropside, 2¹/₂-ton

1 trk, cgo, dropside, 5-ton
18 trk, tractor, 5-ton
1 crane, 5-ton, RT
1 FL RT, 10,000-lb
3 semitr, electronic shop
4 trk, contact maint
8 semitr, flatbed 22¹/₂-ton

References: FM 43-11
FM 63-3

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graph TD; TheaterArmy[Theater Army] --- TAACOM[TAACOM RTOC]; TheaterArmy --- ORDGroup[ORD Group (EOD)]; ORDGroup --- EODBn1[EOD Bn SRC 09446L000]; EODBn1 --- EODCo1[EOD Co]; EODBn2[EOD Bn SRC 09447L000] --- EODCo2[EOD Co]; TheaterArmy --- COSCOM[COSCOM]; TheaterArmy --- DivRearCP[Div Rear CP]; TheaterArmy --- CSGRAOC[CSG RAOC];
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Capabilities: Each EOD company can provide either five light teams to neutralize hazards resulting from domestic or foreign conventional and improvised explosive devices for routine incidents (less than 2 hours) or two heavy teams to neutralize hazards resulting from domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, chemical biological ordnance, and improvised explosive devices for non-routine incidents (more than 2 hours). Provides EOD response on an area basis for a maximum incident response capability as follows: Routine incidents—50 per day; nonroutine incidents—8 per day.

Assignment: One EOD Group per Theater of Operation.

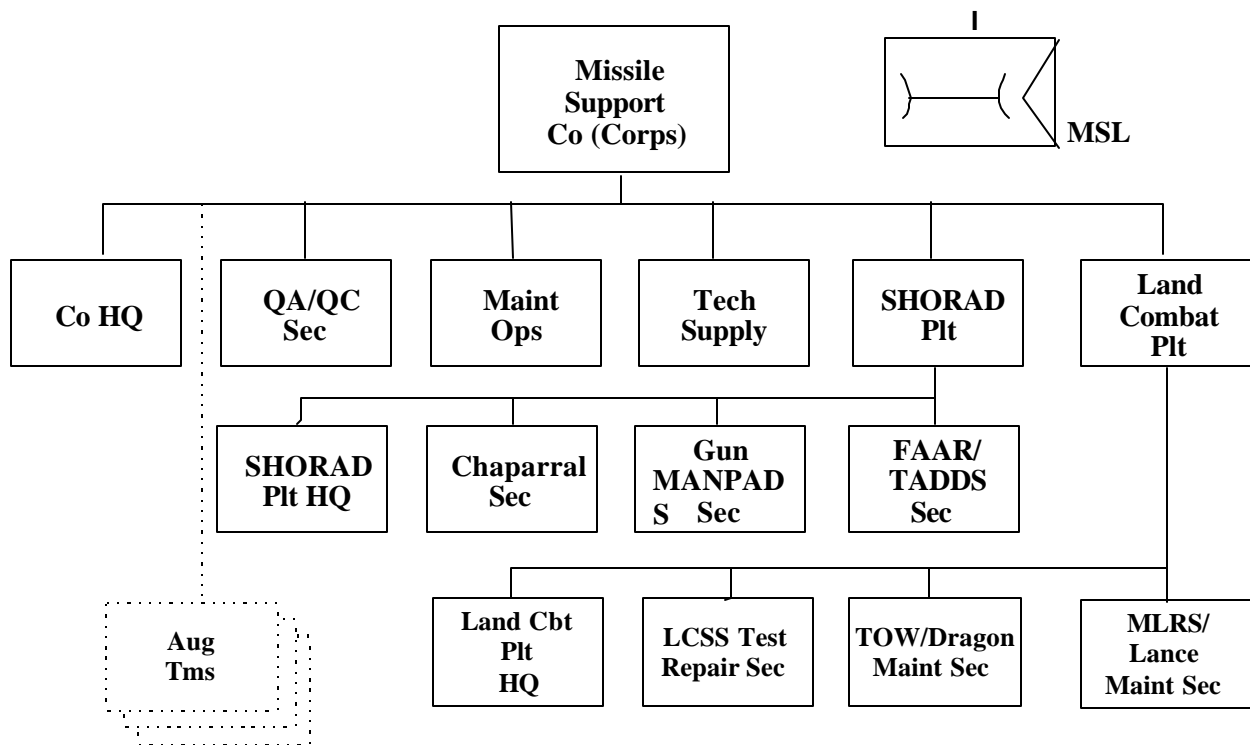
Basis of Allocation: An EOD battalion is allotted for each corps and TAACOM. In a fully deployed corps, the EOD battalion has ten EOD companies. In the TAACOM, the EOD battalion has eight EOD companies. The commander of the EOD battalion is the EOD staff officer for the corps or TAACOM. In the corps, the EOD battalion operates out of the COSCOM and provides a coordination team to the corps RCP. The coordination team helps the corps staff prioritize and assign categories for UXO incidents by providing technical information to the corps RCP.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile with organic vehicles.

Major Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 9-15

Ordnance Missile Support Company, Intermediate Maintenance (DS) Heavy Corps
SRC 09428L000



Mission: Provides DS missile maintenance and repair parts support except Hawk and Patriot to corps units.

Capabilities: Provides land combat support system (LCSS) test capability. Can provide up to 15,000 hours of TOW/Dragon maintenance capability per year. Has repair parts authorized stockage list (ASL) for supported prescribed load lists (PLLs).

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per corps.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

2 semitrlr, electronic shop	3 semitrlr, van, supply, 12-ton
1 semitrlr, stake, 6-ton	1 4,000-lb FL RT
10 semitrlr, van, repair parts, 6-ton	6 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton
10 trk, cgo, 5-ton	11 trk, tractor, 5-ton

References: FM 9-59
 FM 29-2
 FM 29-23
 FM 63-3

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

Ordnance Missile Maintenance Augmentation Teams (DS)

Designation:

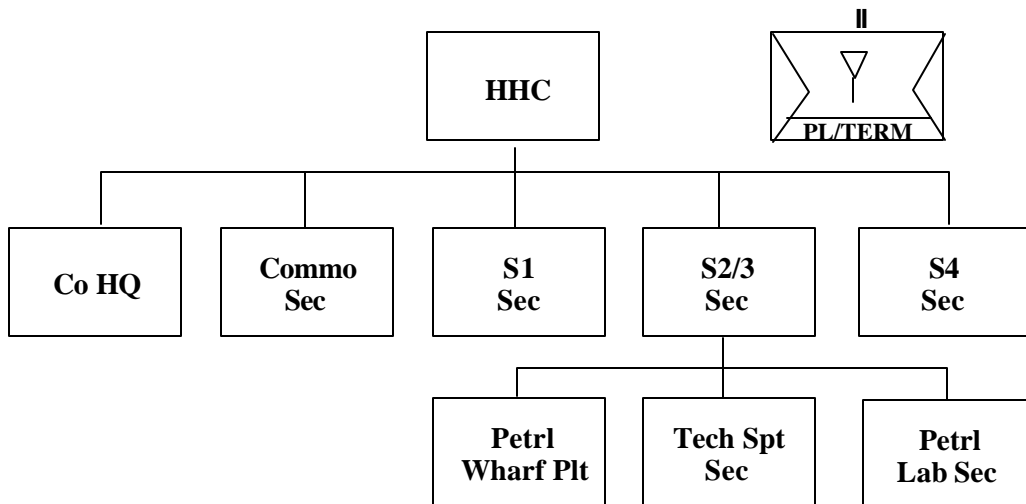
- Ordnance Detachment (Missile Support) (Corps)
(when used to augment TOE 09428L000)
- Ordnance Detachment (Missile Support) (EAC)
(when used to augment TOE 09629L000)

09528LB00: Multiple-Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Battalion DS Augmentation Team
09528LE00: Gun/Stinger Bn DS Augmentation Team
09528LV00: Avenger Battalion DS Augmentation Team
09528LG00: Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) DS Augmentation Team
09528LH00: Heavy Sep Bde (Armored) DS Augmentation Team
09528LI00: Heavy Sep Bde (Mech) DS Augmentation Team
09528LJ00: Heavy Div DS Augmentation Team
09528LL00: Infantry Div DS Augmentation Team
09528LM00: Air Assault Div DS Augmentation Team
09528LN00: Airborne Div DS Augmentation Team
09528LP00: Light Inf Div DS Augmentation Team
09528LR00: LCSS Augmentation Team

Mission: Augments the ordnance missile support company's DS missile maintenance capabilities to meet assigned operational missions.

Assignment: These teams are normally assigned to an ordnance missile support company (corps) (TOE 09428L000). They may also be assigned to an ordnance missile support company (EAC) (TOE 09629L000).

**Headquarters and Headquarters Company
Petroleum Pipeline and Terminal Operating Battalion
SRC 10416L000**



Mission: Provides command, administrative, technical, and operational supervision for operating and maintaining a military petroleum distribution system or portion thereof. Commands and controls assigned and detached units.

Capabilities: This unit commands two to five petroleum pipeline and terminal operating companies, TOE 10-207, and other assigned and attached units supporting pipeline and terminal operations. Plans, controls, and supervises the operation and maintenance of a military petroleum distribution system consisting of 300 km (180 miles) to 750 km (450 miles) of multi-product petroleum pipelines and terminal facilities.

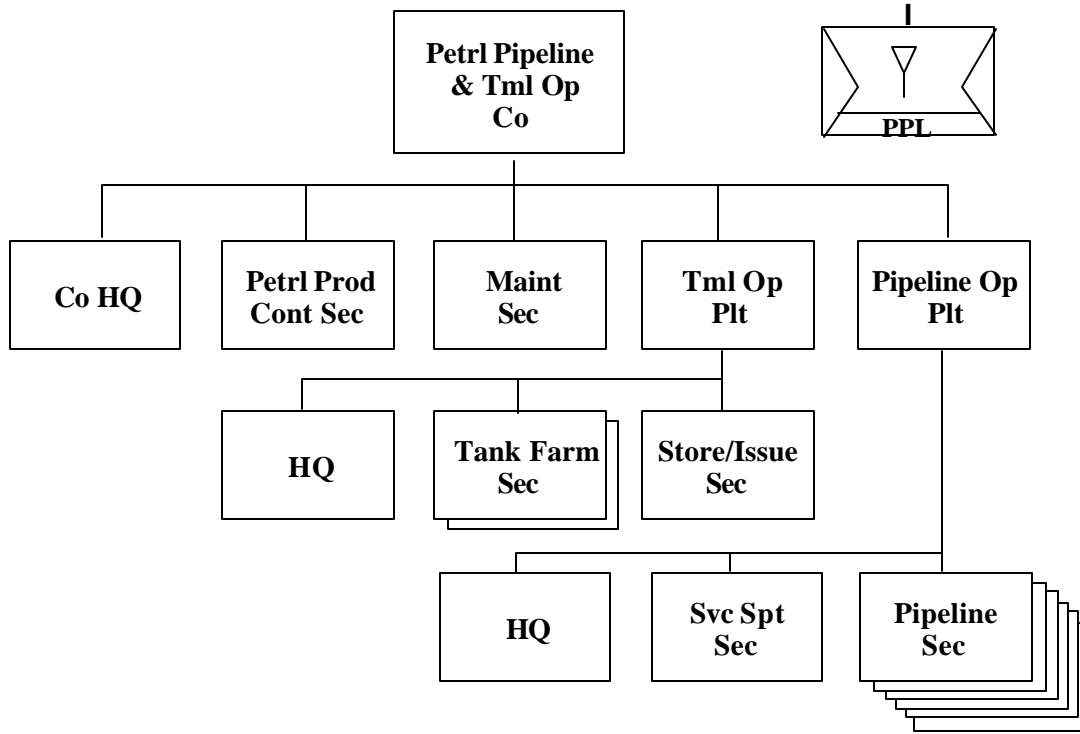
Basis of Allocation: One per petroleum port of entry.

Mobility: When organized under SRC 10206H400, unit is approximately 30-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 10-18
FM 10-67

Quartermaster (QM) Petroleum Pipeline & Terminal Operating Company
SRC 10417L000



Mission: Operates QM petroleum terminal and pipeline facilities for receiving, storing, transferring, issuing, and distributing all bulk petroleum. Maintains a prescribed reserve of bulk petroleum products. Lays, operates, and retrieves petroleum hoselines.

Capabilities: Operates one tank farm complex to store 100,000 to 500,000 barrels of bulk petroleum (up to 7,875,000 gals), depending on capacity and type of storage facilities available. Complex normally consists of two tank farms, each with capacity ranging from 50,000 to 250,000 barrels.

Operates one tactical petroleum terminal (TPT) when permanent or semipermanent facilities are not available. The terminal provides the equipment and storage capacity for offloading tanker ships over the shore.

Operates petroleum terminal facilities for receiving, storing, bulk transferring, issuing, and distributing all bulk petroleum shipped into the theater or independent corps.

Ships bulk petroleum products through approximately 100 km (62 miles) of multiproduct pipeline over level terrain.

Operates fixed loading facilities for shipping bulk products daily by coastal tanker, barge, rail tank cars, and tank trucks.

Maintains a prescribed reserve of bulk petroleum products for the theater or independent corps.

Operates a fuel system supply point (FSSP).

Operates a forward area refueling equipment (FARE) system.

Installs and operates up to 8 km (5 miles) of collapsible hoseline system when required.

Assignment: Normally assigned to TA or separate corps; normally a TA unit.

Basis of Allocation: As required.

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 6 10,000-gal collapsible bag (petrl) | 1 FARE w/3 500-gal collapsible drums |
| 1 FSSP 60,000-gal (includes 6 bags listed above, 1 | hoseline outfit, 4-in dia |
| 3 pumps, and 3 separators listed below) | 1 semitr, tank, 5,000-gal |
| 3 350-GPM pump | 1 FL RT, 10,000-lb |
| 3 filter-separator, 350-GPM | 1 wrecker w/crane, RT, 5-ton |
| 2 semitr, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton | 2 trk, dump, 5-ton |
| 1 semitr, van, expansible, 6-ton | 3 trk, tractor, 5-ton |
| 7 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton | 5 trk, cgo, 5-ton |

NOTES: Engineers emplace the pipeline and pump stations.

Department of the Army-controlled operational project stock: TPT consists of 18 210,800-gal collapsible bags.

References: FM 10-1

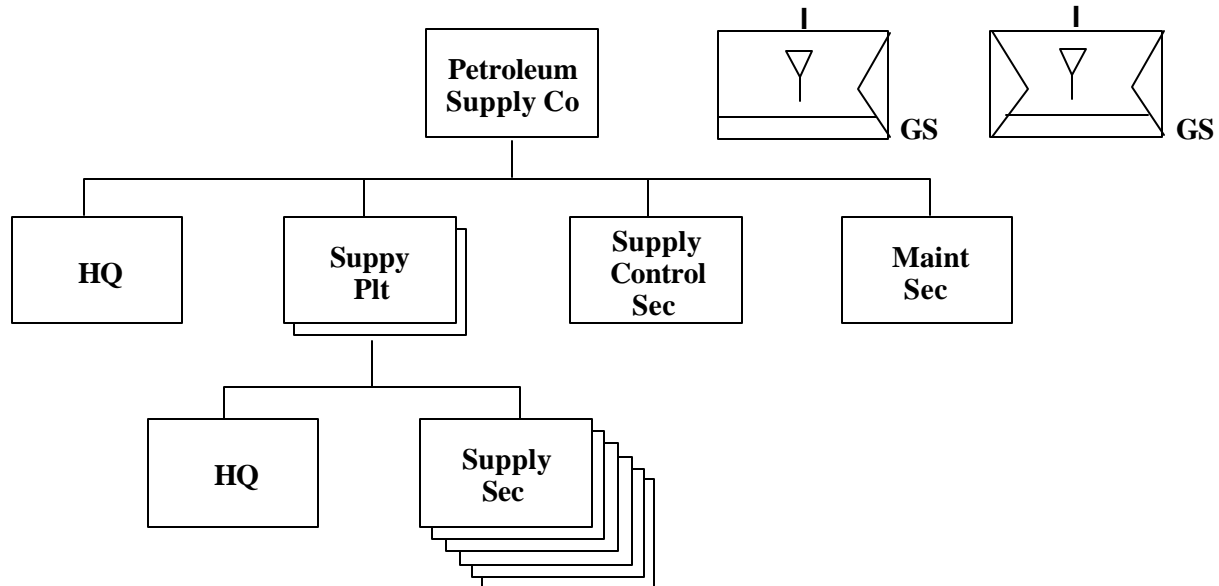
FM 10-18

FM 10-67

FM 10-37

FM 10-207

Petroleum Supply Company (GS)
SRC 10427L000



Mission: Establishes and operates temporary petroleum storage facilities for GS of divisional and non-divisional units at no more than two locations.

Capabilities: At level 1, this unit establishes and operates bulk Class III supply points, providing limited mobile filling stations, and lays and operates approximately 24 km (15 miles) of collapsible hoseline. Stores 2,400,000 gallons of bulk petroleum. When a 20,000-gallon tank incremental change package (ICP) is applied, storage capability will increase to 2,640,000 gallons. Receives and/or issues in any combination, not to exceed 1.2 million gallons, bulk petroleum daily while maintaining a portion of command stocks.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: As required, based on calculated workload.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

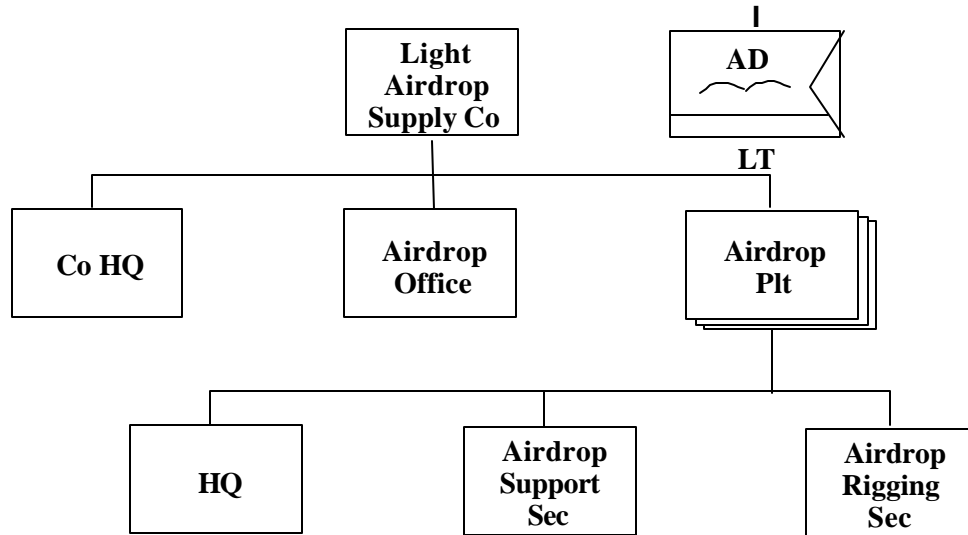
<i>Major Pieces of Equipment:</i>	<i>Fabric Bags</i>	<i>Co</i>	<i>Plt</i>	<i>Sec</i>
36	50,000-gal	1,800,000	900,000	300,000
24	20,000-gal	480,000	240,000	80,000
24	10,000-gal	240,000	120,000	40,000
60	350-GPM			
	pumping assy	2,520,000	1,260,000	420,000
18 drum, collapsible, 500-gal	3 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton		2 bulldozer	
2 semitr, lowbed, 40-ton	2 trk, tractor, 10-ton		18 trk, tractor, 5-ton	
29 trk, cgo, 5-ton	12 FSSP		6 FARE	
54 filter-separator, 350-GPM	6 hoseline outfit, fuel, 4-in dia			
6 semitr, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton	12 semitr, tank, 5,000-gal			

References: FM 10-67
FM 63-3, 30 Sep 93

FM 10-69
FM 10-207

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

Quartermaster Light Airdrop (AD) Supply Company
SRC 10443L000



Mission: Packs parachutes and temporarily stores and rigs supplies and equipment for airdrop by the Army, Air Force, and/or other services. Provides personnel parachute supply, packing, and unit maintenance of airdrop equipment for use by divisional and nondivisional units assigned or attached to the corps.

Capabilities: This company can receive, store, and prepare 120 STON of selected supplies and equipment a day for airdrop. It maintains stocks of supplies used to rig items for airdrop using the containerized delivery system. It assists, as required, in loading supplies and equipment into aircraft for airdrop. On a limited basis, the company assists in recovering and evacuating airdrop equipment. Each platoon can operate independently if administrative support, food service, organizational supply and maintenance support, and operational supplies are provided.

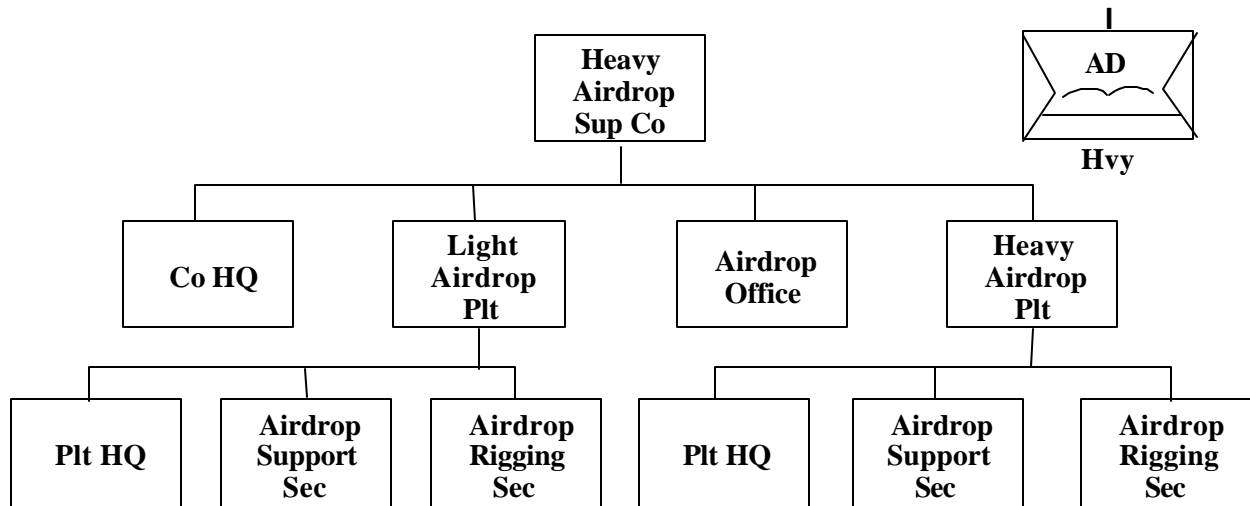
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per corps; normally attached to the HHD, S&S battalion, TOE 42446L000.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 10-400
 FM 10-500-1
 FM 10-500-9

Quartermaster Heavy Airdrop Supply Company
SRC 10643L000



Mission: Packs parachutes and temporarily stores and rigs supplies and equipment for airdrop by the Army, Air Force, and/or other services. The company provides personnel parachute supply, packing, and unit maintenance of airdrop equipment for divisional and nondivisional units assigned or attached to the corps to use.

Capabilities: This company can receive, store, and prepare 200 STON of selected supplies and equipment a day for airdrop. It can rig container loads. It also can rig platform loads weighing up to 42,000 lbs each. The company maintains stocks of supplies used to rig items for airdrop. Only under unusual circumstances will the company assist in recovering and evacuating airdrop equipment.

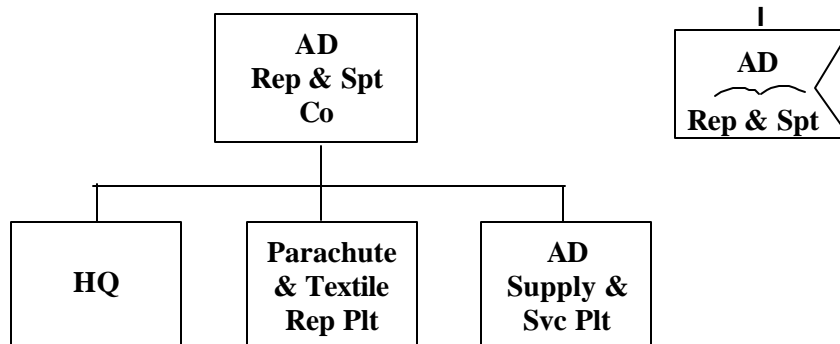
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per TAACOM; normally attached to the HHD, supply and service (S&S) bn, TOE 42446L000.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 10-400
 FM 10-500-1

Airdrop Equipment Repair and Supply Company
SRC 10449L100



Mission: Establishes and operates a receipt, storage, issue, and maintenance facility for supply, DS, and GS maintenance and reclaiming airdrop equipment.

Capabilities: At level 1, receives, classifies, and performs DS and GS maintenance on airdrop equipment in support of one QM airdrop supply company. Requisitions, receives, stores, and issues airdrop equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Assigned to a COSCOM and/or TAACOM; normally attached to the S&S battalion of a support group on the basis of one per QM airdrop supply company.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 2 semitr, flatbed, 22¹/₂-ton
- 1 FL RT, 10,000-lb
- 1 FL RT, 4,000-lb
- 1 trk, tractor, 5-ton

References: FM 10-400
FM 10-500-1

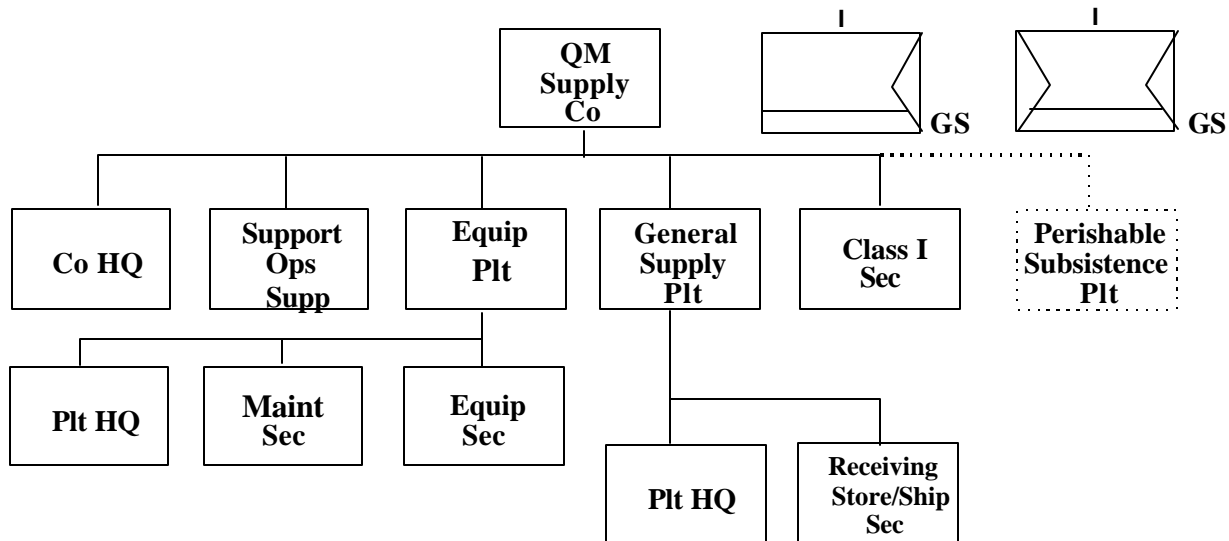
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Capabilities: At level 1, this unit supports 18,500 soldiers per week, cleans up to 7.9 lbs of laundry per soldier per week, provides 1 shower per soldier per week, provides limited repair for clothing being laundered, and provides mass delousing (removing lice) under the direction and supervision of medical personnel.

Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile, less supplies.

Reference: FM 10-27-2.

QM Supply Company (General Support)
SRC 42418L000



Mission: Establishes and operates a general supply facility to receive, store, and issue general supplies [Class I nonperishable, II, III(p), and IV]. Excluded are cryptographic items, aircraft, airdrop, missile, marine, medical, and rail supplies.

Capabilities: Receives, stores, and issues (461 STON per day) supplies consisting of the following:

Class	Corps (STON)	Theater (STON)
I	110	212
II	101	110
III(p)	16	43
IV	234	255
Total per day	461	620

Basis of Allocation: As required, assigned to a COSCOM or TAACOM.

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile, less supplies.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

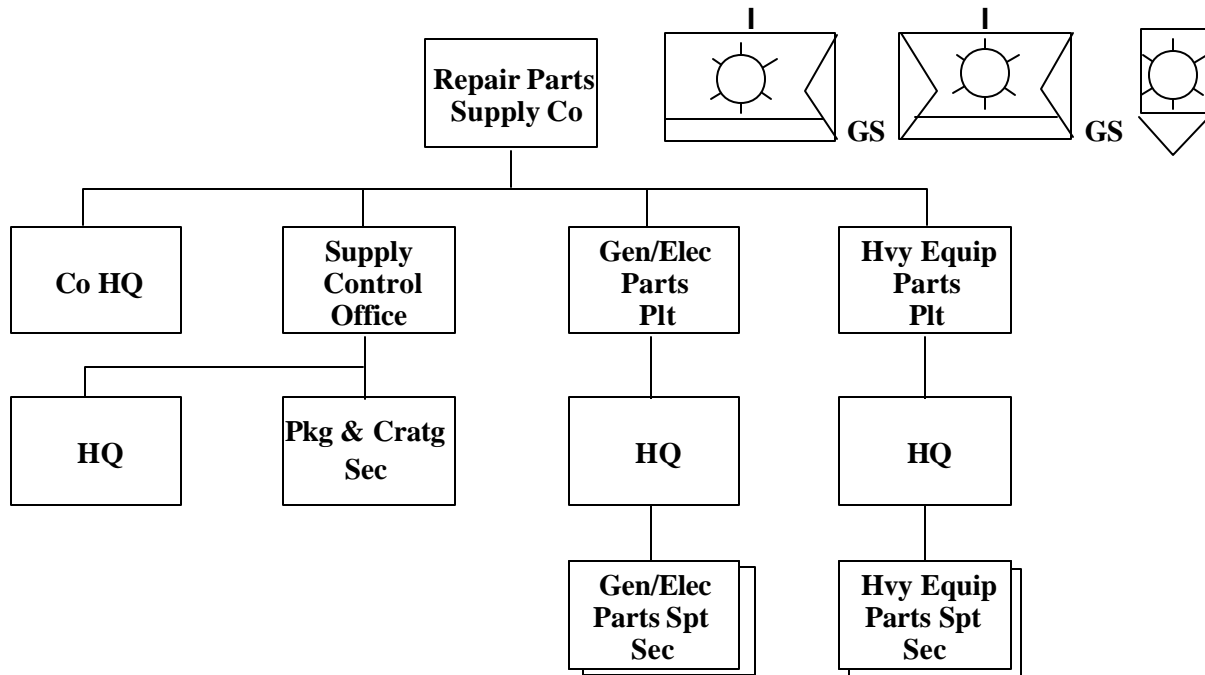
2 semitr, flatbed, B/B, cont, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton	4 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton
4 FL RT, 48-in, LC, 10,000-lb	2 trk, tractor, 5-ton
6 FL RT, 4,000-lb	1 50,000-lb cont hdlr, RT
2 crane, whl, 20-ton	

References: FM 42-418
FM 10-15
FM 54-40

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

FM 10-280

QM Repair Parts Supply Company
SRC 42419L000



Mission: Establishes and operates a GS-level supply point for Class IX repair parts and maintenance-related Class II.

Capabilities: Receives, stores, and issues 102 STON of Class IX repair parts when assigned to the corps and 111 STON of Class IX repair parts when assigned to TA. Maintains a 15-day stock of Class IX non-ALOC and a 30-day supply of Class II (maintenance-related) and Class IX ALOC supplies, totaling a maximum of 20,000 authorized stockage list (ASL) lines.

Basis of Allocation: As required, based on stated capabilities.

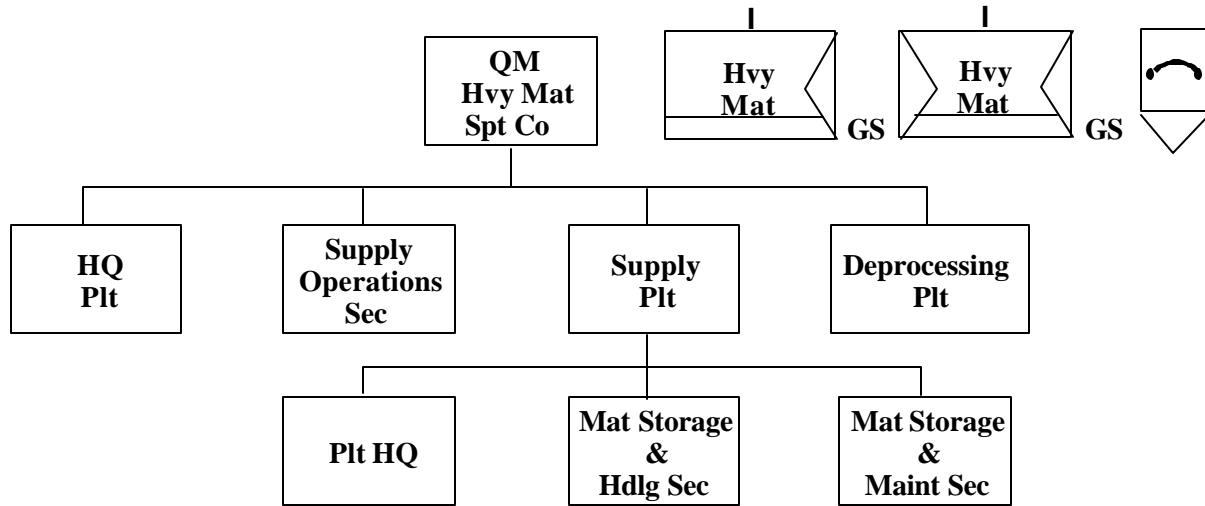
Mobility: Unit is 40-percent (est) mobile, less supplies.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

16 semitr, flatbed, B/B, cont, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton	4 semitr, van, elec, 6-ton
1 semitr, van, exp, 6-ton	10 semitr, van, exp, repair parts, 6-ton
6 semitr, van, supply, 12-ton	2 FL RT, 10,000lb
4 FL RT, 4,000-lb	10 trk, cgo, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton
1 trk, cgo, 5-ton	19 trk, tractor, 5-ton
2 cont hdlr, RT, 50,000-lb	

References: FM 42-119
 FM 10-15

QM Heavy Materiel Supply Company (GS)
SRC 42427L100



Mission: Receives, stores, maintains, deprocesses, and issues to divisional and nondivisional DS and GS units Class VII items of equipment, excluding medical equipment, aircraft, marine, and railway mission-oriented equipment. Stores, maintains, and issues Class VII theater reserve stocks, including Army pre-positioned stocks.

Capabilities: Receives, warehouses, and issues approximately 1,400 tons of Class VII materiel per day. Deprocesses 300 STON of Class VII equipment to “ready-for-issue” status per day on a single 12-hour shift. (Approximately 80 percent of Class VII items received from units above corps level will have been previously deprocessed.)

Basis of Allocation: As required.

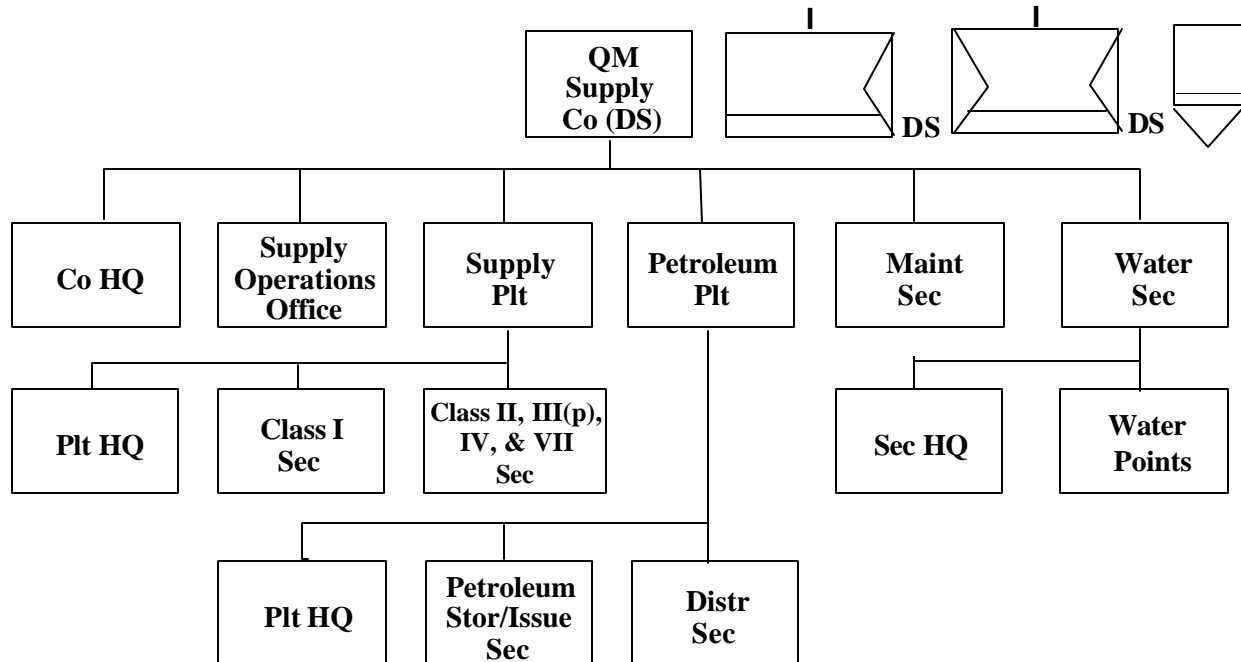
Mobility: Unit is 40-percent (est) mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 semitr, flatbed, B/B, cont, 34-ton | 1 trk, tractor, 5-ton |
| 1 semitr, van, supply, 12-ton | 3 trk, cgo, 5-ton |
| 1 cont hdlr, RT, 50,000-lb | 1 crane, whl, 20-ton |
| 1 FL RT, 10,000-lb | 1 rec veh, mdm, M88 |
| 4 FL RT, 4,000-lb | 1 semitr, lowbed, 70-ton |
| 5 trk, cgo, 2½-ton | 1 trk, tractor, heavy-equipment transporter (HET) |

References: FM 10-1
 FM 10-27
 FM 42-427

QM Supply Company (DS)
SRC 42447L000



Mission: Operates a DS supply facility to support 18,500 nondivisional soldiers.

Capabilities: Receives, stores, issues, and accounts for 168 STON of Class I, II, III(p), IV, and VII supplies as follows:

<i>Class</i>	<i>STON</i>
I	65.31
II	33.95
III(p)	5.46
IV	78.63
VII	40.18

- Stores 174,000 gallons of bulk POL a day at 100-percent storage capability.
- Distributes 84,400 gallons of bulk POL a day at 75-percent availability of dispensing when making two trips a day (line-haul).
- Produces 60,000 gallons of water at each of three water points for a total of 180,000 gallons.
- Treats 146,150 gallons of water (NBC-contaminated).
- Stores 30,000 gallons of potable water.

Basis of Allocation: One per 18,500 nondivisional troops.

Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile, less supplies.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 4 forward area water point supply system (FAWPSS)
- 3 trk, 2¹/₂-ton
- 6 trk, 5-ton, dropside
- 1 FL RT, 10,000-lb
- 3 FL RT, 4,000-lb
- 1 semitrlr, van, exp, 6-ton
- 12 semitrlr, flatbed, 22¹/₂-ton
- 12 tank, collapsible 10,000-gal, POL
- 9 semitrlr, tanker, 5,000-gal
- 13 trk, tractor, 5-ton
- 40 tank, collapsible, 3,000-gal, water
- 4 350-GPM pumping assy
- 6 tank, trlr-mtd, 600-gal, POL
- 4 trk, tractor, M915
- 5 tank & pump units, 1,200-gal trk
- 4 filter-separator, 350-GPM
- 2 FSSP, 60,000-gal
- 4 tank, collapsible, 3,000-gal, SMFT
- 4 ROWPU, 3,000-GPH

References: FM 10-1

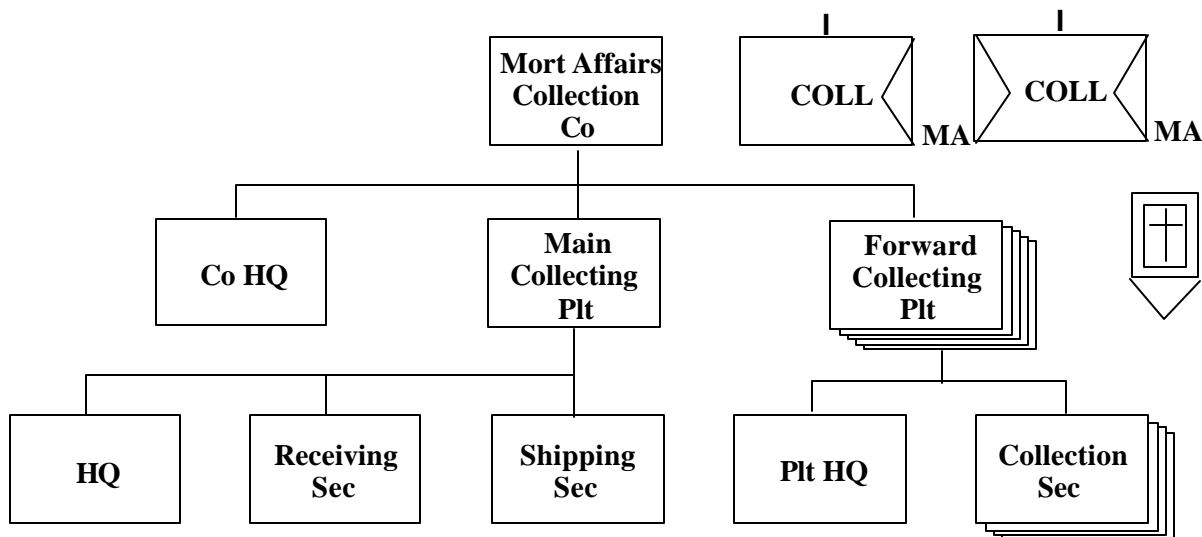
FM 10-27

FM 10-27-2

FM 10-52

FM 10-68

Quartermaster Mortuary Affairs Collection Company
SRC 10497L000



Mission: Establishes, operates, and maintains collection points. Searches, recovers, identifies, evacuates, and interments deceased US military and certain US civilian and allied personnel. Disposes of personal effects and maintains essential records and reports.

Capabilities: Processes a total of 400 remains per day. The five forward collection platoons can operate four collection points each. The company provides a total of 20 collection points throughout the corps, division, and brigade AOs.

Collection platoons can also operate in DS of contingency operations and task forces (TFs). The collection points employed in the division support area (DSA) can be attached to the division support command (DISCOM). Those employed in the brigade support area (BSA) could be under the FSB's operational control. Collection platoons can also conduct emergency burial or mass burials when given the authority to do so. The main collection platoon receives remains from forward collection platoons and further evacuates to the rear.

Basis of Allocation: One company per corps area and as required at TA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

4 refrigerated container assy, 8x8x20
 4 semitrailer, flatbed, 22¹/₂-ton

13 trk, cgo, 2¹/₂-ton
 2 trk, tractor, 5-ton

References: FM 10-63
 FM 10-286
 FM 63-3
 Army Regulation 638-30

Quartermaster Detachment (Water Purification) (GS)
SRC 10570LC00

Mission: Produces potable water for corps and TA area units.

Capabilities: Operates four water points. Unit can produce and issue up to 240,000 gallons of potable water per day using a fresh water source. Stores up to 36,000 gallons of water.

Basis of Allocation: As required to a corps or TA area; normally attached to the HHD, QM water supply battalion, TOE 10466L000.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

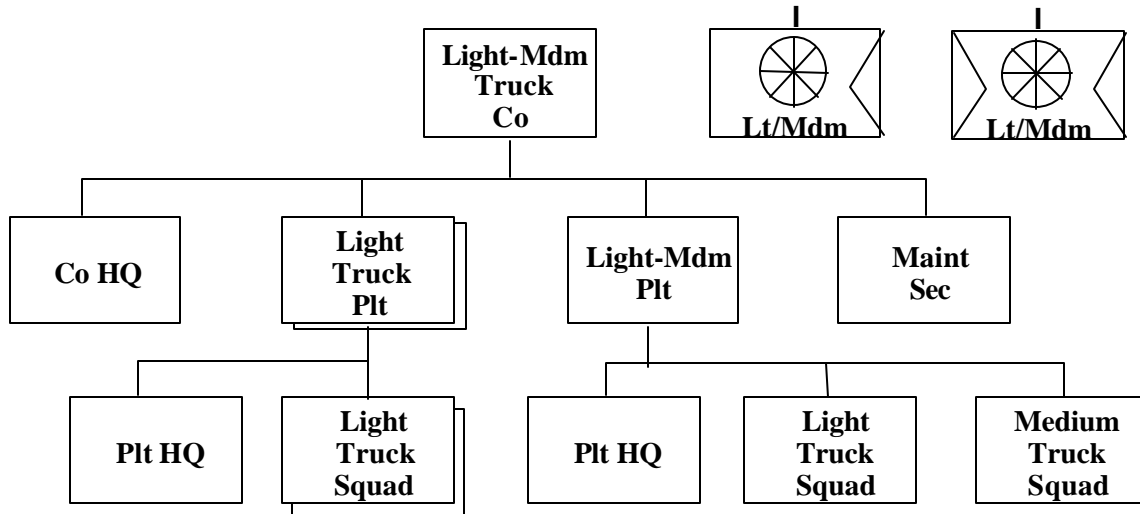
Major Pieces of Equipment:

12 3,000-gal bags

4 ROWPUs

Reference: FM 5-100

Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company
SRC 55719L100



Mission: Moves general noncontainerized cargo and personnel.

Capabilities: Based on 75-percent vehicle availability, the unit can:

Cargo:

- Local haul: 1,200 STON [750 w/5-ton cgo and 450 w/semitrailer (stake and platform (S&Ps))].
- Line-haul: 600 STON (375 w/5-ton cgo and 225 w/S&Ps).
- Passenger Movement:
- Local haul: 3,000 PAX (20 per 5-ton cgo, 4 trips per day).
- Line-haul: 1,200 PAX (16 per 5 to cgo, 2 trips per day).
- In an emergency, a 22 ½-ton semitrailer can transport 35 seated passengers (PAX) providing an additional capability of 980 PAX for local haul and 490 PAX for line-haul.

For planning purposes, use 5 tons of cargo capacity per 5-ton cargo truck and 15 tons per 22½-ton semitrailer.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Assigned to a COSCOM, TAACOM, or transportation command based on requirements and stated unit capabilities. One of these units will normally be assigned to the CSG (fwd) located in the division rear.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 25 semitr, 22½-ton
- 10 tractor, 5-ton
- 50 trk, cargo, dropside, 5-ton

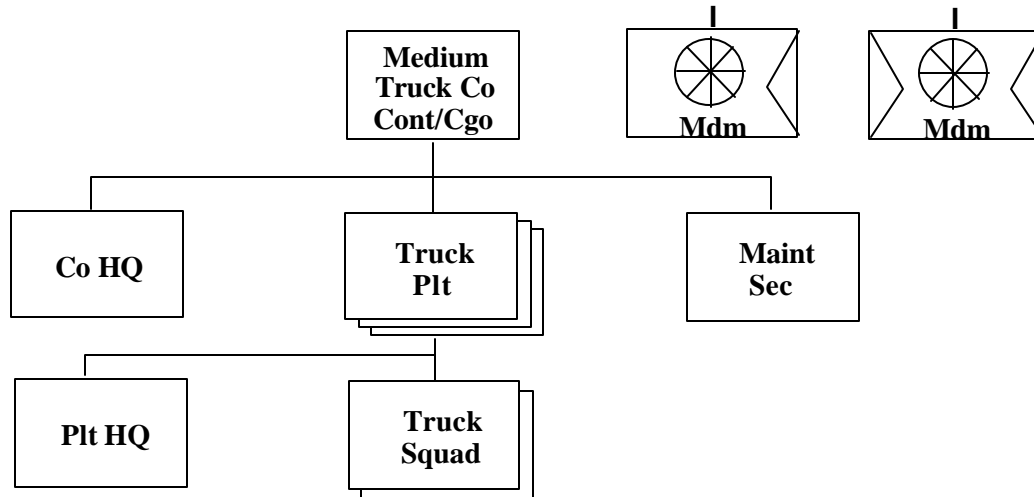
References: FM 55-10

CGSC/ST101-6/C6/JUL01

FM 55-30

FM 55-15

Transportation Medium Truck Company (Container/Cargo)
SRC 55727L100



Mission: Moves bulk and/or containerized supplies from supply points/stockage points to users.

Capabilities:

- Local haul: 3,960 STON noncontainerized (four rnd-tps/day) (180 40-ft containers/360 20-ft containers) (based on 75-percent availability of trucks).
- Line-haul: 1,980 STON noncontainerized (two rnd-tps/day) (90 40-ft containers/180 20-ft containers) (based on 75percent availability of trucks).

Basis of Allocation: Assigned to a COSCOM, TAACOM, or transportation command based on requirements and stated unit capabilities.

Mobility: Unit is 33-percent mobile with organic support, nonmission vehicles.

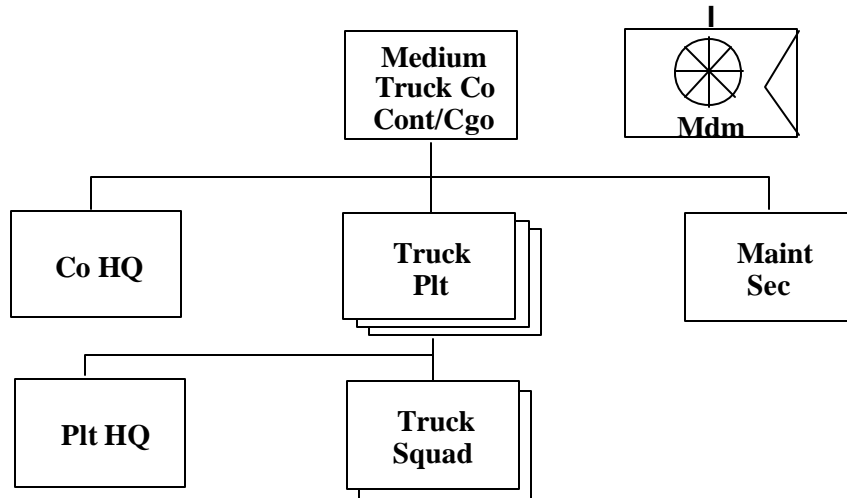
Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 60 M915 tractor, line-haul
- 120 semitr, M872, 34-ton

NOTE: The standard planning factor for each 34-ton semitrailer is 22 tons per load based on cube/ weight limits.

References: FM 55-15
FM 55-30

Transportation Medium Truck Company (Container/Cargo)
SRC 55728L100



Mission: Moves bulk and/or containerized supplies from corps supply points/stockage points to users.

Capabilities:

- Local haul: 2,700 STON (15 STON per load) (180 20-ft containers); 6,300 PAX (35 per emergency only) (four rnd-tps/day) (based on 75-percent availability of trucks).
- Line-haul: 1,350 STON (15 STON per load) (90 20-ft containers); 3,150 PAX (35 per emergency only) (two rnd-tps/day) (based on 75-percent availability of trucks).

Basis of Allocation: Assigned to a COSCOM based on the requirement; normally one per 1,350 STON of line-haul requirement or 2,700 STON of local haul.

Mobility: Unit is 33-percent mobile with organic support, nonmission vehicles (unit is 100-percent mobile if allowed to use mission trucks).

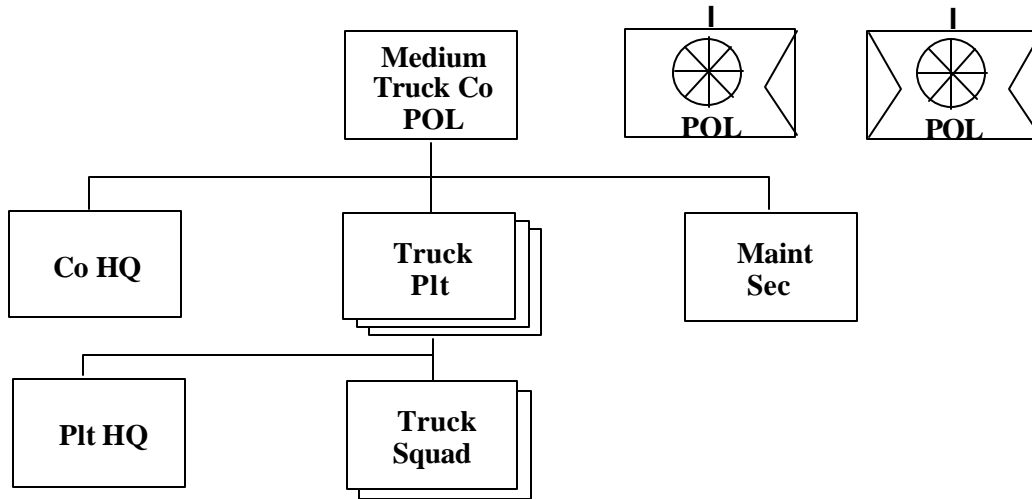
Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 60 trk, tractor, MTV, 5-ton, 6x6
- 150 semitr, M871, 22¹/₂-ton

NOTE: The standard planning factor for each 22¹/₂-ton semitrailer is 15 tons per load based on cube/weight limits.

References: FM 55-15
 FM 55-30

Transportation Medium Truck Company (POL)
SRC 55727L200



Mission: Delivers bulk POL wholesale to corps and divisional POL supply units.

Capabilities:

- Local haul: 1,350,000 gal (four rnd-trips/day) (w/7,500-gal/trlr); 900,000 gal (four rnd-trips/day) (w/5,000-gal/trlr) (based on 75-percent availability of trucks).
- Line-haul: 675,000 gal (two rnd-trips/day) (w/7,500-gal/trlr); 450,000 gal (two rnd-trips/day) (w/5,000-gal/trlr) (based on 75-percent availability of trucks).

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Assigned to a COSCOM or TAACOM based on the requirement; normally assigned one per POL supply company.

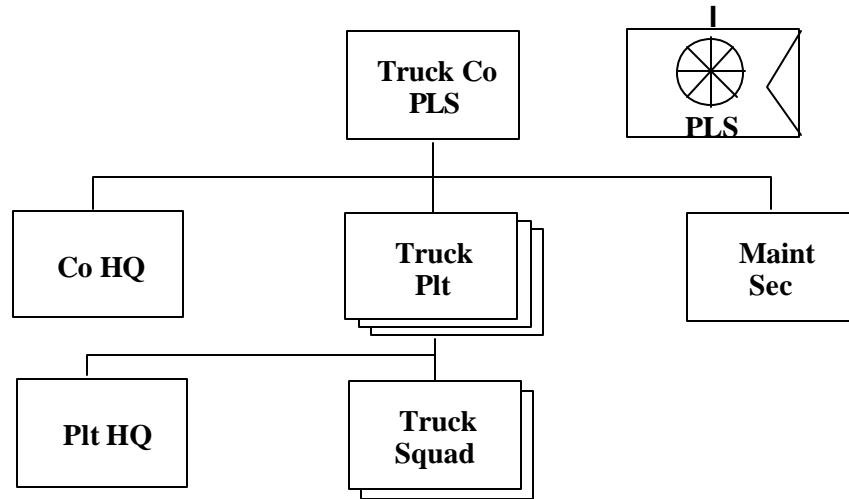
Mobility: Unit is 33-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 60 trk, tractor, M915, line-haul
- 60 semitr, tanker, 5,000-gal/7,500-gal

References: FM 55-15
 FM 55-30

**Transportation Medium Truck Company (Palletized Loading System)
SRC 55728L300**



Mission: Moves general noncontainerized cargo from corps GS units/supply points to DS units/supply points.

Capabilities: With a 75-percent task vehicle availability, this unit provides:

All commodities:

- Local haul: 3,168 STON (11 STON/flatrack x 2 flatrack/trip x 4 trip/day).
- Line-haul: 1,584 STON (11 STON/flatrack x 2 flatrack/trip x 2 trip/day).

Ammunition:

- Local haul: 4,032 STON (14 STON/flatrack x 2 flatrack/trip x 4 trip/day).
- Line-haul: 2,016 STON (14 STON/flatrack x 2 flatrack/trip x 2 trip/day).

Basis of Allocation: Assigned to a COSCOM based on the requirement and stated capabilities.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

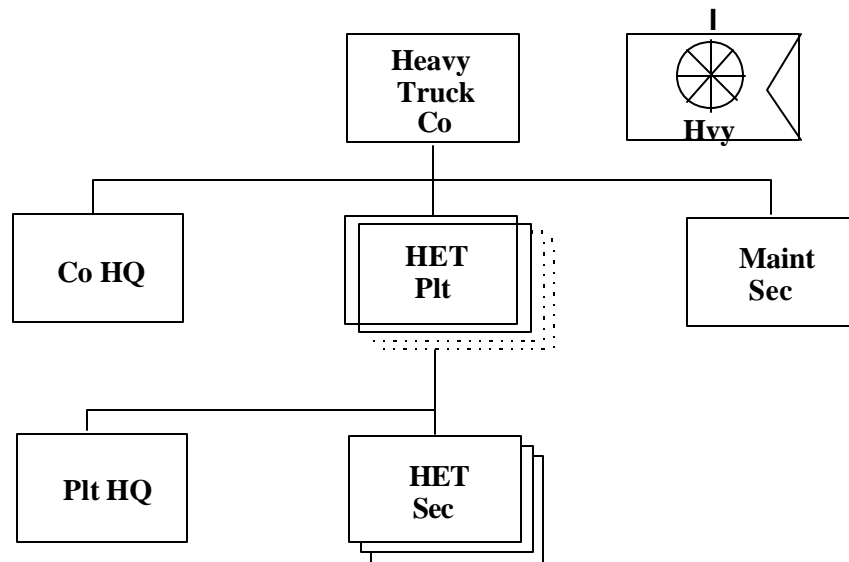
Major Pieces of Equipment:

48 M1075 trk, cargo, heavy, PLS transporter	2 trk, HEMTT, 2,500-gal, 8x8
48 M1076 trlr, palletized, loading, 8x20	2 trk, HEMTT, wrecker, 8x8
96 M1077 bed, cargo, demountable, PLS, 8x20	

References: FM 55-1
FM 55-15
FM 55-30
FM 63-3

FM 63-4

Transportation Heavy Truck Company
SRC 55739L100 (When Organized With Four Platoons)
SRC 55739L200 (When Organized With Two Platoons)



Mission: Relocates heavy maneuver forces on the battlefield.

Capabilities: With a 90-percent task vehicle availability, this unit provides

55739L100—makes a one-time lift of 86 tracked combat vehicles. Four of these units operating in concert can relocate a brigade-sized heavy maneuver force.

55739L200—makes a one-time lift of 43 tracked combat vehicles.

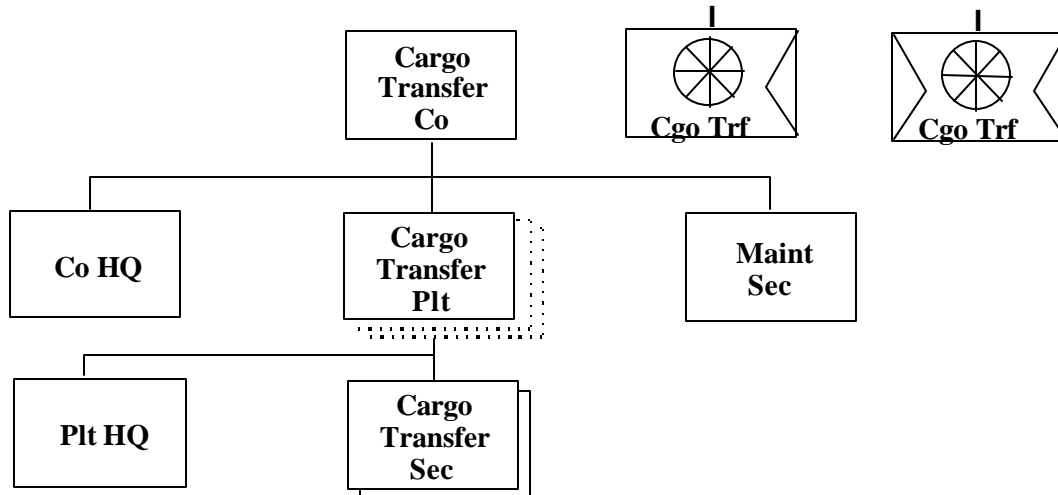
Basis of Allocation: As required, based on unit capabilities.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

<i>Major Pieces of Equipment:</i>	<u>55739L100</u>	<u>55739L200</u>
HET, tractor, XM1070	96	48
HET, trailer, 70-ton	96	48
Trk, wrecker, HEMTT	4	2
Tkr, fuel, 2,500-gal, HEMTT	4	2

References: FM 55-2
 FM 55-15
 FM 55 -30
 FM 63-3
 FM100-15

Transportation Cargo Transfer Company
SRC 55817L100
SRC 55817L200



Mission: Transships cargo at air, rail, motor, and inland barge terminals.

Capabilities: When organized under SRC 55817L100, operates one terminal on a 24-hour basis, transshipping 1,000 STON of breakbulk (B/B) cargo or 150 containers, or a mix thereof, daily. When organized under SRC 55817L200, it operates up to three geographically separate terminals (in the corps and/or division area) on a 24-hour basis. Each terminal can transship 1,000 STON of B/B cargo or 150 containers daily, for a unit total of 3,000 STON of B/B cargo or 450 containers, or a mix thereof, daily. Operating under either SRC, the unit can unstuff or stuff containers on a limited, but not otherwise stated, daily capability.

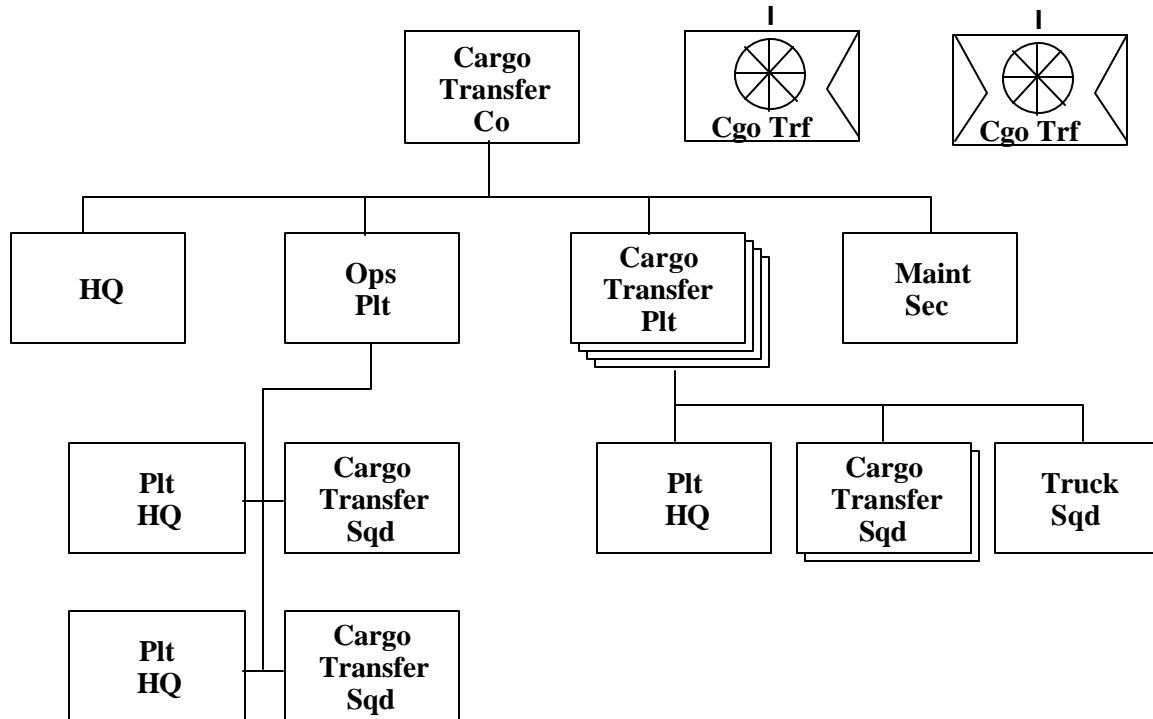
Basis of Allocation/Employment: To a COSCOM, TAACOM, or transportation command based on requirements and unit capabilities. This unit is normally assigned to a transportation battalion.

Mobility: When organized under either SRC, this unit depends on heavy and medium truck transport support for mobility.

<i>Major Pieces of Equipment:</i>	<u>55817L100</u>	<u>55817L200</u>
Trk, tractor, M915	4	12
Trlr, 34-ton, M872	4	12
RTFL, 10,000-lb	4	12
RTFL, 4,000-lb	6	18
RT container handler, 50,000-lb	2	6

References: FM 55-15
FM 55-17
FM 55-60

Transportation Cargo Transfer Company
SRC 55819L000*



Mission: Discharges, loads, and transships cargo at air, rail, or truck terminals; discharges, loads, and transships cargo at water terminals located in fixed ports or in logistics-over-the-shore operations (LOTS); and supplements cargo-/supply-handling operations at CSS activities in corps and division areas to alleviate cargo backlogs.

Capabilities: At level 1, this unit can operate up to four rail, truck, or air terminals 24 hours per day. The terminal's size and/or operation's scope may mean that more than one platoon is required to operate a given terminal. Its daily capability follows:

- **In rail or truck terminal operations** it transships 820 STON of B/B cargo or 200 containers per terminal for a four-terminal total of 3,280 STON of B/B cargo or 800 containers or some combination thereof.

- **In air terminal operations** it transships 550 STON of noncontainerized cargo or 160 20-foot container equivalents per terminal for a four-terminal total of 2,200 STON of noncontainerized cargo or 640 20-foot container equivalents or some combination thereof.

- **In a fixed port** it can accomplish one of the following:

- Given a container ship and pierside cranes, discharges or loads 500 containers per day or some combination thereof.

- When augmented by the port operations cargo detachment (TOE 55560LF00), discharges or loads 2,500 STON of B/B cargo. In simultaneous operations, moves 1,250 STON in each direction.

- With a roll-on/roll-off ship, discharges up to 1,000 vehicles or loads up to 750 vehicles.

*This is a new TOE based on a new concept for cargo-handling operations. The following TOEs will be rescinded when

units are no longer organized thereunder: 55817L100/200, 55818L000, and 55827L000.

• **In LOTS operations**, augmented by the port operations cargo detachment, accomplishes one of the following:

—Discharges or loads 300 containers. In simultaneous operations, moves 150 containers in each direction.

—Discharges or loads 1,500 STON of B/B cargo. In simultaneous operation, moves 750 STON in each direction.

—Discharges or loads 350 vehicles from/to a roll-on/roll-off ship.

• **At inland terminals** can perpetuate cargo documentation and redocument diverted or reconsigned cargo. During container operations, can stuff and unstuff containers. However, this capability degrades other capabilities.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: As required based on stated capabilities. Typically assigned to a transportation composite group or a COSCOM supporting independent corps operations. Normally attached to a motor transport, corps support, or terminal battalion.

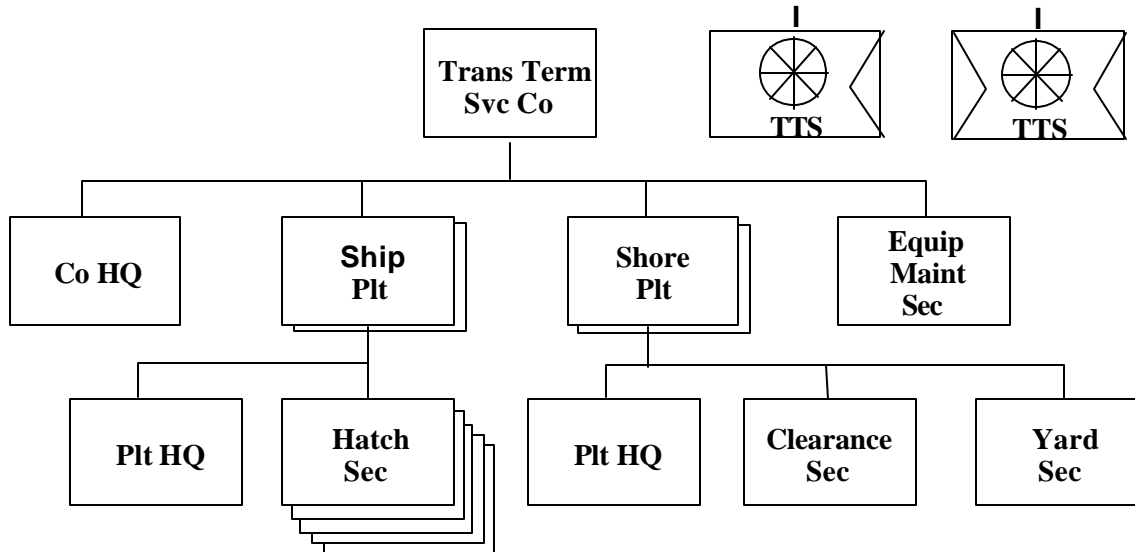
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

	<u>55817L100</u>	<u>55817L200</u>
Trk, tractor, M915	4	12
Trlr, 34-ton, M872	4	12
RTFL, 10,000-lb	4	12
RTFL, 4,000-lb	6	18
RT container handler, 50,000-lb	2	6

References: FM 55-1
FM 55-10
FM 55-17
FM 55-60

SRC 55827L000



Mission: Discharges, backloads, and transships B/B and containerized cargo at water terminals located at fixed ports or in LOTS.

Capabilities: Operating on a 24-hour basis with 75-percent equipment availability, the unit can, in a fixed port, discharge or backload 2,500 STON of B/B cargo or simultaneously discharge 1,250 STON and backload 1,250 STON of B/B cargo. In logistics-over-the-shore operations (LOTS), the unit can discharge or backload 1,600 STON of B/B cargo or simultaneously discharge 800 STON and backload 800 STON of B/B cargo. When augmented with a heavy crane capability, the unit can, in a fixed port, discharge or backload 400 containers or simultaneously discharge 200 and backload 200 containers. In LOTS, when augmented with heavy cranes, the unit can discharge or backload 200 containers or simultaneously discharge 100 and backload 100 containers.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Assigned to a COSCOM, TAACOM, or transportation command based on requirements and unit capabilities. Normally attached to a transportation terminal battalion.

Mobility: Unit depends on heavy truck transport support for 100-percent mobility.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 2 crane, whl-mtd, 40-ton, RT
20 trk, tractor, yard-type
22 trailer, 34-ton, M872
20 RT, FL, diesel, 4,000-lb
11 RT, FL, electric, 4,000-lb
8 RT, FL, 10,000-lb
10 RT, FL, container handler, 50,000-lb

References: FM 55-15
FM 55-60
FM 55-70

Transportation Movement Control Teams
SRC 55580LA00
Teams LA, LB, LC, LD, or LE

Mission: Performs movement control functions for moving personnel and materiel (except bulk POL by pipeline).

Capabilities: Provides movement control functions in support of supply and/or maintenance activities, fixed or LOTS terminals, or an inland transfer point such as a rail or motor terminal. Teams Alpha through Echo vary in size (3 to 11 personnel) and grade of senior person (sergeant to major) to enable tailoring to requirements with minimal resources.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: As required, based on unit capabilities and requirements.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 55-10

Transportation Movement Control Teams (Air Terminal)
SRC 55580LA00
Teams LF, LG

Mission: Coordinates the expeditious clearance of Army cargo and personnel from USAF air terminals. Coordinates retrograde or resupply cargo and personnel arrivals.

Capabilities: On a 24-hour basis, expedites the clearance of Army cargo and personnel arriving at a USAF terminal; coordinates the local movement of retrograde or resupply cargo and personnel; provides technical expertise in the functional areas of transportation, medical services, adjutant general (AG), and supply to coordinate with functional counterparts in the TAACOM and/or COSCOM; and provides liaison with the USAF air terminal commander and, as required, for deploying Army tactical forces.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per USAF air terminal requiring coordination. Teams Foxtrot and Golf vary in size (19 to 35 personnel) and authorizations to enable tailoring to requirements with minimal resources.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 55-10

Transportation Movement Regulating Team
SRC 55580LA00
Team LH

Mission: Operates a highway regulation point, coordinates authorized traffic movement, and effects changes in truck or convoy routings.

Capabilities: Extends the commander's command and control to remote areas as the team observes and reports convoy progress, adjusts movement schedules, and troubleshoots movement problems.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: As required, based on unit capabilities and stated requirements.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

Reference: FM 55-10

Trailer Transfer Point Team (LE)
SRC 55540LE00

Mission: Operates a trailer transfer point (TTP) in conjunction with transportation line-haul operations.

Capabilities: Operates one TTP with a maximum trailer capacity of 125 trailers in and out (includes receiving, segregating, assembling, and dispatching for convoy operations).

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

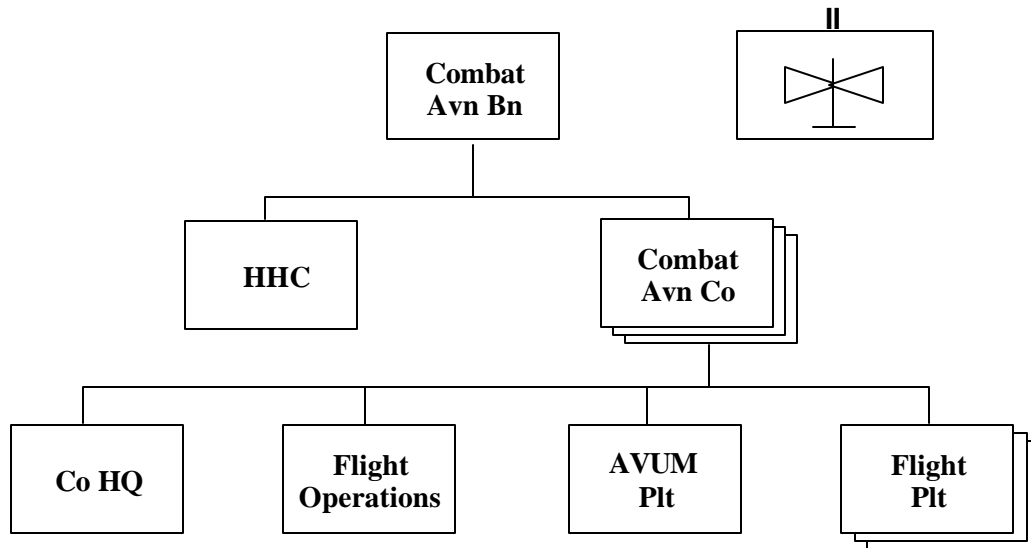
Basis of Allocation/Employment: Established in the corps area as needed.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 FL, RT, 10,000-lb
- 1 FL, RT, 4,000-lb
- 3 trk, tractor, 5-ton, yard-type

Reference: FM 55-10
FM 55-30

Combat Aviation Battalion (UH-60)
SRC 01205A000



Mission: Conducts air assault (AASLT) operations and aerial movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment for the corps.

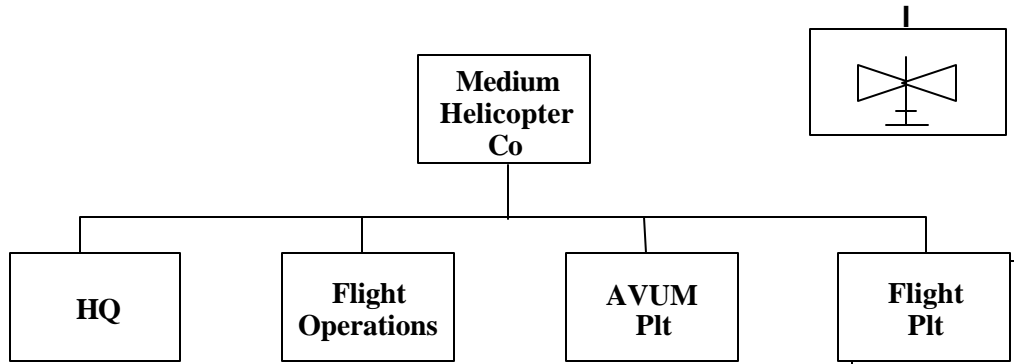
Capabilities: In a logistic role, the battalion can move, based on an 80-percent operational ready rate, three infantry company equivalents of personnel and internal/external payloads of 149.4 STON in a single lift (based on sea level/95° F/HOGE). (Single-ship capability is 8,300 lbs.)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Normally two battalions per aviation brigade. Current design has one battalion from the Active Army and one from the Reserve component.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile. It has 268,800 lbs (37,450 cu ft) of equipment to move and can move 692,100 lbs (45,050 cu ft).

Major Pieces of Equipment: 45 UH-60s [15 per combat aviation company (CAC)].

Medium Helicopter Company (CH-47)
SRC 01645A000



Mission: Primarily moves ammunition, repair parts, and petroleum and tactical movement of artillery, troops, and special weapons.

Capabilities: One company consisting of two platoons, based on an 80-percent operational ready rate, can make a one-time lift of 422 combat troops, internal/external payloads of 156.8 STON (based on sea level/95° F/HOGE). (Single ship capability is 24,500 lbs or 33 combat troops.)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Air assault division has two companies per medium helicopter battalion (SRC 01245L100). Heavy corps have three companies per medium helicopter battalion (SRC 01245L200) and four companies per medium helicopter battalion (SRC 01245L300).

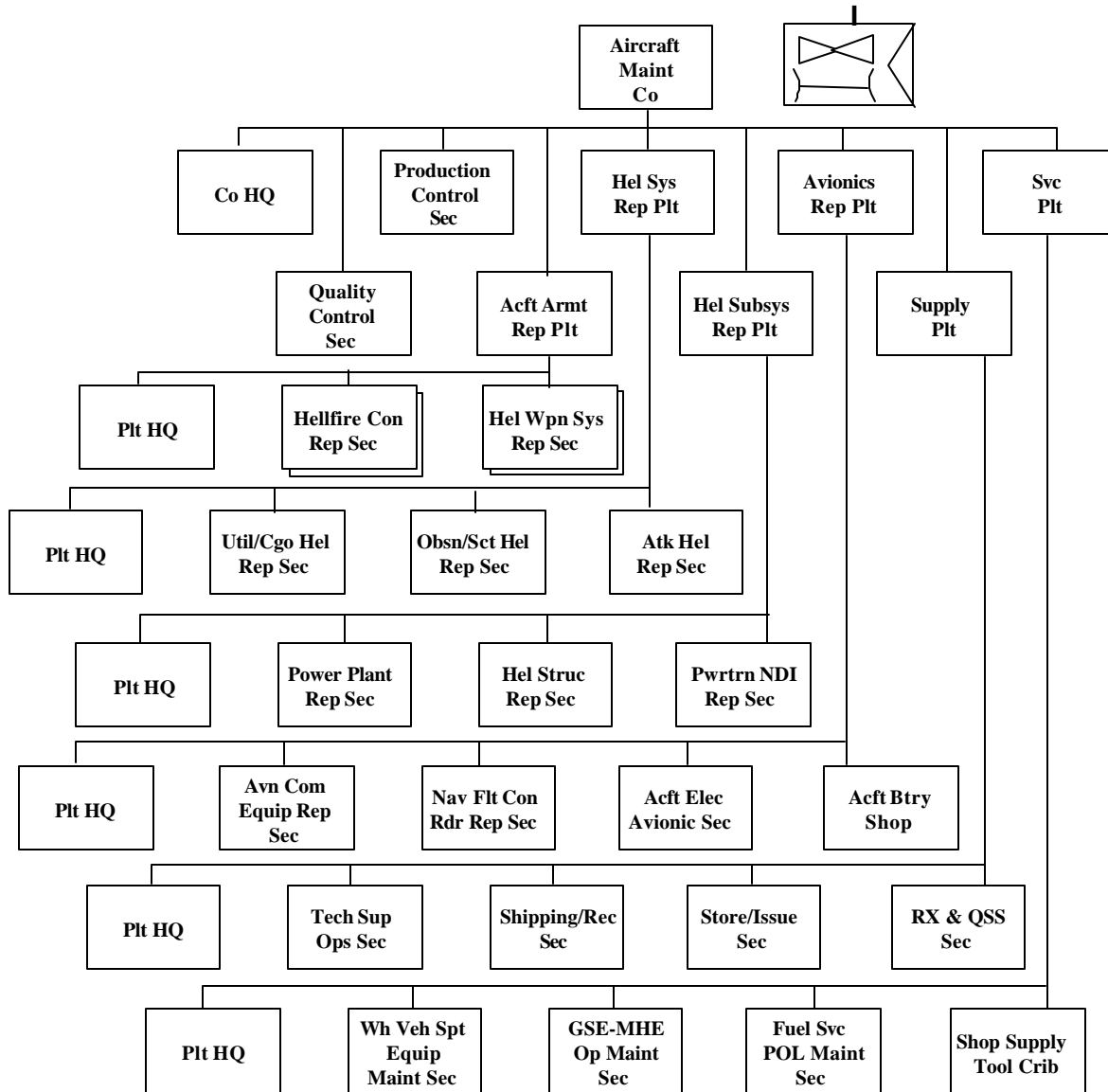
NOTE: Although authorized three companies, X (US) Corps has only two companies per battalion.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile. It has 106,000 lbs (15,000 cu ft) of equipment to move. Unit can move 335,000 lbs (22,600 cu ft) of equipment on organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

2 UH-1H
 16 CH-47D

**Aircraft Maintenance Company (AMC), AVIM
SRC 01947A100**



Mission: Provides aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) and backup aviation unit maintenance (AVUM) support to corps' assigned aircraft; passback AVIM support for divisional aircraft maintenance; aviation repair parts supply support to corps aviation units, including aircraft armament and avionics; and reparable exchange (RX) support for selected repair parts for divisional AVIM units.

Capabilities: Maintenance capability per AMC provides aviation-unique repair parts to supported units. Receives, stores, and issues repair parts peculiar to aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and avionics and selected aviation-peculiar ground support items. Provides contact teams on call to supported units when their maintenance capability is exceeded. Provides backup aircraft rigging and all nonstandard rigging

for air or ground recovery. Performs aircraft weight and balance and other special inspections as required for supported units, and maintains and issues operational readiness floats. When augmented, it can perform intermediate maintenance on the following:

	<i>Annual Man-Hours</i>	<i>Daily Man-Hours</i>
Observation airplane	16,200	44.4
Util/cgo	8,100	22.2
Heavy hel	16,200	44.4
Aer survl sensor	2,700	7.4

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Organic to an aviation battalion (AVIM).

Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

17 trk, cgo, $\frac{5}{4}$ -ton	11 trk, cgo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton
1 wrecker, 5-ton	1 trk, cgo, 5-ton (dropside)
20 trk, tractor, 5-ton	12 supply van
8 semitrlr, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1 semitrlr, 12-ton (lowbed)
2 FL, RT, 10,000-lb	1 FL, RT, 4,000-lb

CHAPTER 7

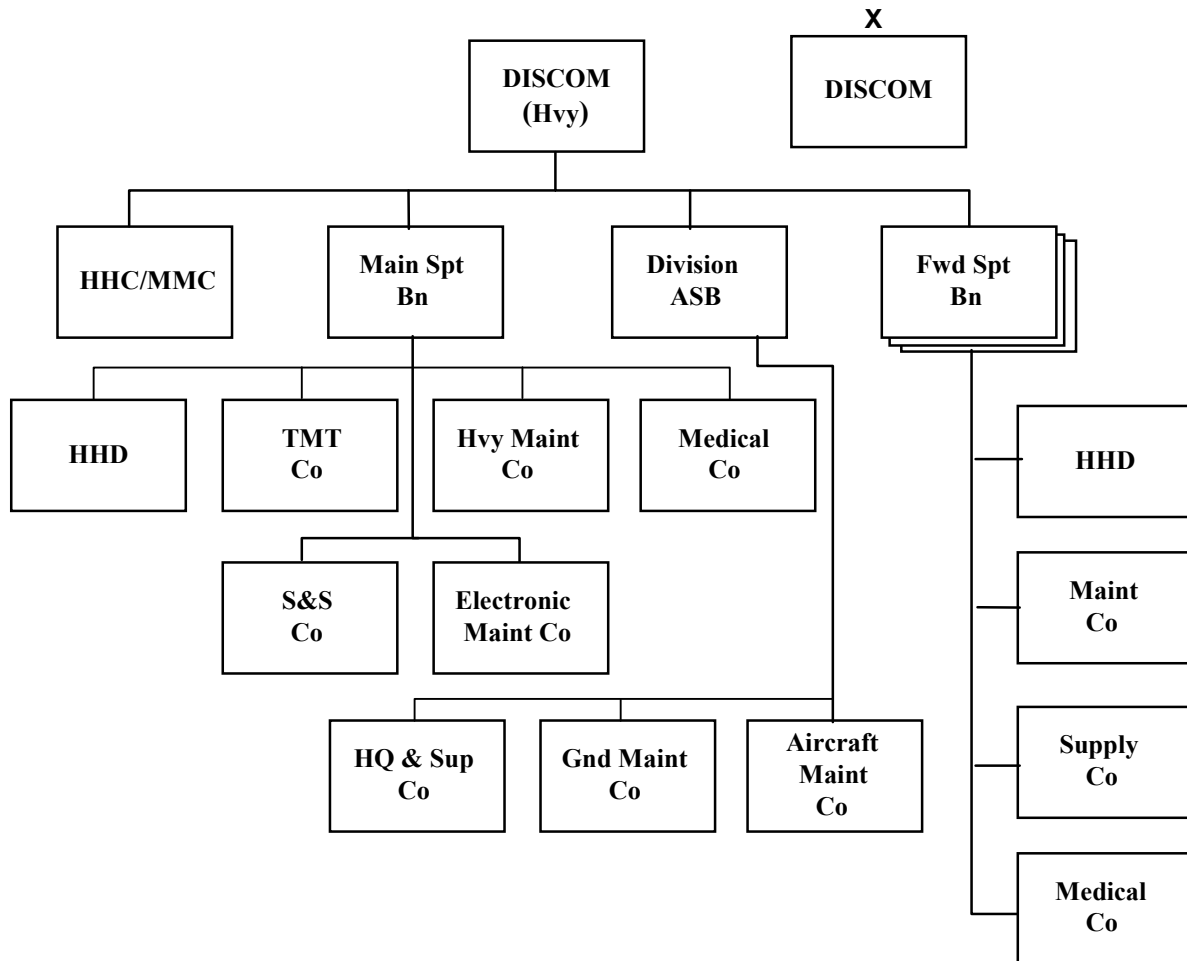
DIVISION AND SEPARATE BRIGADE/ACR CSS UNITS

This chapter summarizes the missions and capabilities of the units organic to a heavy and light DISCOM and the support battalion/squadron of a separate heavy brigade/ACR IAW the Army of Excellence (AOE)/Limited Conversion Division (LCD) structure. The major items of equipment are also listed for each unit. Additionally, this chapter gives a brief overview of units organic to the emerging Division XXI (Div XXI) support command.

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Aviation Maintenance Company (DASB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)	01933F000	7-113

Division Support Command (DISCOM) (Heavy)
SRC 63000A100



Mission: Provides combat service support (CSS) to assigned and attached units in sector through organic units.

Capabilities: Provides support to one heavy division's organic and attached units. FSB base TOE is tailored for support to either mechanized or armor units with respective maintenance support teams (MSTs).

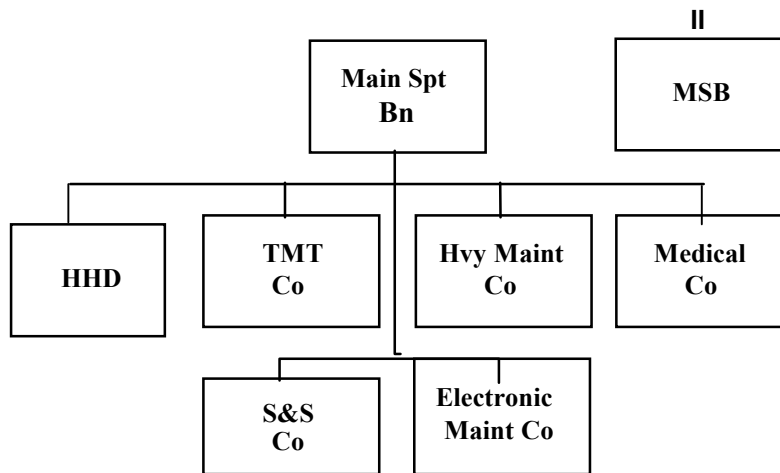
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per heavy division.

Mobility: See mobility of subordinate units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-2

**Main Support Battalion (MSB)
SRC 63135L000**



Mission: Provides DS maintenance, DS supply, transportation, and medical support to supported units for a variety of missions. When augmented, also provides field services. The MSB coordinates rear area security for subordinate units and also provides backup DS maintenance support to the FSB.

Capabilities: See respective subordinate units.

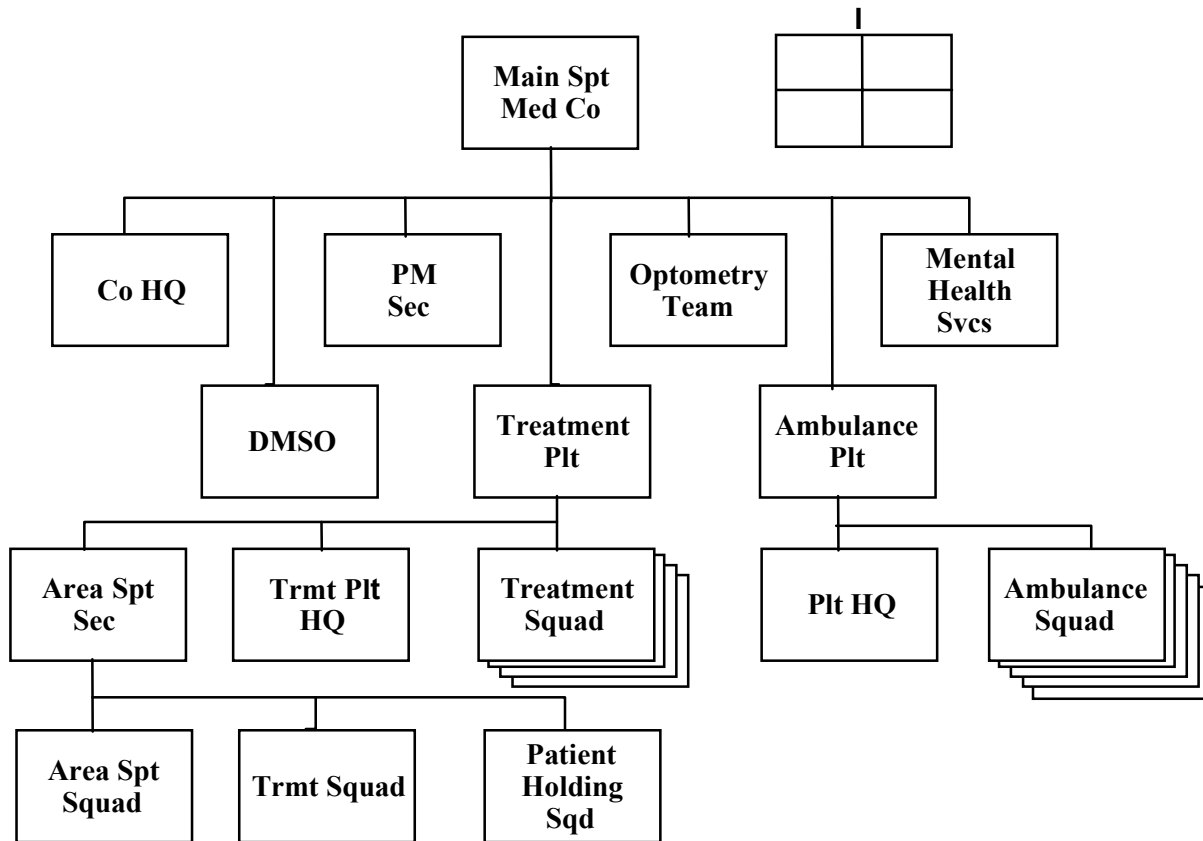
Basis of Allocation: One per DISCOM.

Mobility: The HQ is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-21

Medical Company (MSB)
SRC 08057L000



Mission: Provides division-level and unit-level CHS on an area basis to units operating in the DSA that are not otherwise provided this type of support.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the DSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health support, including preventive consultation, evaluation, and supervision of treatment for combat stress, drug and alcohol, and neuropsychiatric disorders.
- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly using presur-faced single-vision lens, and repair services.
- Provides PM support, including environmental health surveillance inspections and consultation services.
- Maintains 5 days of class VIII resupply and provides medical equipment maintenance support.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level II CHS assets operating in the BSA.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the DSA.
- Provides level II CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the division rear area.
- Provides level I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.

- Triages, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.
- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.
- Treatment squads, capable of operating independently for limited periods of time, provide advanced trauma management and sick call as required. Each treatment squad can break down into two treatment teams that can also operate independently for a limited time.
- Provides emergency dental care, including stabilization of maxillofacial injuries, sustaining dental care, and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides laboratory, pharmacology, and X-ray services commensurate with level II CHS.

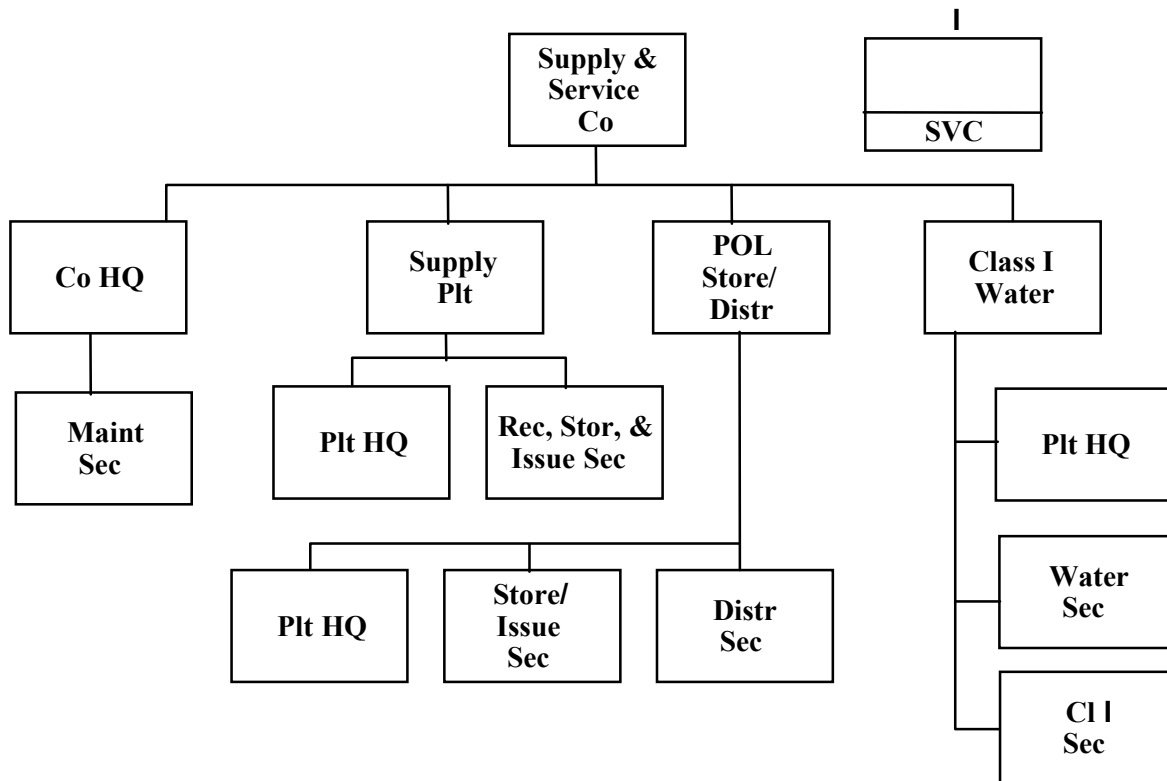
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB heavy division; normally located in the DSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile (without patients).

Major Pieces of Equipment: 10 four-litter HMMWV(M997) ambulances.

References: FM 8-10
FM 8-10-1
FM 8-10-5
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-21

**Supply and Service Company (MSB)
SRC 42007L100**



Mission: Supports the heavy division by receiving, storing, and issuing class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies and providing water purification with limited distribution.

Capabilities: Receives, (temporarily) stores, and issues daily:

class I	60.4 STON
class II	31.4 STON
class III	2.8 STON (packaged)
class IV	27.4 STON (less engr const mat)

Water: Provides up to five water supply points for purification and distribution
(normal method of employment is one per support battalion)
Stores 60,000 gal and issues 120,000 gal of water/day
Distributes 30,000 gal water (two rnd-tps/day)

POL: Stores (one time in bags)	120,000 gal/day
(one time in tankers)	170,000 gal/day
Issues	240,000 gal/day
Distributes (if line-haul to the FSB)	260,000 gal/day
(if local haul to the FSB)	520,000 gal/day

Provides a salvage collection point.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB; normally employed in the DSA near the main lines of communication (LOC).

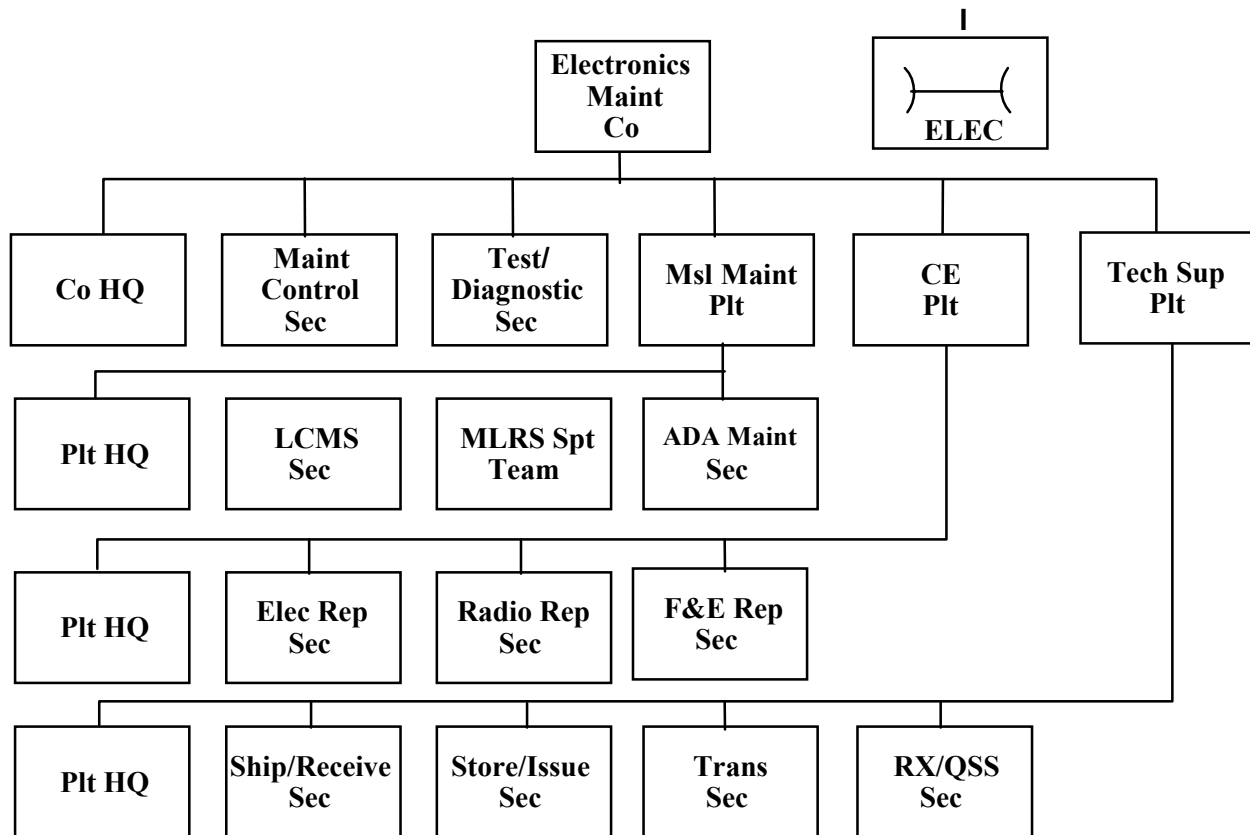
Mobility: Unit is 30-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

3 FAWPSS	34 tank, fab, collapsible, 3,000-gal, H ² O (onion tank)
10 water pur (ROWPU), 600-gal	9 trk, cgo, 5/4-ton
12 trk, cgo, 5-ton, dropside	2 FARE
18 drum, fabric, collapsible, 500-gal POL	2 FSSP
18 drum, fabric, collapsible, 500-gal H ² O	2 semitr, mounted, fabric tank (SMFT), 3,000-gal
12 10,000-gal tank	6 350-GPM filter separator
6 350-GPM pump	3 trk, FL, 6,000-lb, var reach
2 trk, FL, RT, 4,000-lb	3 trk, FL, RT, 10,000-lb
7 semitr, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton	32 trk, tractor, 5-ton, 6x6
34 semitr, 5,000-gal	(25 assigned to POL distr plt)

References: FM 10-52-1
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-21

**Electronics Maint Company (MSB)
SRC 09018A000**



Mission: Provides DS electronics maintenance, commensurate with stated capabilities, and class IX supply support to division units, less signal, MI (military intelligence), and aviation units.

Capabilities: At level 1, provides DS maintenance for:

- Electronic tests and diagnostics down to the shop replaceable unit (SRU) level, including SRU screening for supported units.
- Base shop maintenance for ADA systems, land combat missile systems (LCMS), CE equipment, man-portable common thermal night sight (MCTNS), target acquisition and surveillance radar, and fuel and electric (F&E) systems.
 - MSTs for onsite contact maintenance support of LCMS.
 - An ASL of approx 6,000 lines of class IX repair parts (common and missile) managed under the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS)-1.
 - RX service for approx 500 selected items and maintains approx 1,000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance base shops.
 - Technical assistance and PLL supply support to supported units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB; operates from the DSA.

Mobility: Unit is 80-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

24 tractor, MTV

12 trk, LMTV

2 trk, FL, ATLAS

3 (25 assigned to POL distr plt)trk, FL, 10,000-lb, RT

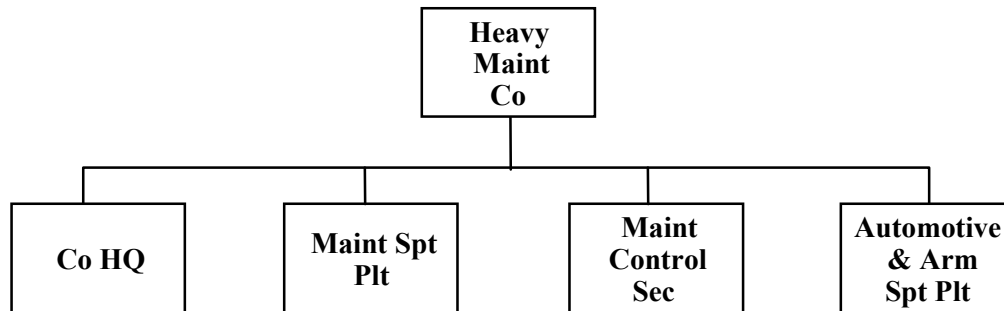
References: FM 43-12

FM 63-2

FM 63-2-2

FM 63-21

**Heavy Maintenance Company (MSB)
SRC 43008L000**



Mission: Provides DS maintenance to division units not supported by FSBs and provides backup maintenance to the FSB maintenance companies.

Capabilities: Provides the following DS maintenance:

- automotive equipment
- artillery equipment
- engineer equipment
- power-generation equipment
- fire control instruments and fire control computer equipment
- metalworking/machining
- canvas
- small arms
- tank turrets

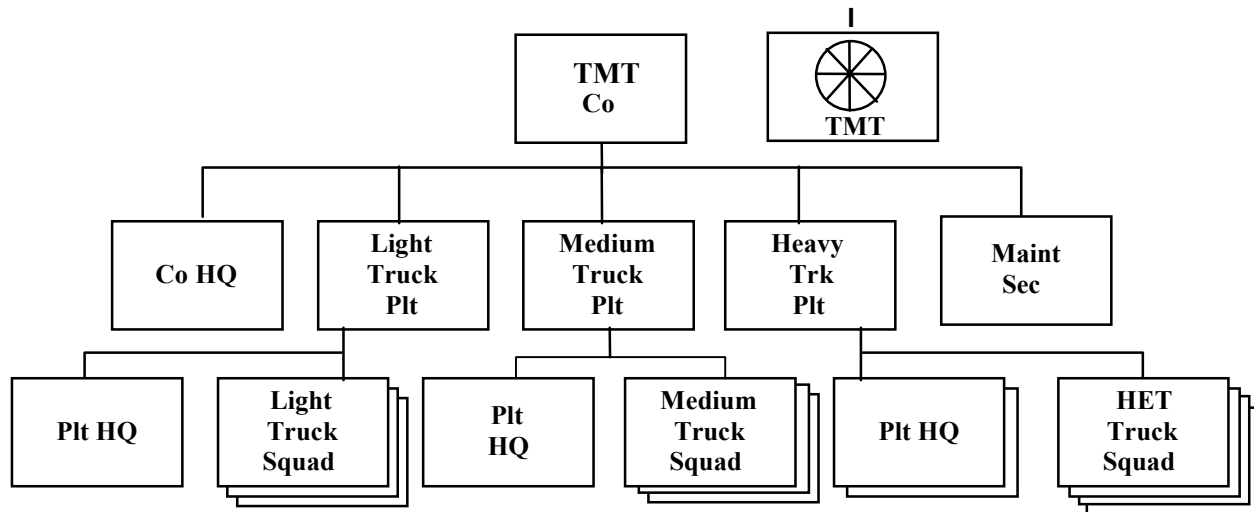
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB. Operates for the DISCOM in the division rear. Can provide MSTs to support forward or provide backup DS to FSB maintenance companies.

Mobility: Unit is 80-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-21

Transportation Motor Transport (TMT) Company (MSB)
SRC 55188L000



Mission: Provides truck transport for distributing class I, II, IV, and VII supplies for the division. Furnishes vehicles to assist division elements requiring supplemental transportation, to include emergency unit distribution of class V. Provides truck transport for moving heavy and/or outsized vehicles and cargo and for transporting reserve supplies.

Capabilities (based on 75-percent availability):

Lt trk plt:

Line-haul	270 STON/day
Local haul	540 STON/day

Mdm trk plt:

Line-haul	725 STON/day
Local haul	1,450 STON/day

Hvy trk plt:

Line-haul	36 tanks/day or 1,800 STON/day
Local haul	72 tanks/day or 3,600 STON/day

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB heavy division.

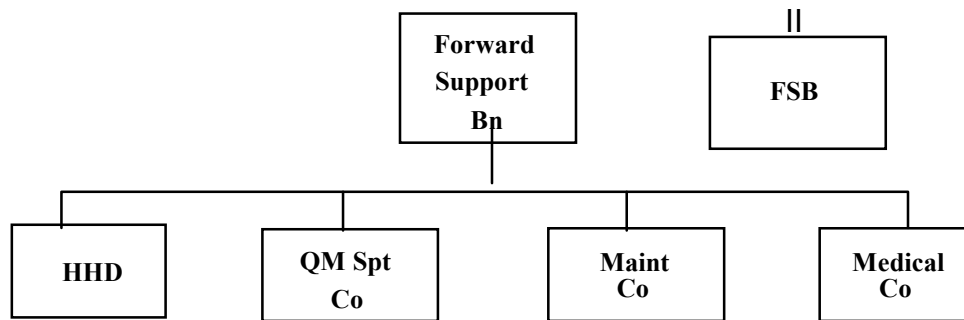
Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 66 semitr, flatbed, B/B cont transporter, 22¹/₂-ton
- 24 semitr, lowbed, HET, 60-ton
- 24 trk, tractor, HET, 8x6
- 36 trk, cgo, 5-ton, dropside, 6x6
- 33 trk, tractor, 5-ton, 6x6

<i>References:</i> FM 55-15	FM 63-2-2
FM 55-30	FM 63-21
FM 63-2	

Forward Support Battalion (FSB)
SRC 63005L100



Mission: Provides division-level logistic support for a heavy division brigade and other divisional units located in a BSA.

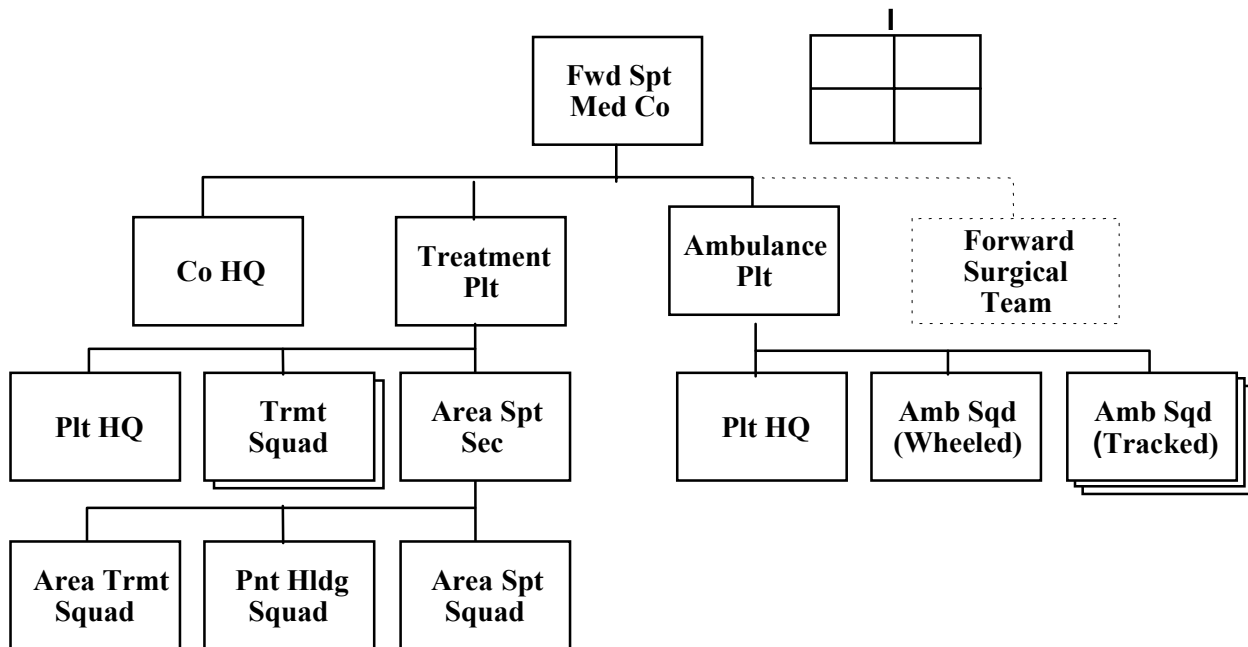
Capabilities: See respective units.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-20

**Medical Company (FSB)
SRC 08058L100**



Mission: Provides CHS for organic and attached brigade elements and other units operating in the BSA. It receives and sorts patients and provides temporary medical and resuscitative care. The medical company also evacuates casualties from the maneuver battalion aid stations to its treatment section.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the BSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides emergency medical supply/resupply to units operating in the brigade area.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level I CHS assets operating in the battalion support areas.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the BSA.
- Provides level I CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the brigade rear area.
- Provides level I CHS for units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.
- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.
- Provides emergency dental care.
- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.

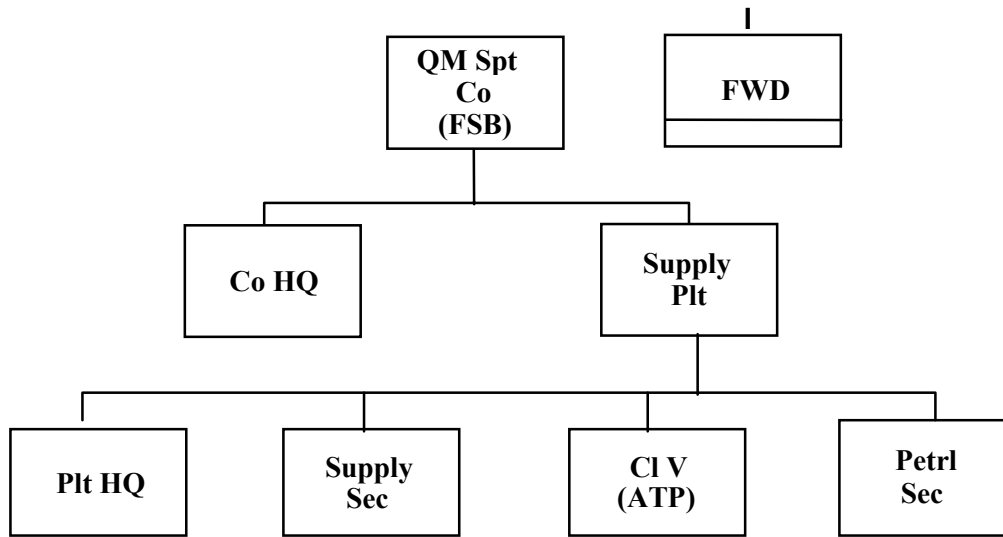
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB; operates in the BSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 4 M997 HMMWV ambulances
6 M113 armored ambulances

References: FM 8-10-1 FM 8-10-5 FM 63-2 FM 63-2-2 FM 63-20

Quartermaster Support Company (FSB)
SRC 42008L000



Mission: Supports one divisional maneuver brigade by receiving, storing, and issuing class I, II, III, IV (less construction), and VII supplies and by operating an ATP.

Capabilities: Receives, stores, and issues:

<i>Class</i>	<i>STON</i>	
I	17.7	
II	16.9	
III(p)	1.2	
III(b)	58,600	gal/day store (one-time basis)
	87,500	gal/day issue (if line-haul from MSB)
	175,000	gal/day issue (if local haul from MSB)
IV	9.3	
IV(e)	20.6	
V	572.0	transload
VII	11.4	

Provides mess for FSB (except med co)
 Establishes salvage and collection points

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB; normally operates from within the BSA.

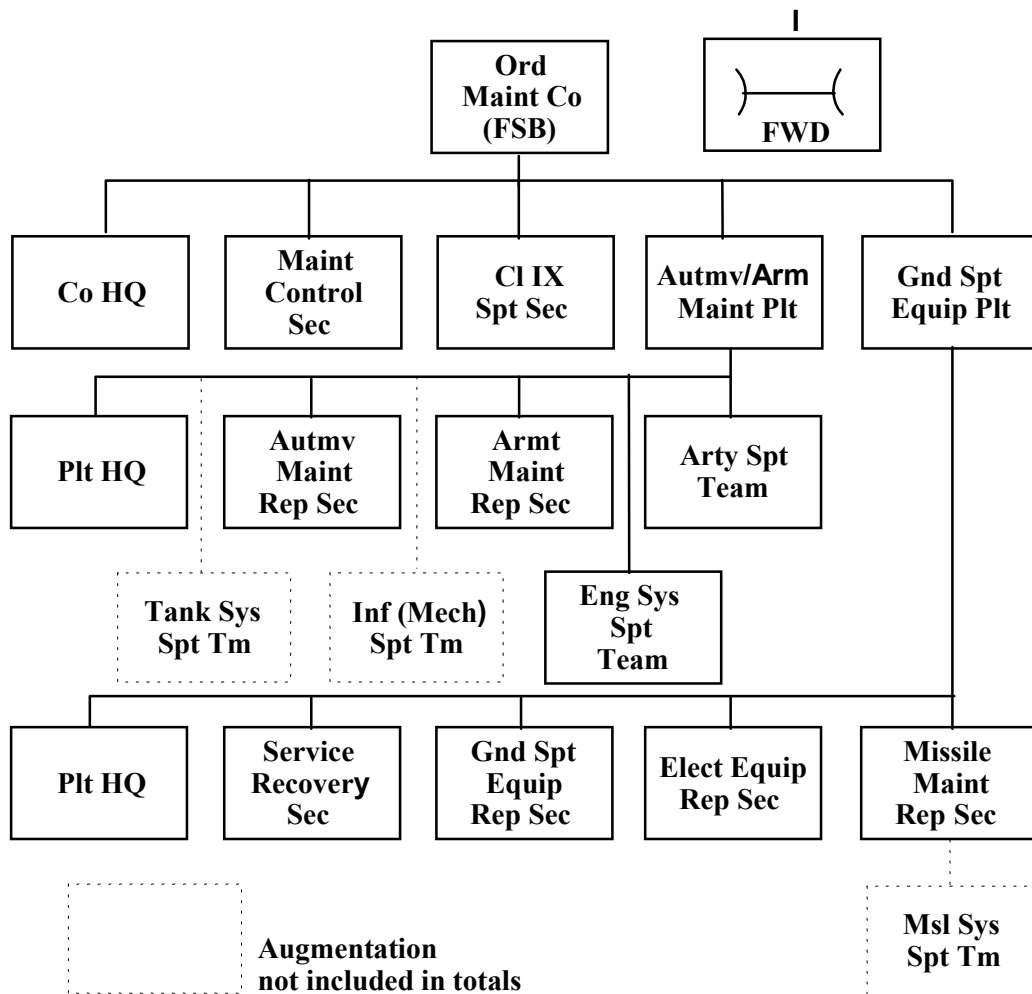
Mobility: Unit is 85-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

11 5,000-gal tanker	3 trk, cgo, hvy, PLS, transptr w/trlr
14 5-ton tractor	18 bed, cgo, demountable, PLS, 8x20
8 FL, RT, 6,000-lb	

References: FM 8-10-1 FM 8-10-5 FM 63-2 FM 63-2-2 FM 63-20

Ordnance (Maint) Company (FSB)
SRC 43009L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and common repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a brigade in a heavy division.

Capabilities: Provides DS maintenance to all brigade equipment except medical, communications security (COMSEC), airdrop, avionics, aircraft armament, and ammunition. Maintains an ASL of up to 3,000 lines. Provides RX service of selected items. MSTs provide onsite maintenance.

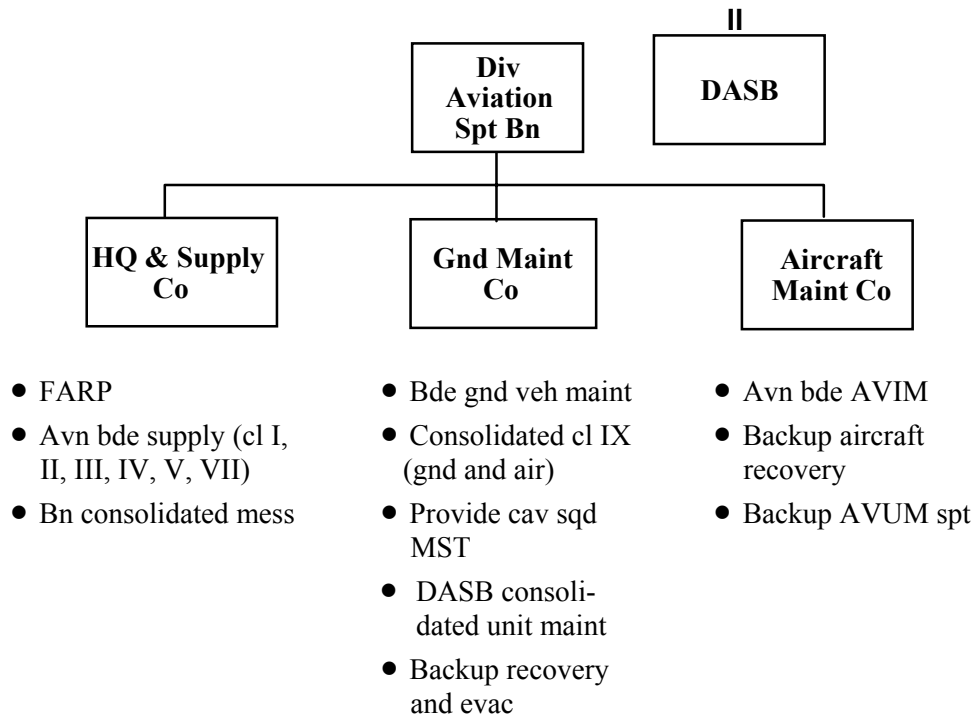
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB; normally employed in the BSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 43-12 FM 63-2-2
 FM 63-2 FM 63-20

Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB) (Heavy)
SRC 63885A200



Mission: Provides focused CSS to the heavy division aviation brigade with organic AH-64 attack helicopter battalions (AHBs).

Capabilities: Receives, temporarily stores, and issues class I, II, III, IV, V, VII, and IX supplies in DS of the aviation brigade. Performs DS maintenance on ground support equipment (GSE) organic to the aviation brigade. Provides AVIM support, including aircraft armament and avionics, and backup AVUM support for the aviation brigade. Its mission capabilities are accomplished through the combined capabilities of its three organic companies.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per heavy division aviation brigade with an organic AH-64 AHB.

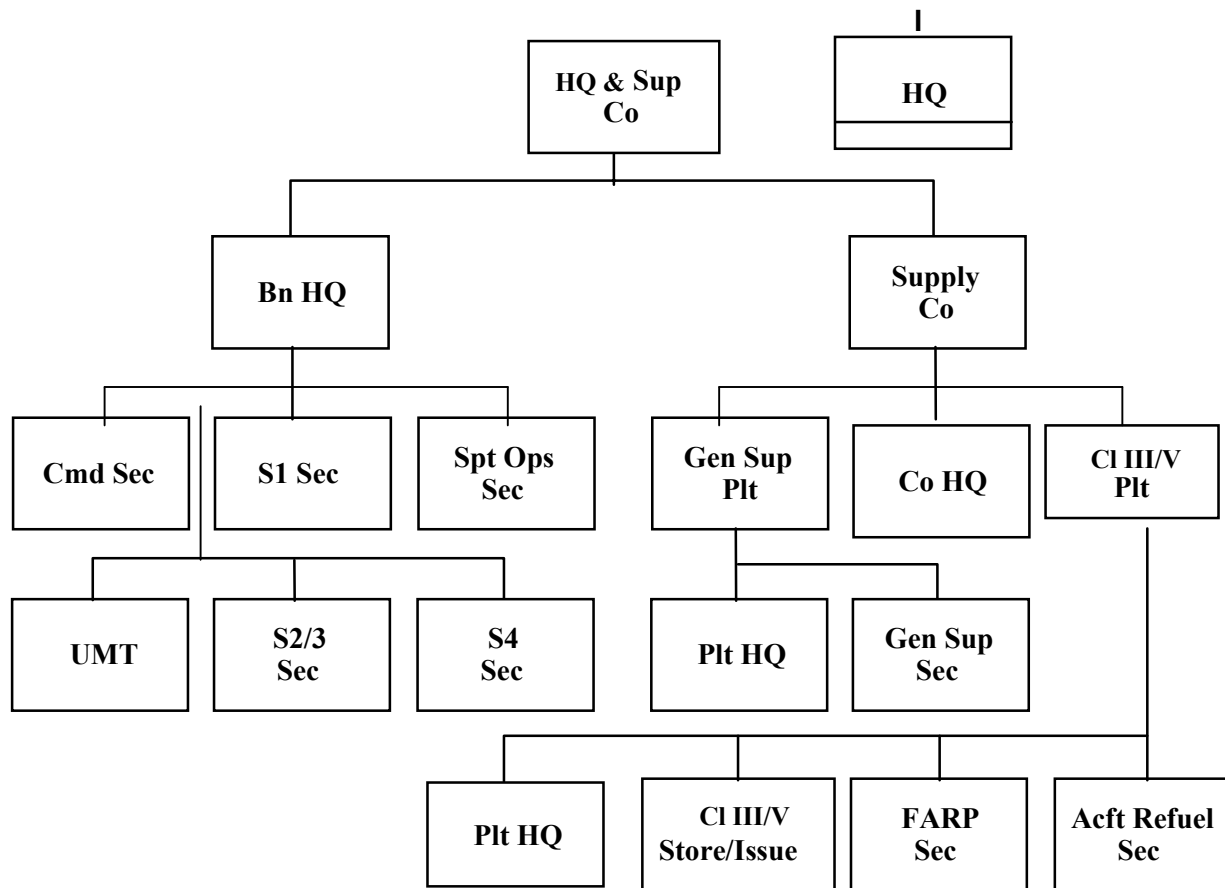
Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment (Battalion roll-up):

3	semitrlr, 5,000-gal	3	trk, 8x8, HEMTT (w/crane) (lt)
15	HEMTT, 2,500-gal	21	trk, LMTV (2½-ton capacity)
8	FARE	20	trk, MTV (5-ton capacity)
3	trk, tanker, POL, MTV	1	track recovery veh, M88A1E1
1	FSSP, ptbl, 60,000-gal	42	trk, tractor, MTV
6	tank assy (fabric collaps, 10,000-gal)	9	semitrlr, flatbed, 22½-ton
24	fuel drum, 500-gal	3	semitrlr, lowboy, 25-ton
2	pump, 350-GPM	2	semitrlr, flatbed, 11-ton, HEMAT
2	trk, FL, RT, 4,000-lb	1	semitrlr, flatbed, 7½-ton
1	trk, FL, RT, 10,000-lb	4	wrecker, wheeled (various models)

References: FM 1-500 FM 63-2-2 FM 63-2

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (DASB) (Heavy)
SRC 63886A000



Mission: Commands and controls units assigned or attached to the DASB. The supply company receives, stores, and issues class I, II, III, IV (less construction material), and VII supplies in support of the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron.

Capabilities: Plans, directs, and supervises the DASB DS supply and DS maintenance mission. Plans, directs, and supervises the DASB's administration, training, security, and logistics support. Plans and directs rear operations as the DISCOM commander assigns. Operates a battalion Personnel Administration Center (PAC) and provides consolidated food service support for the DASB.

- Receives, stores, and issues 1 DOS:

<i>Class</i>	<i>STON/Gal</i>
class I	8.8
class II	8.4
class III(p)	0.6
class IV	4.6
class VII	5.6

- Receives, stores, issues, and transports bulk petroleum daily (gal):

<i>Class</i>	<i>STON/Gal</i>
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class III(b) storage/issue	124,800
class III(b) transport/distribute	114,600

Establishes and operates class III(b) transload sites in the BSA to resupply forward arming and refueling points (FARPs) the AHB and cavalry troops operate. Operates a rear area helicopter refueling site in the division rear. Provides supplemental class V assets to support aviation and cavalry class V demands on the ATPs operated by the FSB or the maneuver-oriented ammunition distribution system— palletized loading system (MOADS/PLS) in the division rear.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per heavy division aviation brigade with an organic AH-64 AHB.

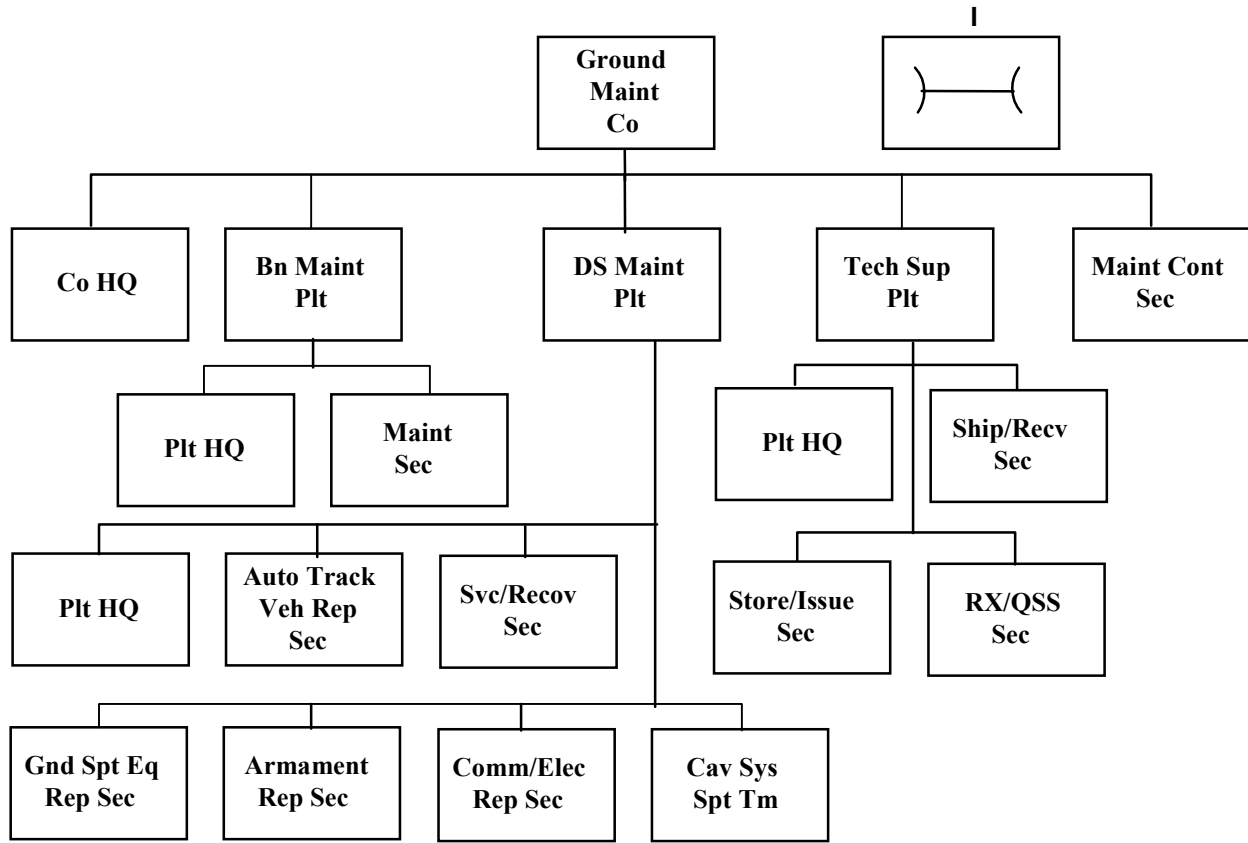
Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

3	semitrtr, 5,000-gal	2	pump, 350-GPM
3	HEMTT, 2,500-gal (aviation grade)	3	trk, FL, ATLAS
8	FARE	4	trk, LMTV, 2 ½-ton
12	HEMTT, 2,500-gal	8	trk, MTV, 5-ton
1	FSSP, ptbl, 60,000-gal	7	trk, tractor, MTV
6	tank assy (fabric collaps, 10,000-gal)	3	semitrtr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
24	fuel drum, 500-gal	1	semitrtr, lowboy, 25-ton

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-2
FM 63-23 (draft)

Ground Maintenance Company (DASB) (Heavy)
SRC 43888A200



Mission: Provides conventional DS maintenance and class IX supply support to the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron.

Capabilities: Provides DS maintenance, shop management, production control, and equipment readiness reporting. Has an ASL of approximately 6,000 lines of class IX repair parts (4,000 aviation and 2,000 common). Operates an RX service for approximately 550 selected items and maintains approximately 1,000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance shops. Provides technical assistance for unit maintenance and PLL supply support to brigade units. Provides backup vehicle recovery capability to supported units and onsite combat system-oriented maintenance support for the cavalry squadron. Provides consolidated unit-level maintenance for the three units organic to the DASB.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DASB heavy division.

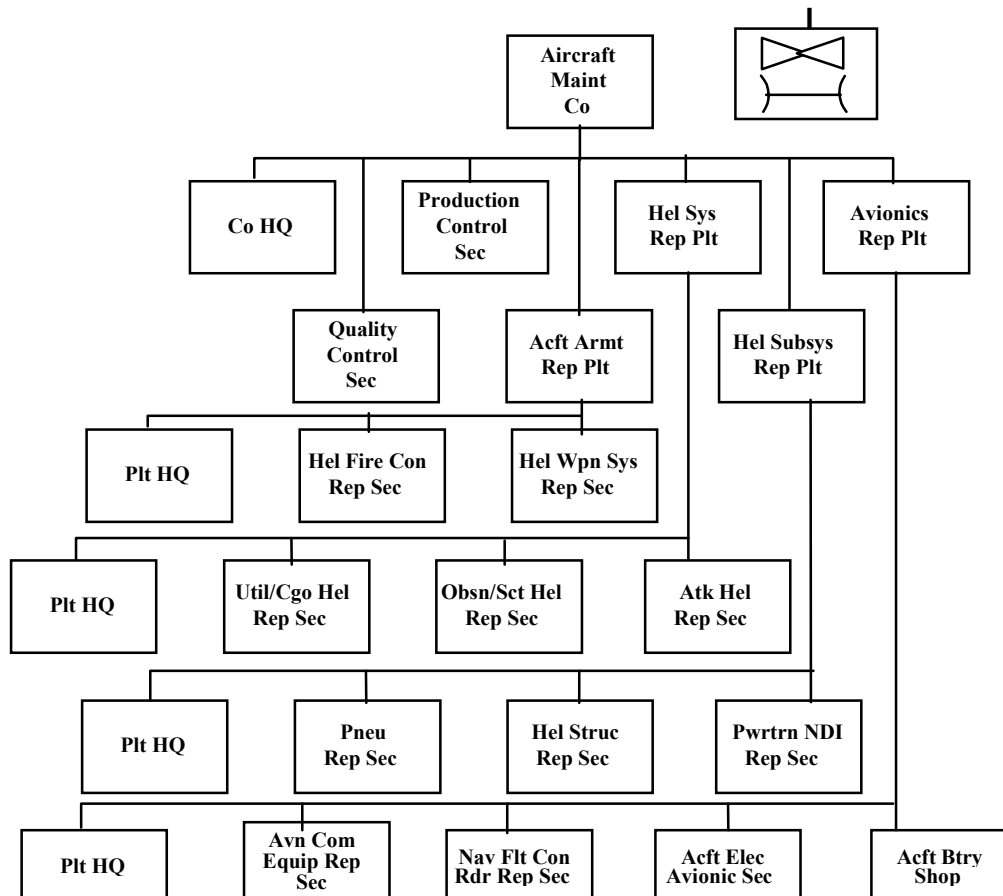
Mobility: Unit is 75-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

5 semitr, flatbed, 22½-ton	2 semitr, lowbed, 25-ton
14 trk, LMTV, 2½-ton	7 trk, MTV, 5-ton
1 track recovery veh, M88A1E1	2 trk, FL, RT, 4,000-lb diesel
21 trk, tractor, MTV	17 semitr, van
2 trk, FL, ATLAS	4 wrecker, wheeled (various models)

References: FM 43-12 FM 63-2 FM 63-2-2

Aircraft Maintenance Company (AMC) (DASB) (Heavy)
SRC 01933A200



Mission: Provides AVIM aircraft maintenance (includes armament, avionics, and aviation-peculiar GSE) to a heavy division's aviation units.

Capabilities: Unit can support approximately 24 UH-60, 24 OH-58, and 48 AH-64 helicopters. Augmentation is not applicable to this TOE. Provides AVIM and backup AVUM to aviation brigade aircraft maintenance companies. Provides battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR), aircraft recovery (when owning unit capability is exceeded), component, avionics, armament, pneudraulic, electronic, powertrain, airframe, dynamic systems, mission equipment, repair/service, technical assistance, and quality control to the RX/aviation intensively managed items program.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per heavy division DASB.

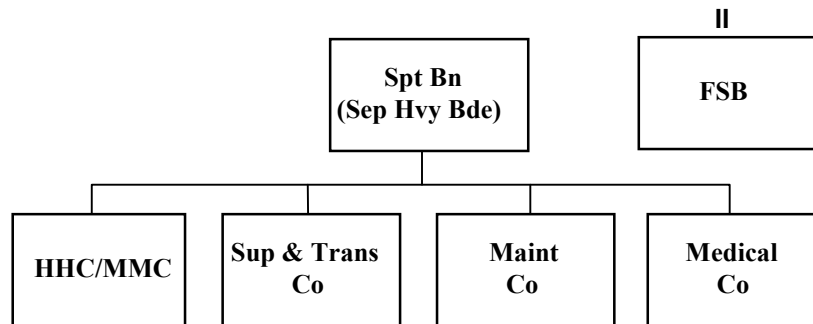
Mobility: Unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

4 semitrlr, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton	1 semitrlr (lowbed)
1 FL, ATLAS	14 trk, tractor, MTV, 5-ton
15 trk, cgo, LMTV, 2 ¹ / ₂ -ton	

Reference: FM 1-500

**Support Battalion (Heavy Separate Brigade)
SRC 63445L100**



Mission: Provides CSS for a separate heavy brigade and attached units.

Capabilities: When organized under TOE 63445L100, it supports two tank battalions and one mechanized battalion. When organized under TOE 63445L200, it supports one tank battalion and two mechanized battalions. For specific capabilities, see subordinate units. Has an organic materiel management center (MMC).

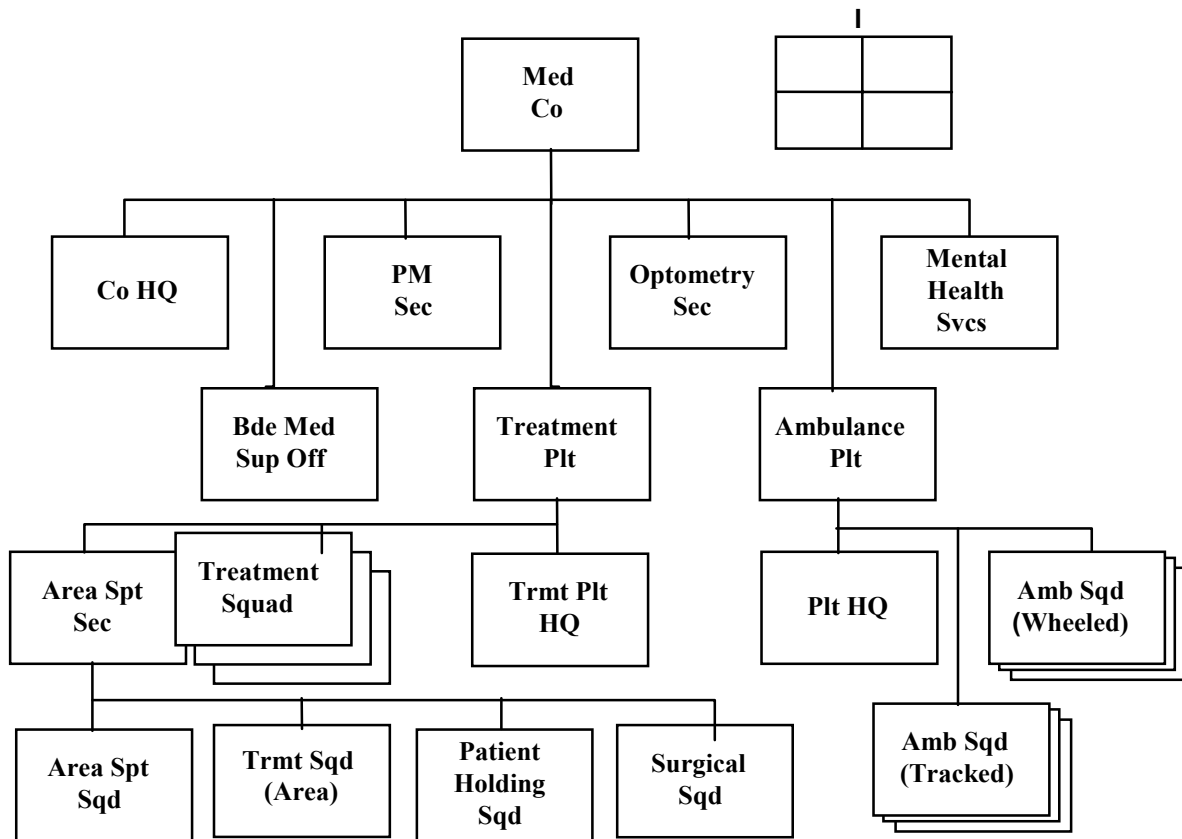
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per separate heavy brigade.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: FM 63-1

**Medical Company (Hvy Sep Bde)
SRC 08437L000**



Mission: Provides division CHS for organic and attached brigade elements and other units operating in the BSA. It receives and sorts patients and provides temporary medical and surgical care. The medical company also evacuates casualties from the maneuver battalion aid stations to its treatment section.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the BSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health support, including preventive consultation, evaluation, and supervision of treatment for combat stress, drug and alcohol, and neuropsychiatric disorders.
- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly using presurfaced single-vision lens, and repair services.
- Provides Preventive Medicine (PM) support, including environmental health surveillance inspections and consultation services.
- Brigade Medical Supply Office (BMSO) provides class VIII resupply, blood products, and medical maintenance for assigned and attached units.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level I CHS assets operating in the battalion support areas.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the BSA.
- Provides level I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.

- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.

- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.

- Treatment squads, capable of operating independently for limited periods of time, provide advanced trauma management and sick call as required. Each treatment squad can break down into two treatment teams that can also operate independently for a limited time.

- Provides emergency dental care, including stabilization of maxillofacial injuries, sustaining dental care, and limited preventive dentistry.

- Provides laboratory, pharmacology, and X-ray services commensurate with level II CHS.

Basis of Allocation/Employment. One per support battalion. Operating in the BSA, the medical company provides initial resuscitative treatment (minor medical and surgical treatment).

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 6 M997 HMMWV ambulance (4-litter)

- 6 M113 armored ambulance

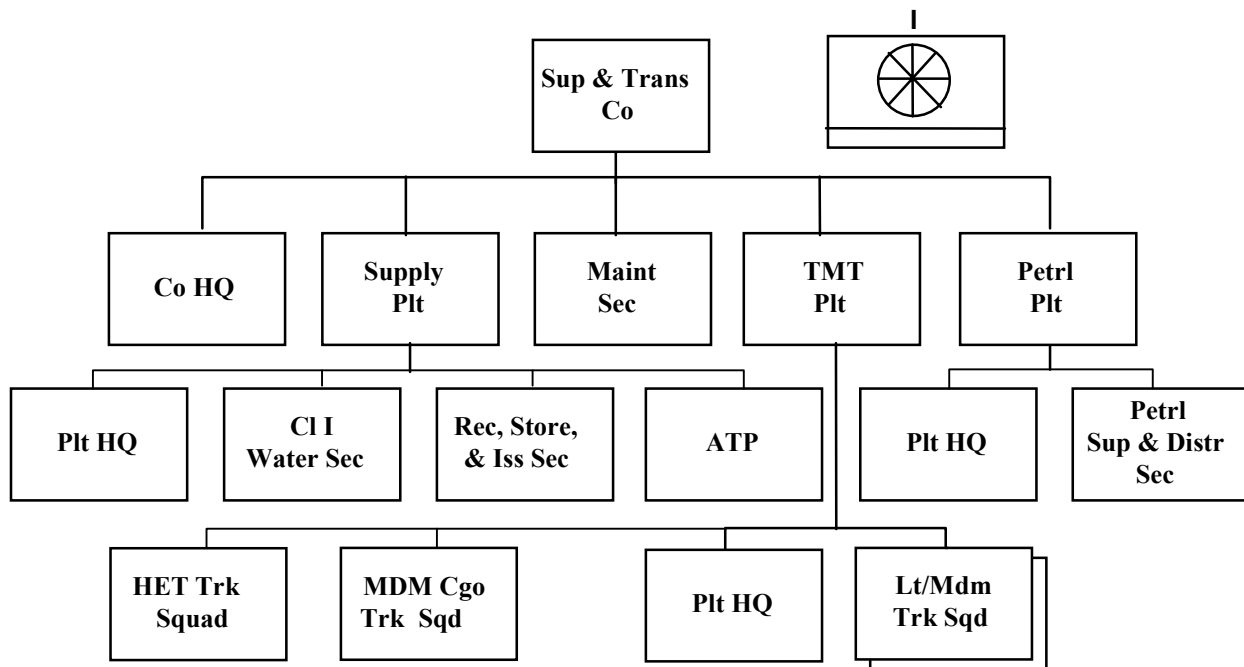
References: FM 8-10

- FM 8-10-1

- FM 8-10-5

- FM 63-1

Supply and Transport Company (Hvy Sep Bde)
SRC 42877L100



Mission: Supports a separate heavy brigade by receiving, storing, issuing, and transporting class I, II, III, IV (less construction), and VII supplies; providing water purification and limited distribution; and operating an ATP in the BSA.

Capabilities:

- Receives, stores, and issues:

<i>Class</i>	<i>STON/GAL</i>	
I	14.3	
II	7.4	
III(p)	1.1	
III(b)	58,600	gal/day stores/issues
	77,200	distributes
IV	8.1	
V	550.0	Transloads
VII	8.7	
water	21,000	gal storage
	60,000	gal/day issues

- Transportation at 75-percent availability—one-time lift 170 STON.
- When augmented, provides SLCR and mortuary affairs (MA) services.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per separate heavy brigade support battalion.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

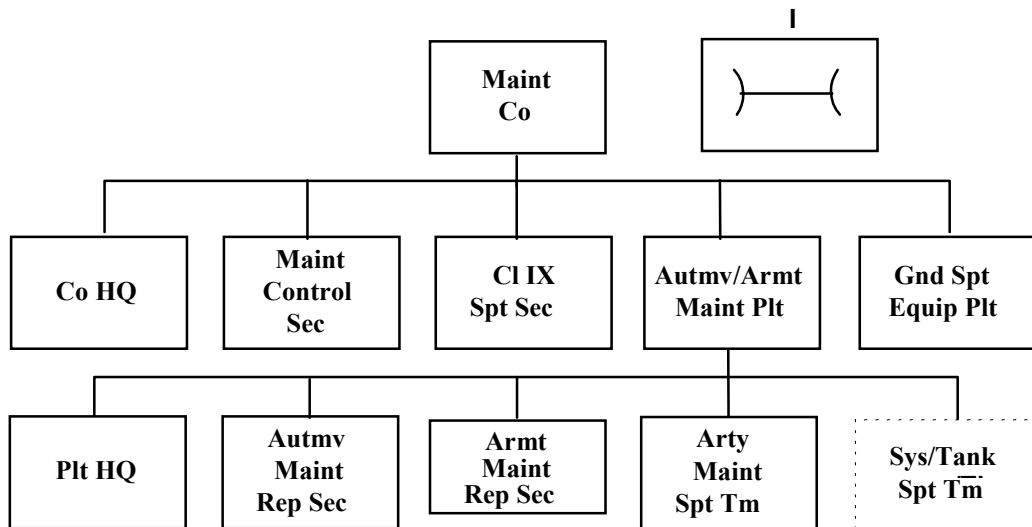
Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 2 FAWPSS
- 35 truck, 5-ton, cgo
- 4 water purification unit, 600-gal
- 3 FL, 4,000-lb
- 1 FSSP (6 ea 10,000-gal-cap tank)
- 2 semitrlr, tank, 3,000-gal, water
- 6 water tank, collapsible, 1,500-gal
- 9 tanker, 5,000-gal
- 17 tractor, 5-ton
- 7 FL, RT, 6,000-lb
- 14 semitrlr, 22¹/₂-ton
- 6 HET

References: FM 55-15
FM 63-1

Maintenance Company (Hvy Sep Bde)

SRC 43079L400



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and common repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a separate heavy brigade.

Capabilities:

- Provides DS maintenance to all brigade equipment except medical, airdrop, avionics, aircraft, and ammunition.
- Maintains an ASL of common and missile repair parts for supported units.
- Provides repairable exchange (RX) service of selected items.
- MSTs/system support teams (SSTs) provide onsite maintenance.
- Provides limited reinforcing recovery assistance to supported units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support battalion; normally employed in the BSA.

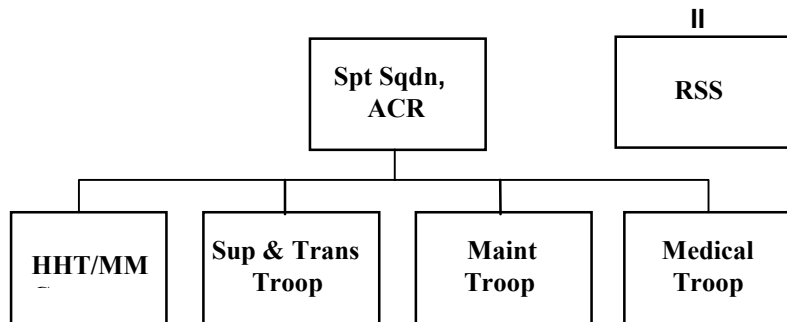
Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 63-1

Support Squadron,

Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) SRC 63065L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance, DS supply, transportation, and medical support to the ACR and its attached units. Provides field service when augmented. The squadron has a data center and MMC in the headquarters and headquarters troop.

Capabilities: See respective subordinate units.

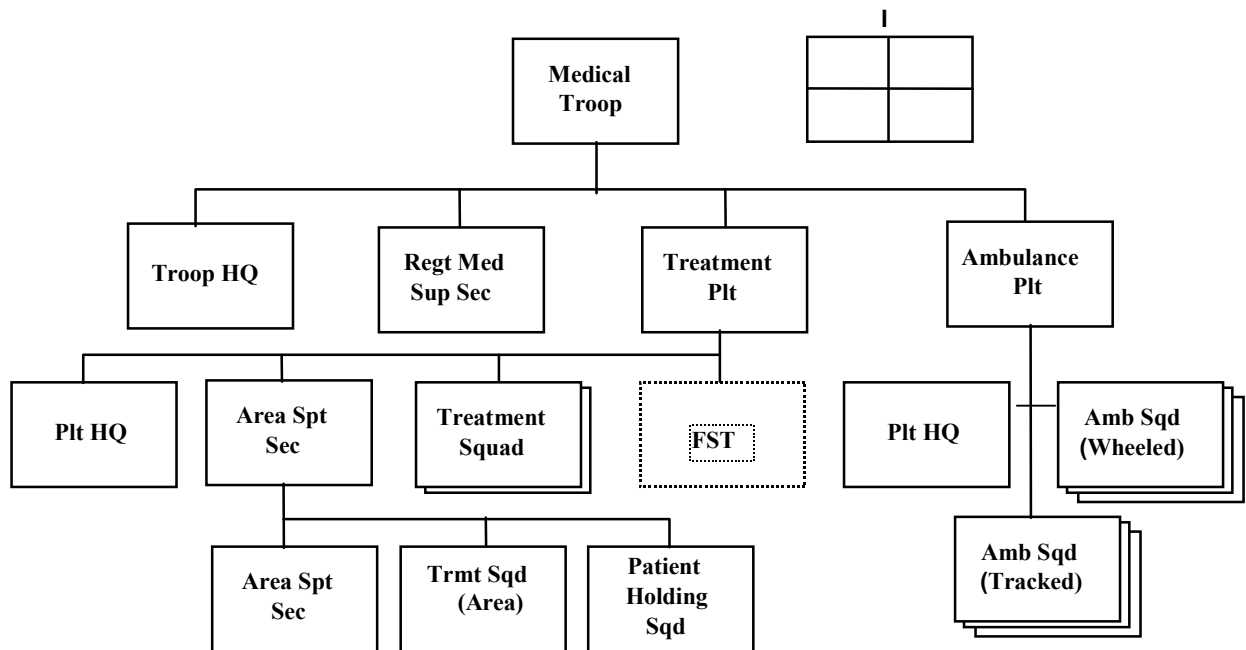
Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per ACR.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-1

Medical Troop, Support Squadron, ACR
SRC 08477L000



Mission: Provides regiment (division)-level and unit-level CHS, as required on an area basis, to units not otherwise provided this support that operate in the regimental area.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the regimental support area (RSA).
- Performs triage, initial resuscitation, and stabilization and prepares sick, wounded, or injured patients for evacuation when augmented by a forward surgical team.
- Provides urgent initial surgery.
- Provides outpatient services.
- Performs emergency and sustaining dental care and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides limited medical laboratory and radiology services commensurate with division-level treatment.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who will RTD within 72 hours.
- Reinforces or reconstitutes medical platoons.
- Evacuates on an area basis from unit-level treatment facilities and other units within the RSA.

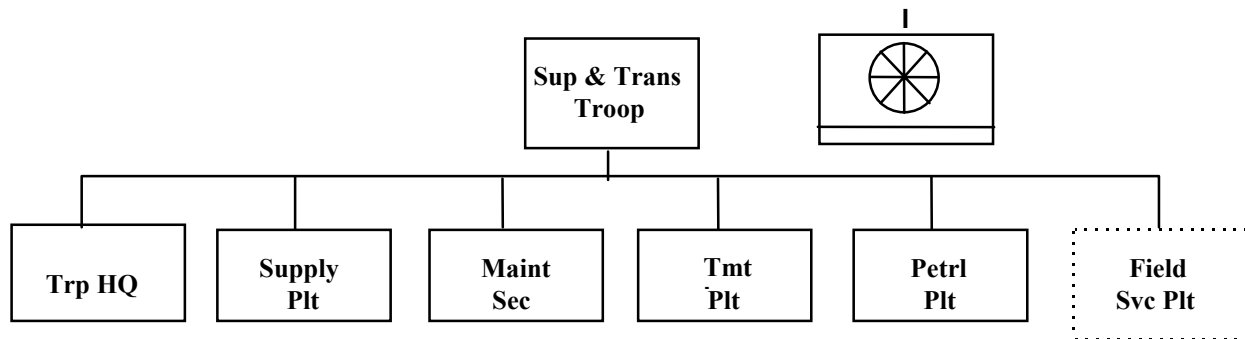
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support squadron, ACR.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 8 M997 HMMWV ambulance, 4-litter
 8 M113 ambulance

References: FM 8-10 FM 63-1
 FM 8-10-1
 FM 8-10-5

Supply and Transport Troop SRC 42077L000



Mission: Supports the ACR by receiving, storing, and issuing class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies; providing water purification with limited distribution; and operating an ATP in the RSA.

Capabilities: Receives, stores (temporarily), and issues daily:

class I	10.8 STON
class II	9.3 STON
class III	3.4 STON (packaged)
class IV	8.4 STON (less engr const mat)
class VII	13.2 STON

Transloads at its ATP, 500 STON

Provides two water supply points for purification and distribution (60,000 gal/day)

Stores 113,600 gal of bulk POL

Distributes 163,000 gal POL (2 rnd-tps/day)

Transports 445 STON/day cargo at 75-percent availability (2 rnd-tps/day)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support squadron; normally employed in the RSA near the main LOC.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

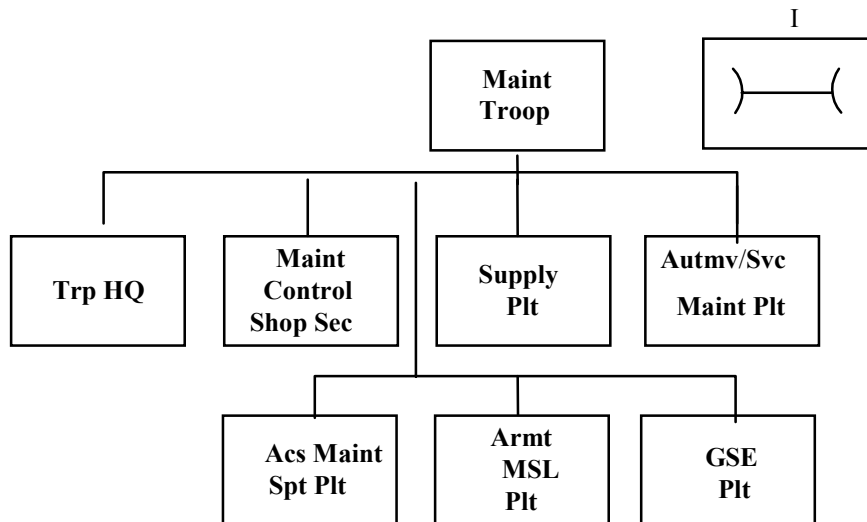
Major Pieces of Equipment:

2 FAWPSS	12 semitr1r, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton
12 tank, fab, collap, 1,500-gal, wtr	22 5,000gal tankers
35 trk, tractor, 5-ton, 6x6	1 trk, FL, RT, 4,000-lb
(22 asgnd to POL distr)	24 trk, cgo, 5-ton dropside
4 water pur (ROWPU), 600-gal	4 trk, FL, 6,000-lb, var reach

References: FM 55-15
FM 63-1

Ordnance (Maint) Troop, ACR

SRC 43187L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply to an ACR.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - power-generation and engineer equipment
 - QM and chemical equipment
 - utilities equipment
 - communications equipment
 - special electronic devices
 - dial-manual central office equipment
 - radar equipment
 - TACFIRE
 - office machines
 - COMSEC equipment maintenance
 - artillery equipment
 - automotive equipment
 - metalworking
 - small arms and tank turrets
- Does not maintain medical equipment, airdrop equipment, aircraft, light textiles, or ammunition.
- Provides one MST per squadron.
- Provides limited recovery to supported units.
- Maintains ASL up to 3,000 lines.
- Maintains operational readiness float for regiment.

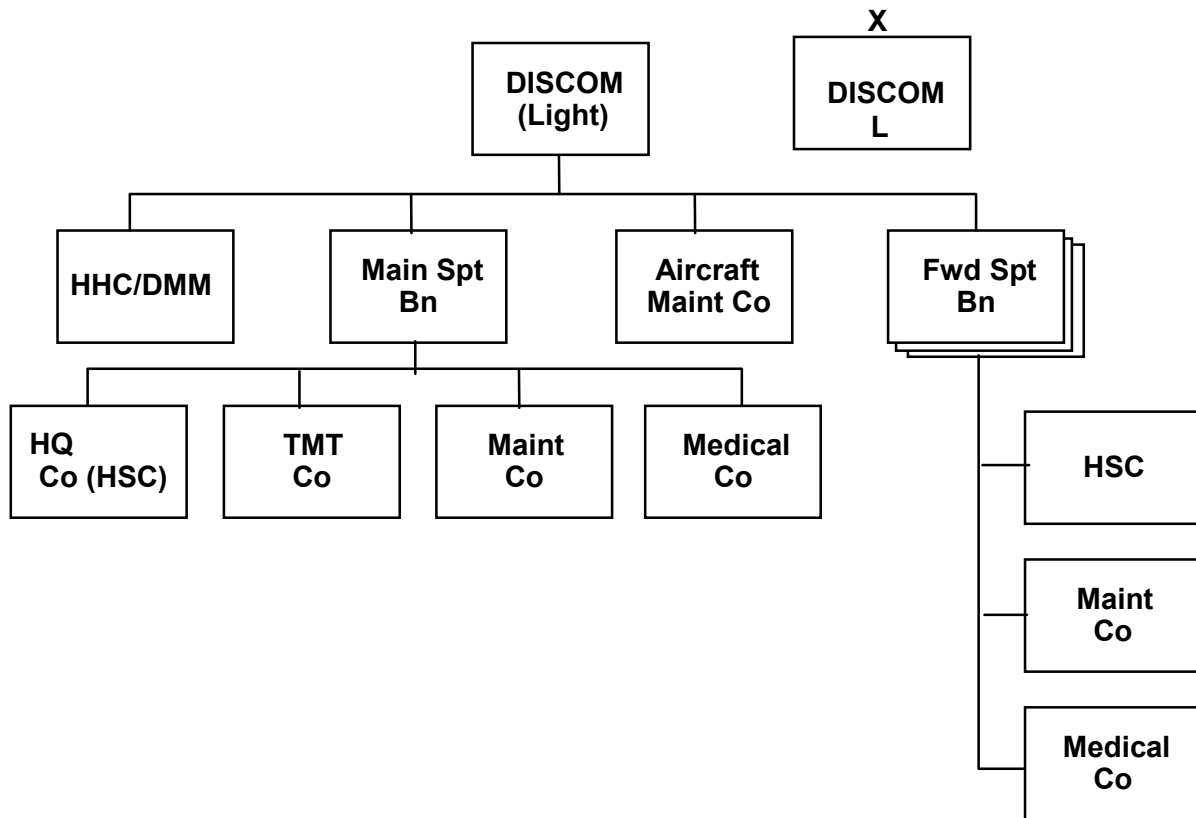
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support squadron; operates from RSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 3 HETs.

References: FM 63-1

Division Support Command (Light)
SRC 63220A200



Mission: Provides logistics and CHS to division and some nondivisional units in the division area, if coordinated.

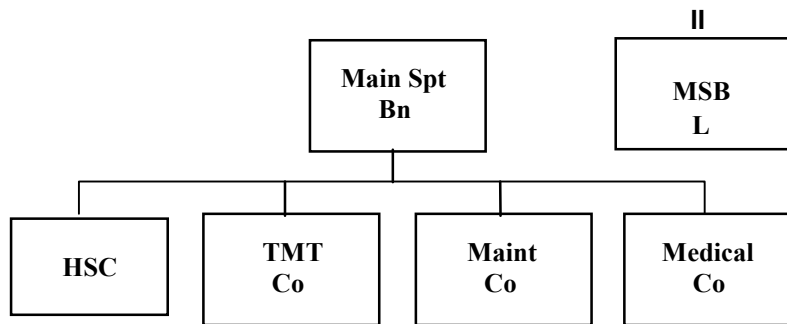
Capabilities: Requisitions, receives, temporarily stores on a limited basis, and distributes supplies, including class I, II (less classified maps), III, IV (except classified COMSEC equipment), VIII, and IX supplies. Provides purification, storage, and limited distribution of water. Operates an ATP in each maneuver brigade area. Provides echelon I and II CHS in the division AO on an area support basis, including urgent initial surgery when corps FSTs are attached to the forward support medical companies (FSMCs). Capabilities can be expanded using augmentation elements discussed in chapter 3. Closely resembles a heavy division DISCOM; capabilities are more austere.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per light division.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

Reference: FM 63-2-1

Main Support Battalion (Light)
SRC 63226L000



Mission: Provides DS logistic and division-level health services for divisional units located in the division rear.

Capabilities: Stores and issues class I, II, III, IV (less construction), VII, VIII, and IX supplies and, on a limited basis, distributes class III(b). Provides three water points in the DSA and BSAs to purify and distribute water. Provides unclassified map supplies service and motor transport for supplies and personnel in support of division operations. Performs DS maintenance (less medical equipment) and common/missile repair parts supply. It is the component/item repairables source for CE, fire control, night vision, power-generation, and automotive equipment; missile components; and major assemblies. Provides echelon I and II CHS on an area basis in the division rear, including medical staff services, medical supply, and unit maintenance of medical equipment. Plans and conducts rear operations as the DISCOM commander assigns, primarily base defense. Provides reinforcing logistics and CHS to the FSBs.

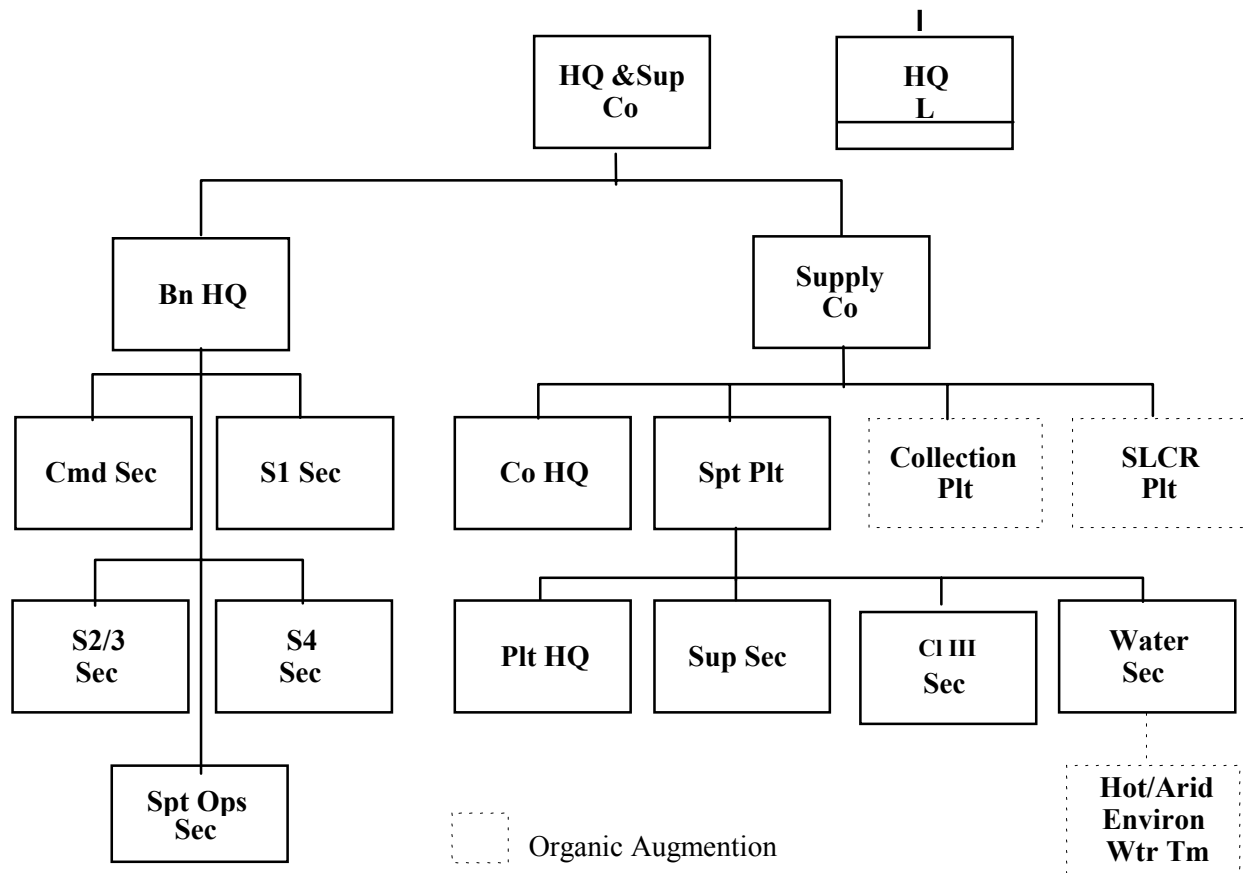
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DISCOM.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 3 drum, fuel, fabric, collapsible, 500-gal
- 1 FARE
- 9 semitrailer, 22¹/₂-ton
- 9 truck, tractor, 5-ton
- 8 HMMWV ambulance
- 4 tank assembly, fabric, collapsible, fuel, 3,000-gal
- 39 truck, cargo, 5-ton
- 3 truck, tank, POL, MTV
- 30 drum, fabric, water, collapsible, 500-gal
- 5 FAWPSS

References: FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (MSB) (Light)
SRC 63226L000



Missions: The headquarters' major missions include commanding and controlling units assigned or attached to the MSB, providing a nucleus for planning and supervising MA, and serving as the alternate DISCOM HQ. The supply company receives, stores, and issues class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. It operates up to three water points in the division rear and brigade areas to purify and distribute water at the water points and performs unit distribution of water to the light infantry battalion trains.

Capabilities: In addition to the three water-purification and supply points, the company can be augmented with a collection and an SLCR platoon and, in arid environments, with the arid environment augmentation team.

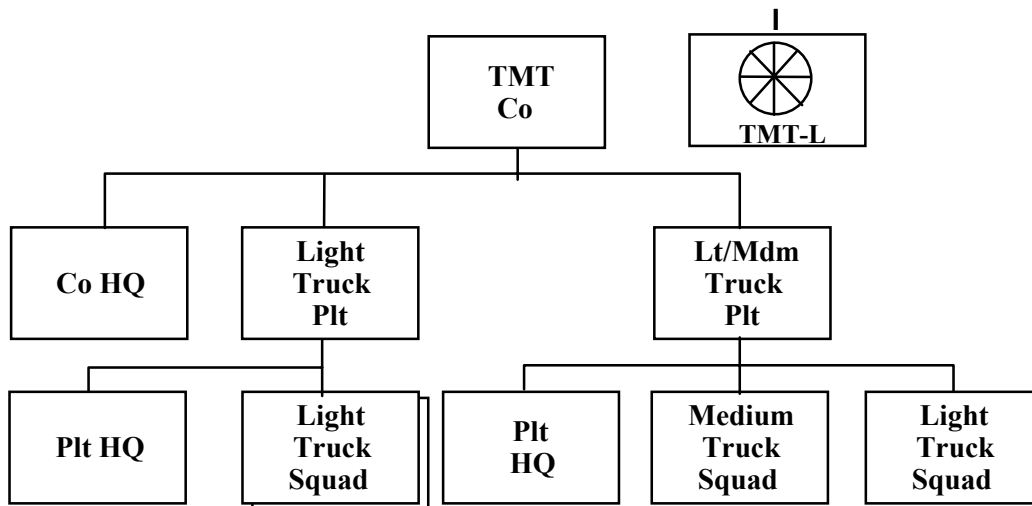
Basis of Allocation: One per MSB in a light division.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3 drum, fabric, collapsible, 500-gal (petrl) | 2 tank assy, fabric, collapsible, 10,000-gal (petrl) |
| 4 tank, fabric, collapsible, 3,000-gal (petrl) | 30 drum, fabric, collapsible, 500-gal (water) |
| 3 truck, tank, POL (MTV) | 18 tank assy, fabric, collapsible, 3,000-gal (water) |
| 9 truck, cargo (MTV) | 3 trailer, flatbed, 5-ton |
| 1 FARE | 1 FAWPSS |
| 6 wtr pur equip set (ROWPU), 600-GPH | |

References: FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Transportation Motor Transport Co (MSB) (Light)
SRC 55178L000



Mission: Provides truck transportation for limited distribution of class I, II, IV, and VII supplies to BSAs. Transports soldiers. The MSB is responsible for transporting troops in support of division operations.

Capabilities (at 75-percent availability):

5-ton cargo truck	
Line-haul	250 STON/day
Local haul	500 STON/day
5-ton tractor (w/22 ¹ / ₂ -ton trlr)	
Line-haul	180 STON/day
Local haul	360 STON/day

Basis of Allocation: One per light division MSB.

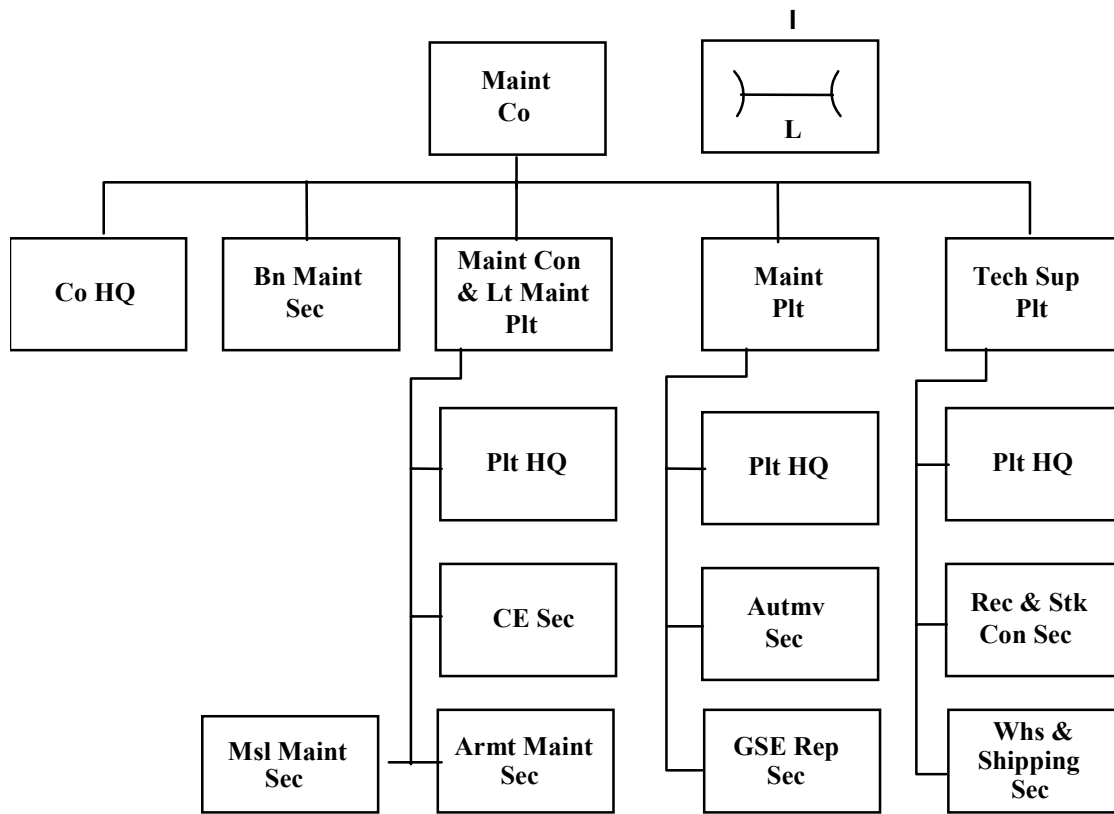
Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 33 trk, cargo, 5-ton, dropside
- 8 trk, tractor, MTV, 5-ton
- 8 semitrailer, 22¹/₂-ton, flatbed

References: FM 55-15
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Maintenance Company (MSB) (Light)
SRC 43218L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply to division units not supported by the FSB maintenance companies. Provides reinforcing maintenance to the FSB maintenance companies. Maintains the division class IX ASL (less aircraft).

Capabilities: Provides the following DS maintenance:

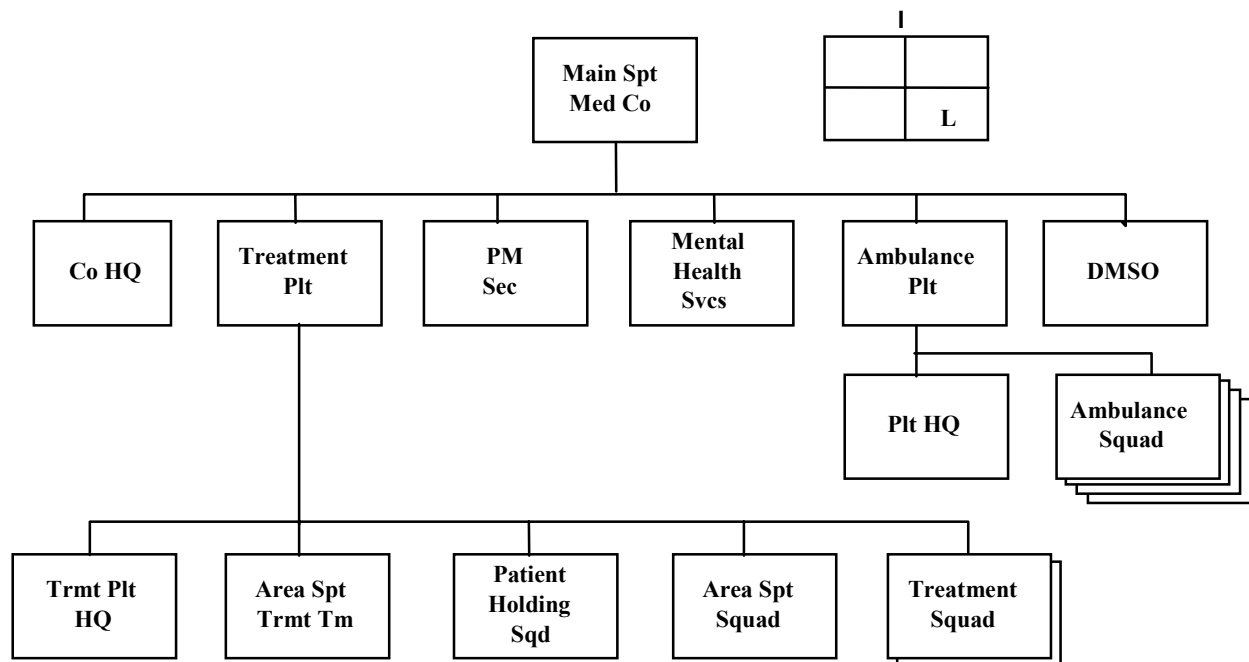
- divisional units' CE equipment
- target-acquisition and surveillance radar equipment
- tactical computers
- small arms
- fire control instrumentation
- divisional artillery pieces
- TOW, Dragon, and Vulcan systems
- automotive and GSE

Basis of Allocation: One per light division MSB.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 43-12 FM 63-2-1 FM 63-21

Medical Company (MSB) (Light)
SRC 08297L000



Mission: Provides division- and unit-level CHS on an area basis to units operating in the DSA that are not otherwise provided this support.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the DSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health support, including preventive consultation, evaluation, and supervision of treatment for combat stress, drug and alcohol, and neuropsychiatric disorders.
- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly using presurfaced single-vision lens, and repair services.
- Provides PM support, including environmental health surveillance inspections and consultation services.
- Provides cl VIII resupply, blood products, and medical maintenance for assigned and attached division units.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level II CHS assets operating in the BSA.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the DSA.
- Provides level II CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the division rear area.
- Provides level I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.
- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.
- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.

- Provides emergency dental care, including stabilization of maxillofacial injuries, sustaining dental care, and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides laboratory, pharmacology, and X-ray services commensurate with level II CHS.

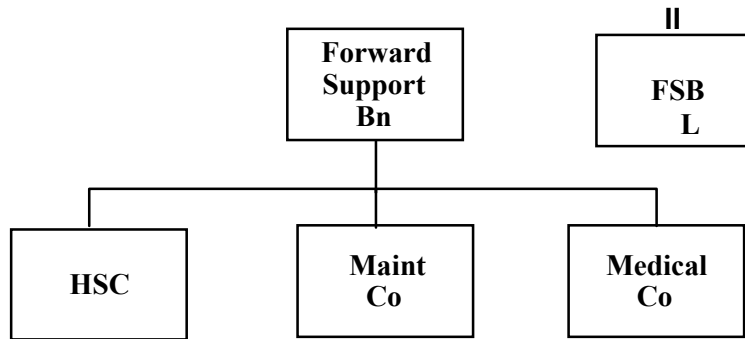
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, light infantry division (LID); normally located in the DSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile without patients.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 6 HMMWV ambulances.

References: FM 8-10
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Forward Support Battalion (Light)
SRC 63216L000



Mission: Provides DS-level logistic support and CHS for a LID brigade and other divisional units located in a brigade area.

Capabilities: Provides support to a light infantry brigade. Stores and issues class I, II, III, IV, VII, VIII, and IX supplies. On a limited basis, distributes bulk class III. Provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply for common/missile materiel normally located in the brigade area. Provides CHS on an area basis; receives an FST from corps when deployed forward. Performs unit-level medical maintenance and supply for units located in the brigade area. Operates an ATP in the BSA capable of transloading 250 STON per day.

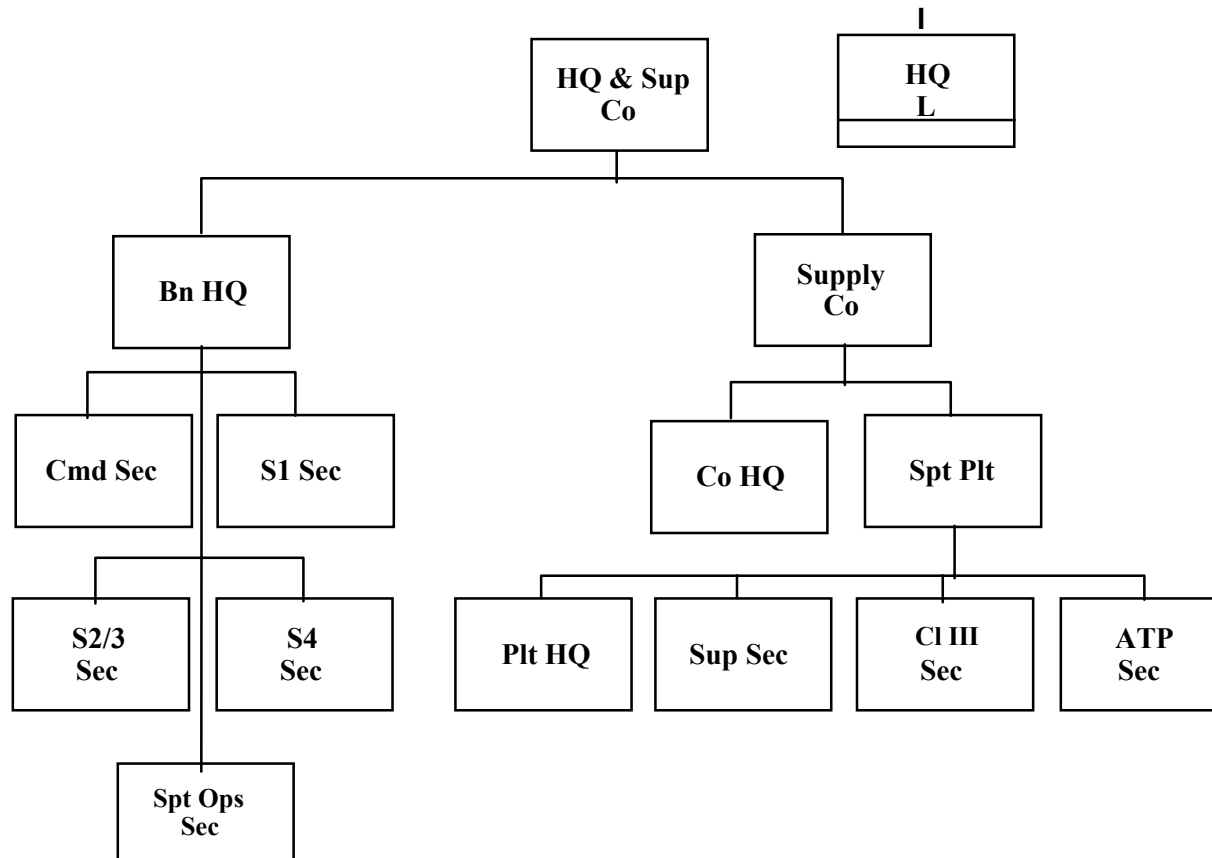
Basis of Allocation/Employment: Three per DISCOM; one per brigade.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 3 drum, fuel, fabric, collapsible
- 1 FARE
- 1 semitrailer, 22¹/₂-ton
- 1 truck, tractor, 5-ton
- 8 HMMWV ambulance
- 6 tank assembly, fabric, collapsible, fuel, 3,000-gal
- 11 truck, cargo, 5-ton
- 3 truck, tank, POL, MTV

References: FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-20

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (FSB) (Light)
SRC 63216L000



Missions: The HQ plans, directs, and supervises DS maintenance; supply; transportation; CHS; and field services support provided to divisional units in the brigade area. Coordinates support for corps units in the brigade area. Plans and directs security and terrain management in the BSA. The supply company provides class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. Operates an ATP in or near the BSA. Maintains the brigade's prescribed reserve supplies and equipment.

Capabilities: Distributes bulk petroleum daily to light infantry battalions. The ATP personnel transload 250 STON of class V supplies from corps transportation to supported brigade supply vehicles. When necessary, MA and water teams may augment the supply company.

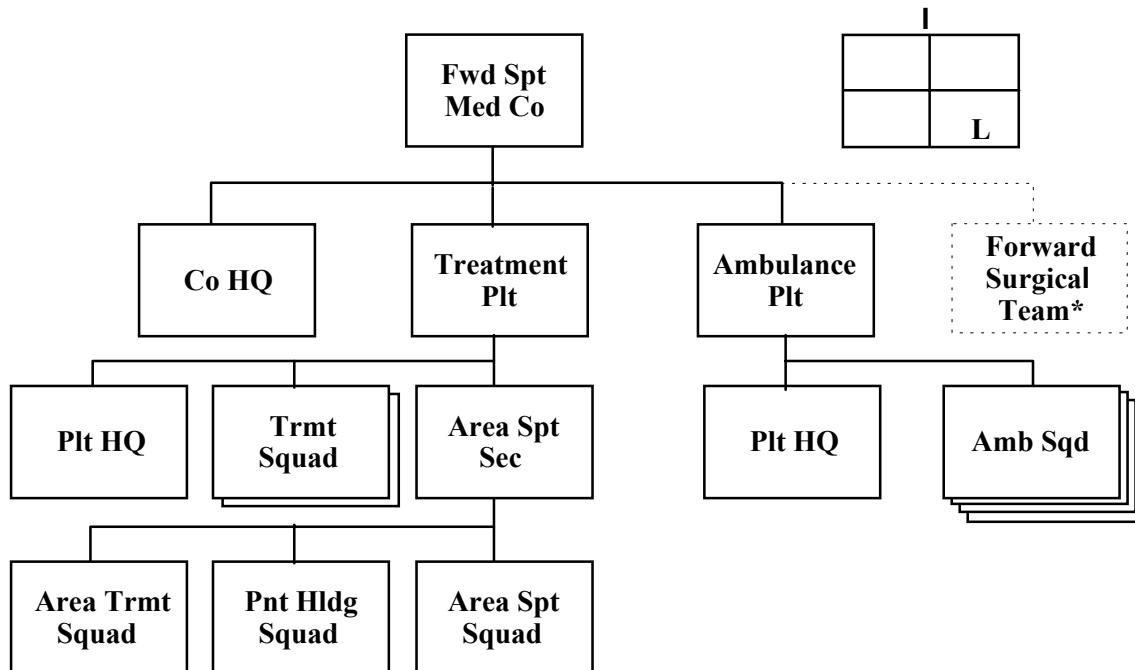
Basis of Allocation: One per FSB in a LID.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 drum, fabric, collapsible, fuel, 55-gal | 1 FARE |
| 1 semitrailer, flatbed, 22 ¹ / ₂ -ton | 6 tank, fabric, collapsible, fuel, 3,000-gal |
| 1 truck, tractor, 5-ton (MTV) | 3 truck, tank, POL (MTV) |
| 3 truck, FL, 4,000-lb | 7 truck, FL, 10,000-lb |

References: FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-20

Medical Company (FSB) (Light)
SRC 08298L000



*FST is attached when FSB medical company is employed forward.

Mission: Provides division- and unit-level CHS on an area basis to units operating in the brigade area.

Capabilities:

Treatment platoon: Operates a clearing station in the BSA. Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares sick, wounded, or injured patients for evacuation. When an FST is attached from corps, urgent initial surgery is performed. Provides outpatient services. Performs emergency and sustaining dental care and limited preventive dentistry. Provides limited medical laboratory and radiology services commensurate with division-level treatment. Provides patient holding for up to 20 patients who will RTD within 72 hours and reinforces or reconstitutes medical platoons.

Ambulance platoon: Provides evacuation on an area basis from unit-level treatment facilities and other units within the brigade area. Reinforces or reconstitutes medical platoons.

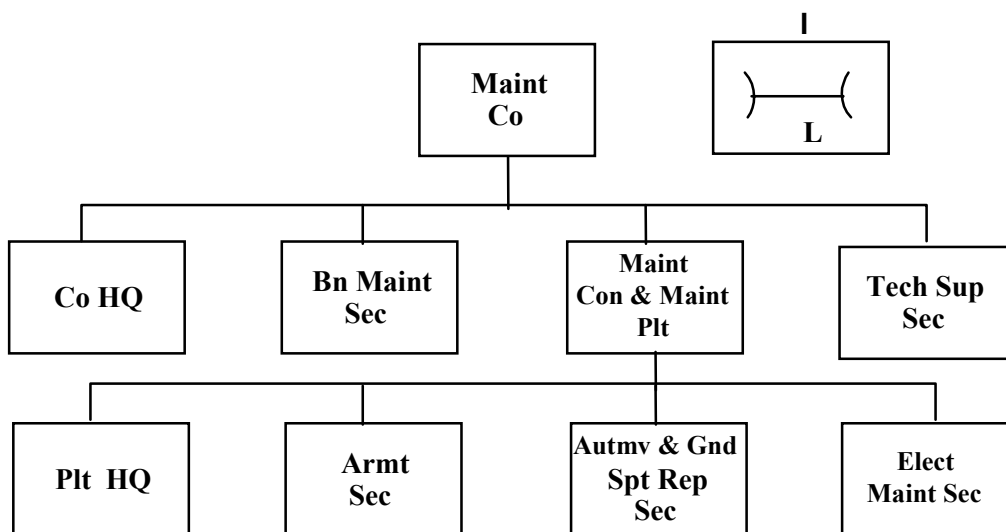
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB in a LID, located in the BSA.

Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile (without patients).

Major Pieces of Equipment: 8 4-litter M997 HMMWV ambulance.

References: FM 8-10
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-20

Maintenance Company (FSB) (Light)
SRC 43217L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance to brigade equipment (less missile) as required. Provides class IX (less aviation) to supported units. Inspects and diagnoses vehicles and weapon systems for division repair or evacuation to the corps.

Capabilities:

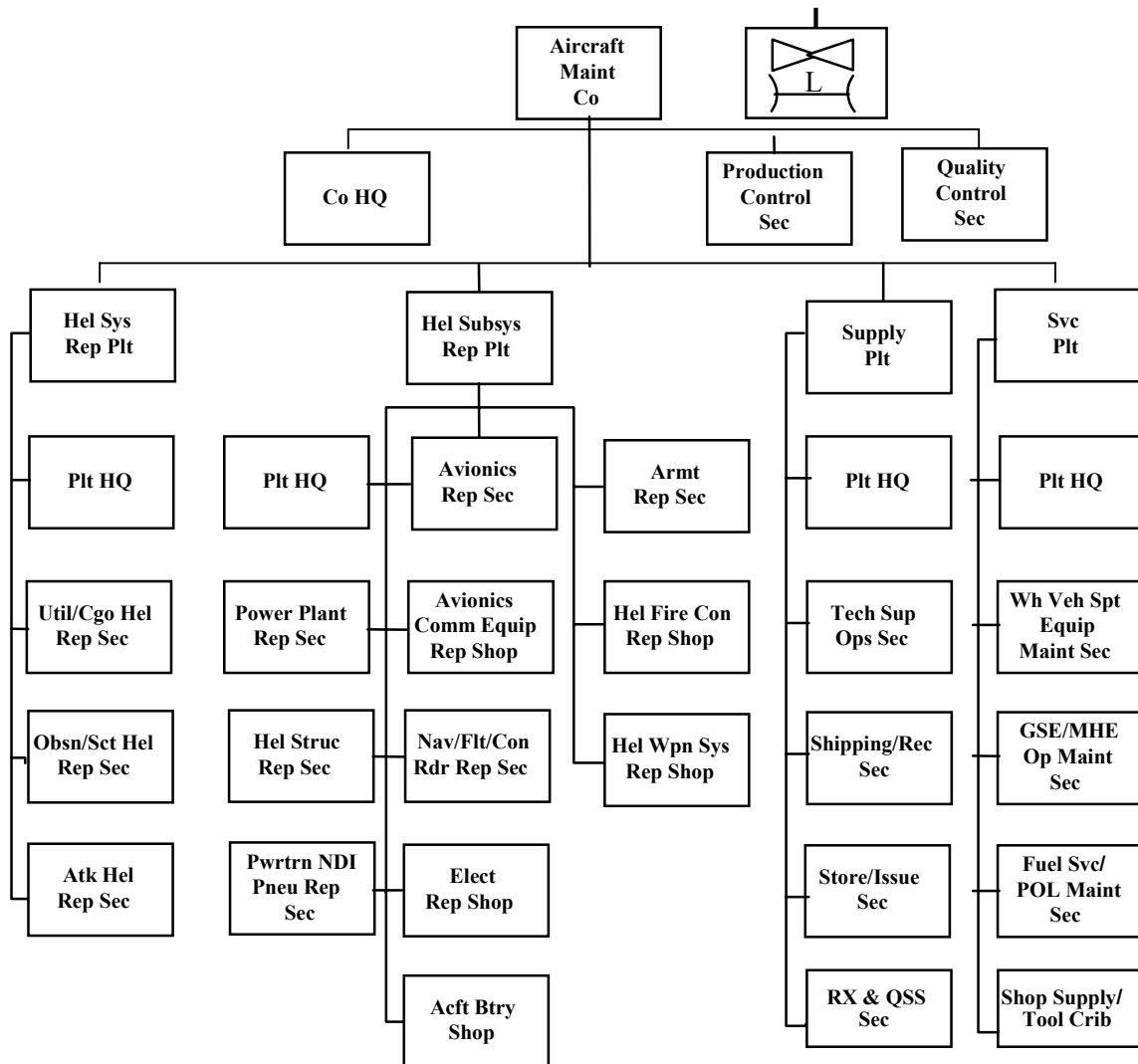
- Provides limited recovery capability to supported units.
- Performs unit and/or DS maintenance on the following brigade equipment:
 - Artillery
 - Communication equipment (less COMSEC)
 - Fire control instruments
 - Power-generation equipment
 - Small arms
 - Special electronic division
 - Wheeled vehicles
 - Materials handling equipment (MHE)
 - Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment
 - Water purification units
 - Chemical equipment

Basis of Allocation: One per light division FSB.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 1 trk, wrecker, 5-ton (MTV).

References: FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-20

Aviation Maintenance Company (AMCO), UH Mix (Light)
SRC 01977L200



Mission: Provides AVIM, backup unit maintenance, and repair parts supply to the light division.

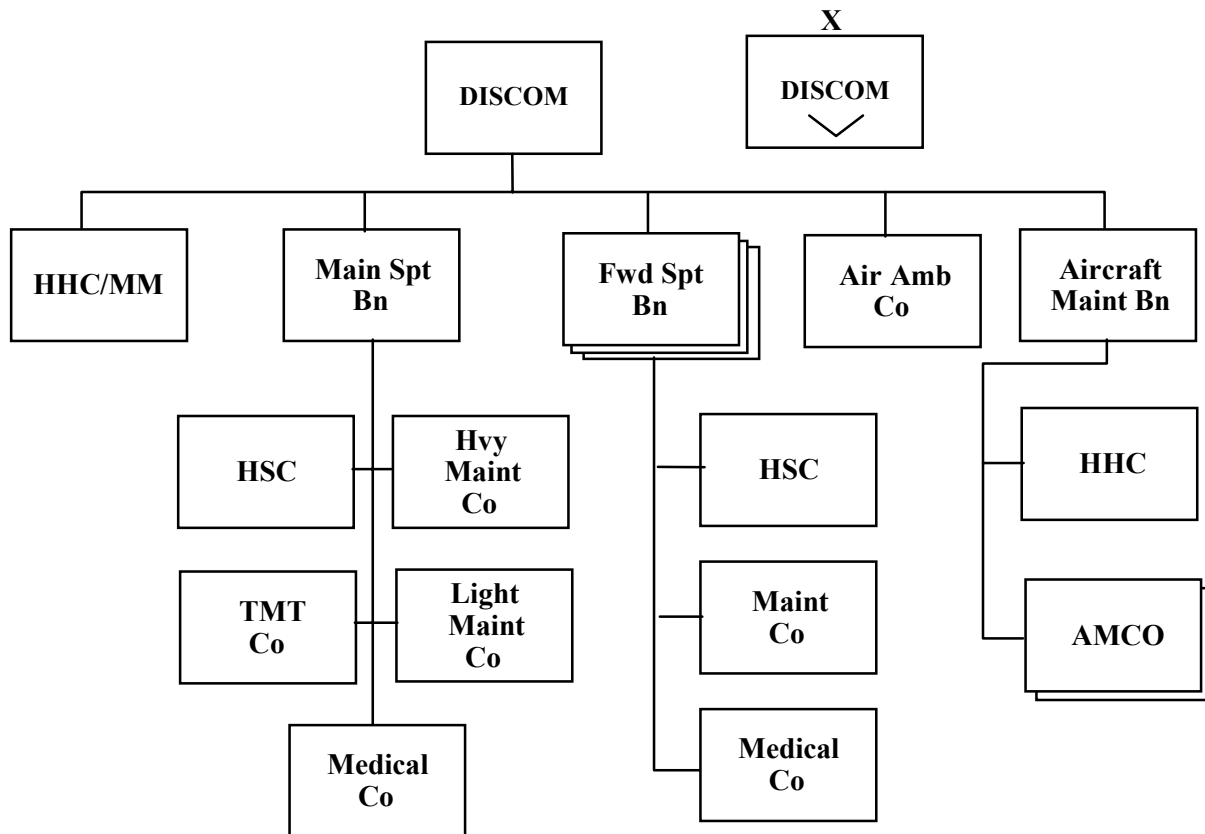
Capabilities: Performs extensive maintenance on specific aircraft assigned to the LID. Provides class IXa supply, including receiving, storing, and issuing repair parts. Uses mobile, weapon system-oriented MSTs to perform AVIM in forward areas. When workload exceeds AMCO capability, excess is passed back to corps AVIM battalion.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per light division.

Major Pieces of Equipment: None of significance.

References: FM 1-500
 FM 63-2-1

Division Support Command [Air Assault (AASLT)]
SRC 63140A000



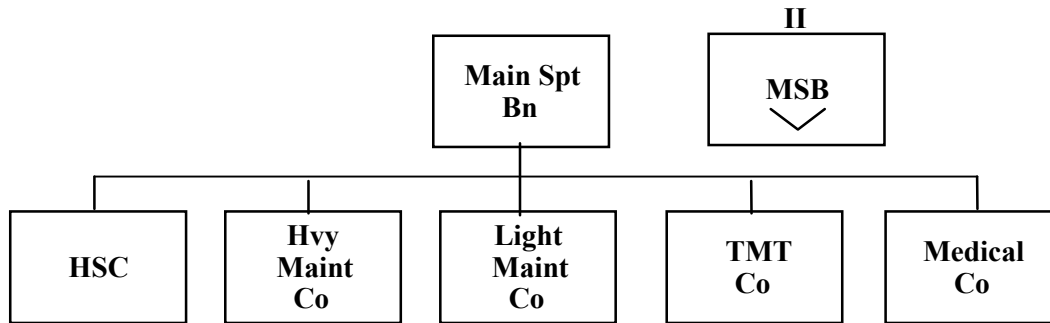
Mission: Provides division-level logistics and CHS to all organic elements of the division and in certain cases, to non-divisional units in the division area.

Capabilities: Requisitions, receives, temporarily stores on a limited basis, and distributes supplies, including class I, II (less classified maps), III, IV (except classified COMSEC equipment), VIII, and IX supplies. Provides purification, storage, and limited distribution of water. Operates an ATP in each maneuver brigade area. Provides echelon I and II CHS in the division AO on an area support basis including urgent initial surgery with organic FST. Performs DS maintenance, including AVIM, for all materiel organic to the division less COMSEC, medical, certain signal and MI peculiar equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per AASLT division.

References: FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1

Main Support Battalion (AASLT)
SRC 63142L000



Mission: Provides supply point distribution of supplies to AASLT division rear units, resupply to AASLT FSBs as required, area medical support to the assault division rear, DS maintenance for assault division rear units as well as selected support to units in the BSA, and transportation support to the AASLT division.

Capabilities: See respective subordinate units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per AASLT DISCOM.

Mobility: See respective subordinate units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (MSB) (AASLT)
SRC 63156L000

Mission: Commands and controls organic units assigned or attached to the MSB. Supports the AASLT division by providing supply point distribution of class I, water, II, III, IV, and VII supplies.

Capabilities: Commands and controls organic and attached units. Plans, directs, and supervises DS maintenance, supply, transportation, health services, and field services support to the divisional units employed in the BSA.

- Receives, (temporarily) stores, and issues daily:

class I	44.8 STON
class II	9.7 STON
class III	* STON (packaged)
class IV	65.5 STON (less engr const mat)
class VII	52.6 STON

- Water: Operates four water points (one per support battalion)

Stores	24,000 gal
Issues	96,000 gal/day (freshwater source)
Issues	72,000 gal/day (saltwater source)
Distributes	30,000 gal/day (two rnd-tps/day)**

- POL: Stores/issues 236,000 gal/day

Distributes (if line-haul)**	60,000 gal/day
Distributes (if local haul)**	120,000 gal/day

- Provides a capability to sling load supplies and equipment for which the company is responsible.

*Figure not available at time of publishing.

**Based on 75-percent availability of fuel-/water-hauling assets.

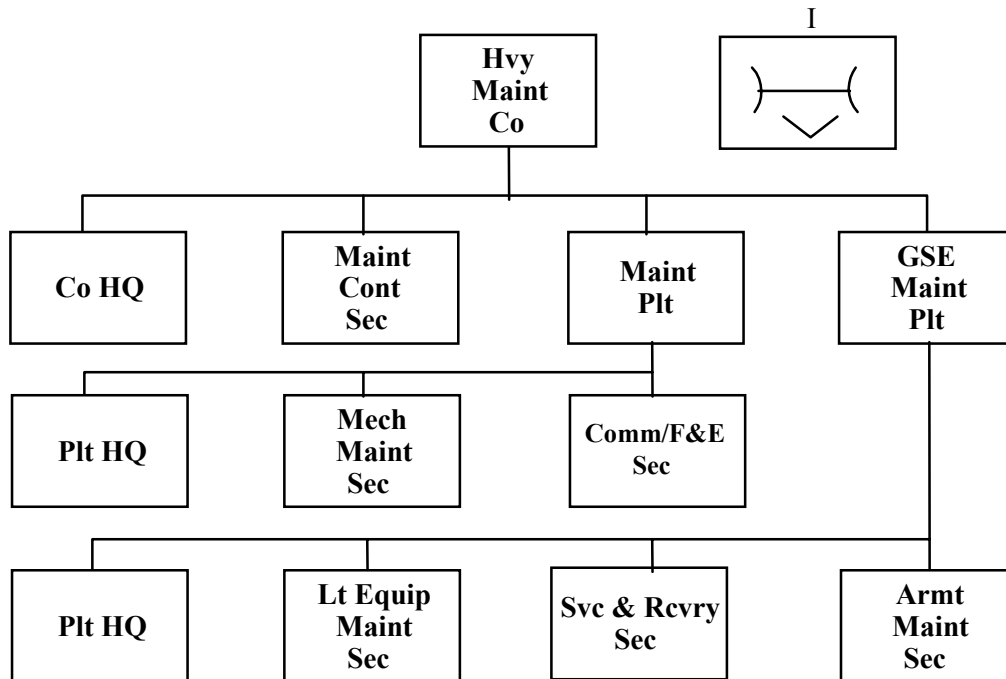
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, support command, AASLT division.

Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

<i>Major Pieces of Equipment</i>	FARE system	6	trk, FL, 4,000-lb
1	FSSP	16	HEMTT tanker
226	collapsible fuel drum, 500-gal	10	ROWPU, 600 gal/hr
2	semitrtr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton	3	FL, ATLAS
13	MTV, 5-ton cargo	2	MTV, tankers
4	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo	30	tank, fabric, 3,000-gal, water
1	HEMTT wrecker	2	tank, fabric, 3,000-gal, water, trlr-mtd

References: FM 63-2 FM 63-2-1 FM 63-21

Heavy Maintenance Company (MSB) (AASLT)
SRC 43168L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts to units deployed in the DSA. Provides reinforcing maintenance for the three FSB forward support companies.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:

- metalworking
- automotive repair
- construction equipment repair
- fabric repair
- fuel and electrical repair
- power generation repair
- utilities repair
- QM/chemical equipment repair
- small-arms repair

- Provides supplementary and backup support to the three forward support companies, less repair parts. Pro-
- Provides limited backup recovery assistance to supported units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, AASLT division.

Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

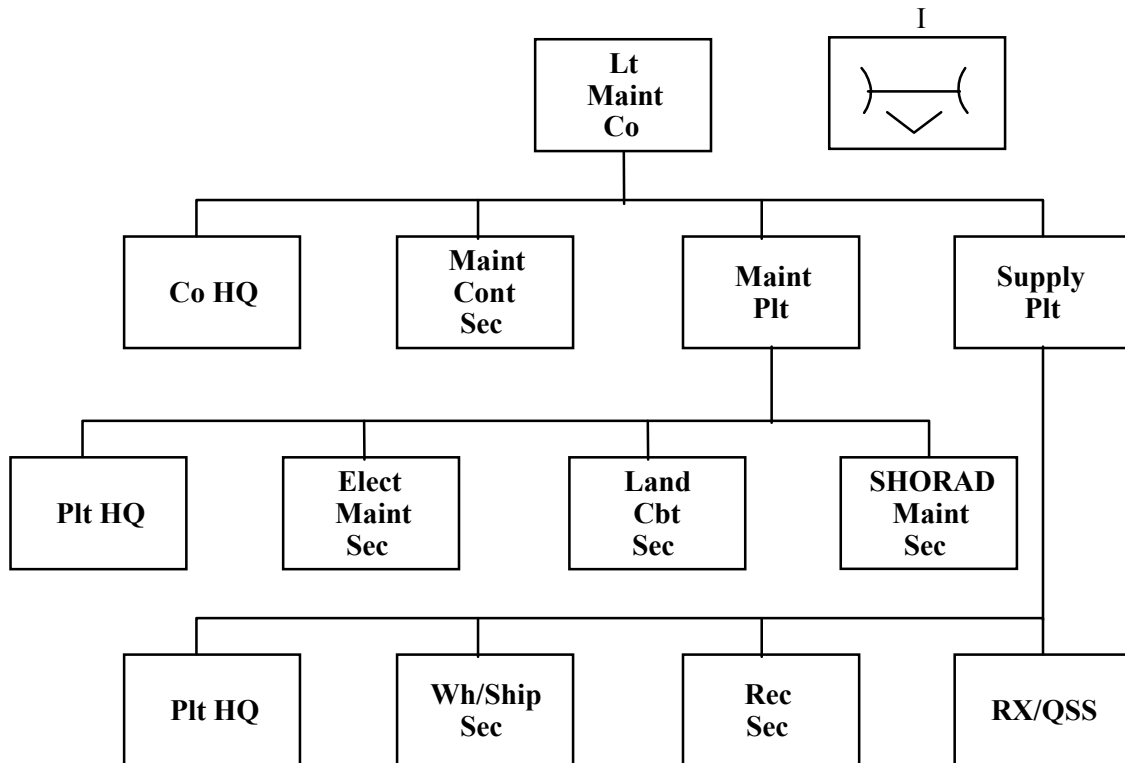
Major Pieces of Equipment:

CGSC/ST101-6/C7/JUL01

- 17 LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
- 2 HEMTT wrecker
- 4 Truck, van, LMTV

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Light Maintenance Company (MSB) (AASLT)
SRC 43167L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and common/missile repair parts supply support to units deployed in the DSA. Provides reinforcing maintenance for the three forward support companies.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - ADP equipment repair
 - communications equipment repair
 - dial manual central office repair
 - FA digital system repair (evac'd)
 - missile repair
 - radar repair
 - special electronic devices repair
 - teletypewriter repair
 - missile systems repair
 - short range air defense systems repair
- Provides common and missile repair parts (3,400 lines) supply support to units in the division area and to the technical supply elements of the three FSB forward support maintenance companies.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, AASLT division.

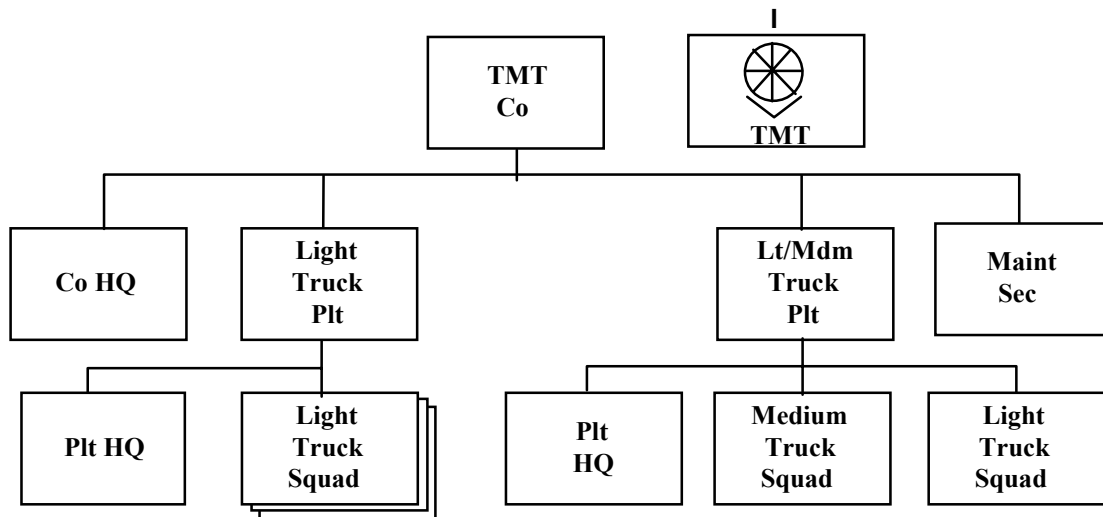
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.
 CGSC/ST101-6/C7/JUL01

Major Pieces of Equipment:

4	semitr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
2	semitr, lowbed, 25-ton
8	MTV, 5-ton cargo
11	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
6	MTV, tractor
1	HEMTT wrecker
2	FL, ATLAS
2	trk, FL, 6,000-lb, var reach
2	trk, FL, 4,000-lb

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Transportation Motor Transport Company (MSB) (AASLT)
SRC 55168L000



Mission: Provides truck transportation to distribute class I, II, III (p), IV, VII, and IX supplies within the division area. Transports troops in support of division operations and provides supplemental transportation, including emergency unit distribution of class V supplies and water.

Capabilities (based on 75-percent availability):

Cargo	Single lift	255 STON
	Line-haul	510 STON/day
	Local haul	1,020 STON/day
Passenger	Single lift	600 PAX (using 5-ton cgo veh)
		245 PAX (extra cap w/semitrailers in emergency only)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, AASLT division.

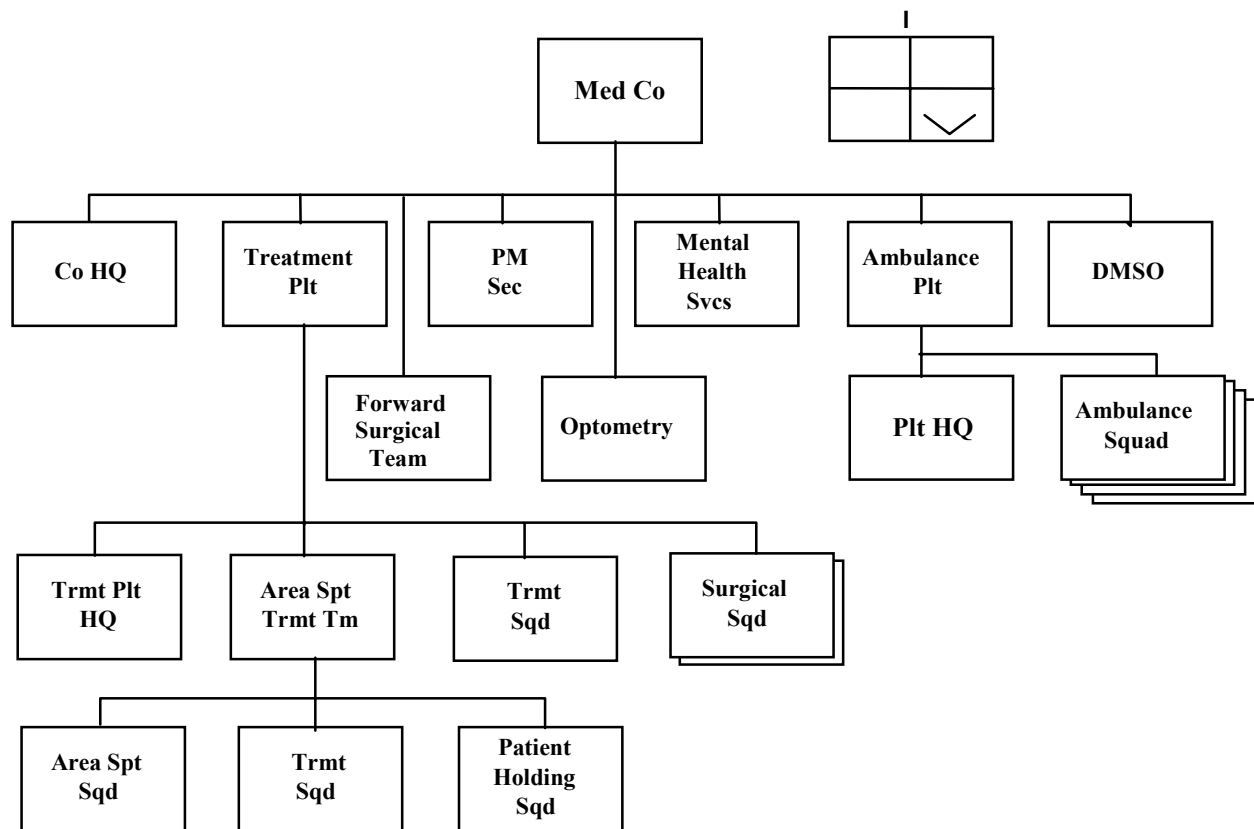
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 10 semitrlr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
- 10 MTV, tractor
- 41 MTV, 5-ton cargo
- 2 LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
- 1 HEMTT wrecker
- 1 MTV, tanker

References: FM 55-15
 FM 55-30
 FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Medical Company (MSB) (AASLT)
SRC 08277L000



Mission: Provides echelons I and II CHS on an area basis within the division.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the DSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health support, including preventive consultation, evaluation, and supervision of treatment for combat stress, drug and alcohol, and neuropsychiatric disorders.
- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly using presur-faced single-vision lens, and repair services.
- Provides PM support, including environmental health inspections and consultation services.
- Maintains 5 days of class VIII resupply and provides medical equipment maintenance support.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes echelon II CHS assets operating in the BSA.
- Provides echelon I and II CHS on an area basis within the DSA.
- Provides echelon II CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the division rear area.
- Provides echelon II surgical care utilizing two operating teams capable of split operations.
- Provides echelon I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.
- Triages, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.

- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.
- Treatment squads, capable of operating independently for limited periods of time, provide advanced trauma management and sick call as required. Each treatment squad can break down into two treatment teams that can also operate independently for a limited time.
- Provides emergency dental care, including stabilization of maxillofacial injuries, sustaining dental care, and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides laboratory, pharmacology, and X-ray services commensurate with echelon II CHS.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, AASLT division.

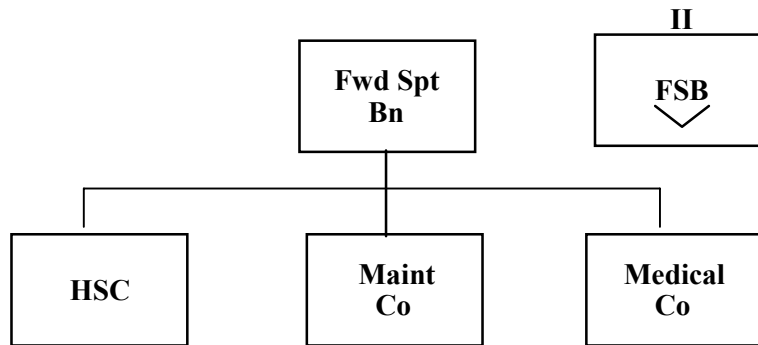
Mobility: Treatment squads, ambulance squads, surgical squads, PM elements, and mental health elements are 100-percent mobile. Overall, the unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

6	HMMWV ambulance
7	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
1	trk, FL, 4,000-lb

References: FM 8-10-1
 FM 8-15-1
 FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Forward Support Battalion (FSB) (AASLT)
SRC 63145L000



Mission: Provides supply point distribution of supplies, medical support, and DS maintenance to an AASLT brigade and nondivisional units operating in the brigade area.

Capabilities:

- Provides supply point distribution of supply classes I, II, III, IV, and VII.
- Operates an ATP in the BSA.
- Provides DS maintenance.
- Provides echelon I and II CHS.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Three per DISCOM, AASLT division.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (FSB) (AASLT)
SRC 63146L000

Mission: Commands and controls organic units assigned to the FSB. Supports one AASLT division brigade by providing class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies and by operating an ATP in the BSA.

Capabilities:

- Receives, (temporarily) stores, and issues daily:

class I	6.7 STON
class II	5.8 STON
class III	2.0 STON (packaged)
class IV	13.4 STON
class VII	2.4 STON
- POL: Stores/issues 47,800 gal/day
- ATP: Transfers up to 400 STON class V/day (objective TOE)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, DISCOM, AASLT division.

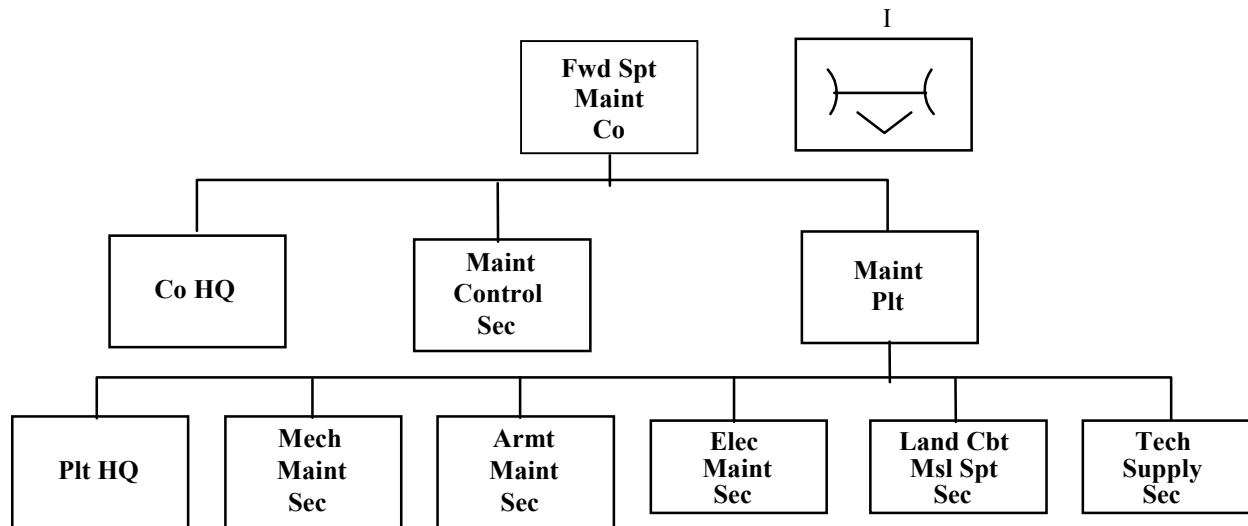
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

4	FARE system
1	FSSP
20	collapsible fuel drum, 500-gal
1	MTV, tractor
8	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
3	trk, PLS
1	HEMTT wrecker
2	trk, FL, 4,000-lb
2	trk, FL, 6,000-lb, var reach
6	FL, ATLAS

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Forward Support Maintenance Company (FSB) (AASLT)
SRC 43169L000



Mission: Provide DS maintenance and repair parts to a maneuver brigade in an AASLT division.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - artillery repair
 - automotive repair
 - communications equipment repair
 - construction equipment repair
 - telephone central office repair
 - fire control instrument repair
 - limited metalworking
 - missile repair
 - power-generation equipment repair
 - refrigeration/utilities repair
 - small-arms repair
 - special electronic devices repair
 - teletypewriter repair
- Maintains a 1500-line ASL.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, DISCOM, AASLT division.

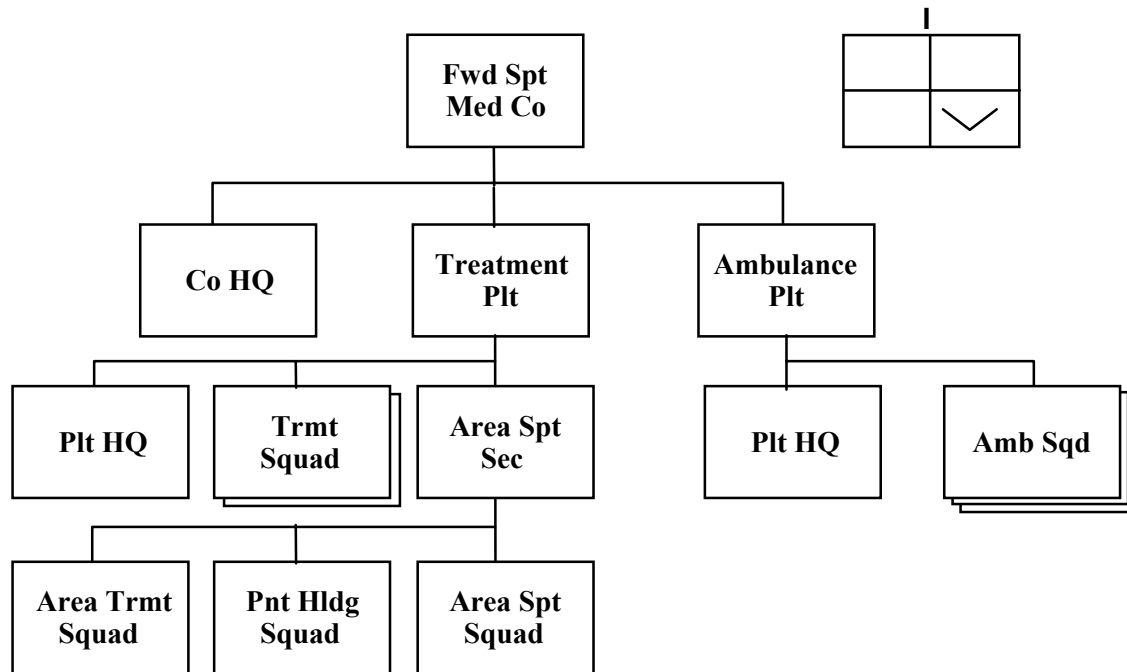
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

1	semitrler, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
1	semitrler, lowbed, 25-ton
12	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
2	MTV, tractor
1	HEMTT wrecker
1	MTV, wrecker
1	FL, ATLAS

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Forward Support Medical Company (FSB) (AASLT)
SRC 08278L000



Mission: Provides echelon I and II CHS on an area basis.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the BSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides emergency medical supply/resupply to units operating in the brigade area.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes echelon I CHS assets operating in the battalion support areas.
- Provides echelon I and II CHS, on an area basis, within the BSA.
- Provides echelon I CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the brigade rear area.
- Provides echelon I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area
- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.
- Provides emergency dental care.
- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, AASLT division.

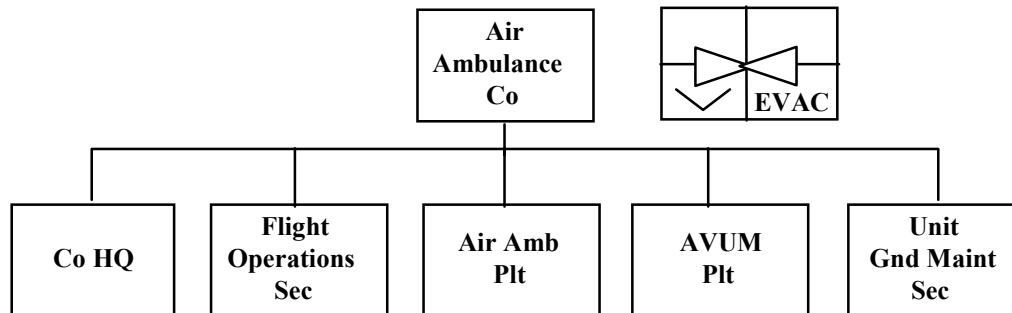
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

6	HMMWV ambulance	6	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
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References: FM 8-10-1 FM 8-15-1 FM 63-2 FM 63-2-1 FM 63-20

Air Ambulance Company (AASLT)
SRC 08279L000



Mission: Provides aeromedical evacuation support and emergency movement of medical personnel and supplies within the divisional AO.

Capabilities:

- Provides 12 helicopter ambulances to medically evacuate critically wounded or other patients to divisional medical treatment facilities.
- Provides air crash rescue support, less fire suppression.
- Expeditionously delivers whole blood.
- Provides pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to meet critical requirements.
- Rapidly moves medical personnel and accompanying equipment/supplies to meet the requirements for mass casualty or emergency situations.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DISCOM, AASLT division.

Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

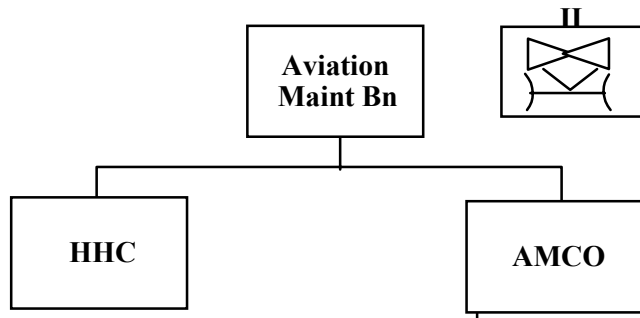
Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 2 crane, aircraft maint and positioning
- 12 helicopter, UH-60L
- 3 LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo

References:

- FM 8-10-1
- FM 8-15-1
- FM 8-35
- FM 63-2
- FM 63-2-1

Aviation Maintenance Battalion (AMB) (AASLT)
SRC 01925A000



Mission: Provides AVIM, backup AVUM, and aviation repair parts supply support to the AASLT division aviation brigade, AASLT division.

Capabilities:

- Provides AVIM, backup AVUM, and aviation class IX support to aviation units assigned or attached to the aviation brigade, AASLT division.
- Provides RX for selected repair parts.
- Provides an operational readiness float account for selected items of aviation-related materiel.
- Maintains collection and classification points for aircraft-peculiar materiel.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DISCOM , AASLT division.

Mobility: See mobility data for respective subordinate units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 1-500
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1

Headquarters and Headquarters Company (AMB) (AASLT)
SRC 01926A000

Mission: Commands and controls units assigned or attached to the AMB, AASLT division.

Capabilities:

- Commands and controls units assigned, attached, or under the battalion's operational control.
- Pro-vides staff planning, implementation, and execution to support the battalion maintenance mission.
- Pro-vides support operations for aviation maintenance and supply materiel management for all assigned and attached units.
- Provides food service support for all battalion elements.
- Provides unit-level administration to all battalion elements.
- Performs unit maintenance on all CE equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per AMB, AASLT division.

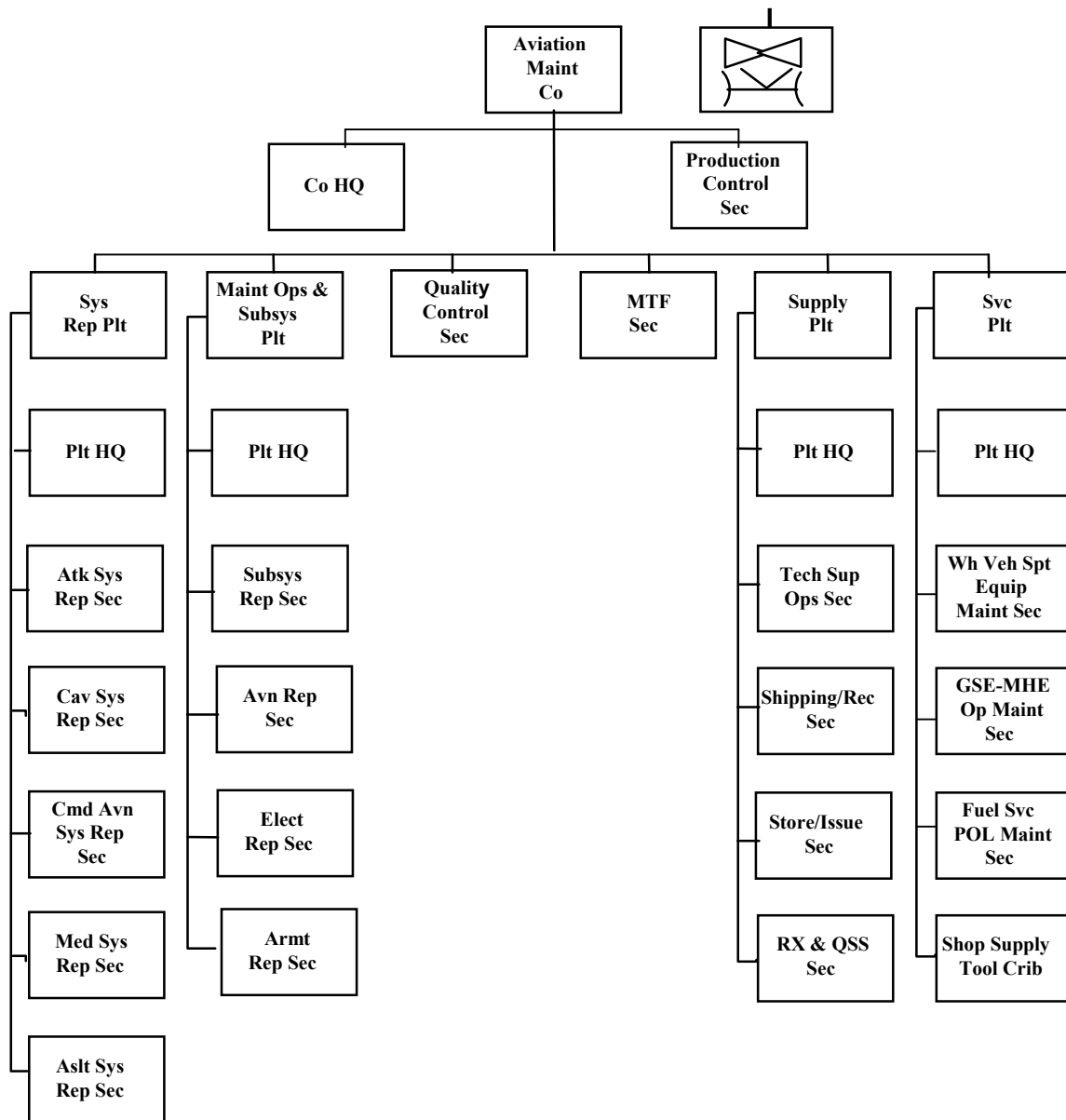
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

5 LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo

References: FM 1-500
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1

Aviation Maintenance Company (AMCO) (AASLT)
SRC 01927A100 (1 ea) (shown below)
SRC 01927A200 (1 ea)



Mission: Provides AVIM support and backup AVUM, including aircraft armament and avionics equipment repair, for all divisional aircraft.

Capabilities:

- Provides AVIM support for the aviation brigade, AASLT division.
- Provides intermediate-level avionics maintenance support.
- Repairs aircraft airframes and components and retrogrades repairable aviation equipment.
- Provides mobile forward maintenance support in the form of forward repair/recovery ground support teams.

- Provides aviation-unique class IX repair parts for division aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and avionics.
- Establishes and operates an RX program, QSS, and collection point for aircraft-peculiar materiel
- Performs aircraft weight and balance and other special inspections as required for supported units.
- Performs unit maintenance on organic GSE and vehicles, less communications equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per AMB, AASLT division.

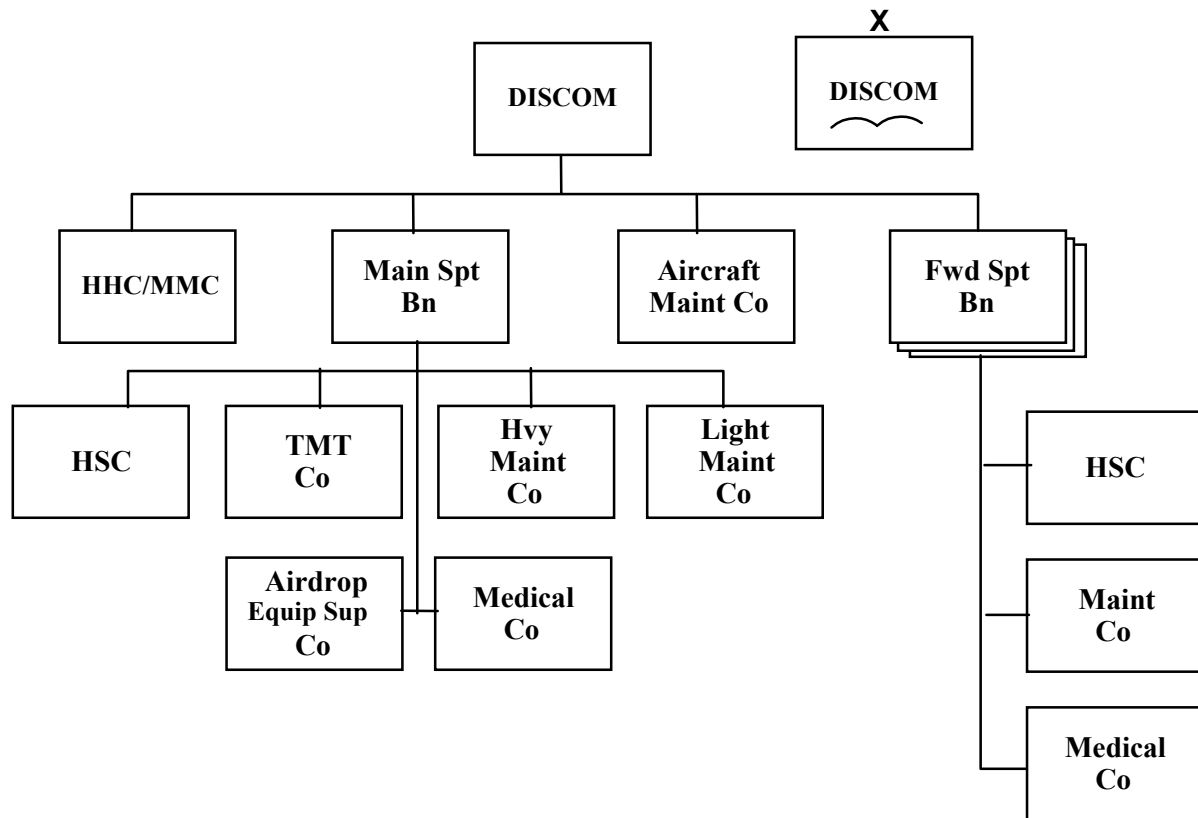
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile with its systems repair and 50-percent mobile with its subsystems repair and other unit equipment.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

1	crane, aircraft maint and positioning
7	semitrtr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
1	semitrtr, lowbed, 12-ton
1	semitrtr, lowbed, 25-ton
10	semitrtr, van, supply
11	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
22	MTV, tractor
10	MTV, 5-ton cargo
1	FL, ATLAS
2	MTV, tanker
1	MTV, wrecker
1	tractor, whld w/FL and crane att

References: FM 1-500
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1

Division Support Command (Airborne) (Abn)
SRC 63250A000



Mission: Provides logistics and CHS to division and some nondivisional units in the division area, if coordinated.

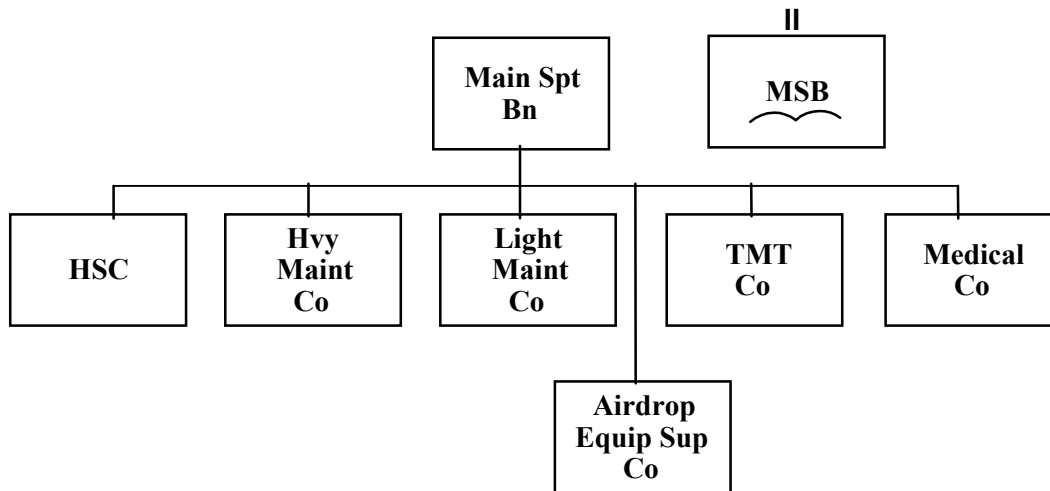
Capabilities: Requisitions, receives, temporarily stores on a limited basis, and distributes supplies, including class I, II (less classified maps), III, IV (except classified COMSEC equipment), VIII, and IX supplies. Provides purification, storage, and limited distribution of water. Operates an ATP in each maneuver brigade area. Provides echelon I and II CHS in the division AO on an area support basis, including urgent initial surgery when the corps FST is attached. Closely resembles the heavy division DISCOM; capabilities are more austere.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per airborne division.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1

Main Support Battalion (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 63265L000



Mission: Provides supply point distribution of supplies to division rear units, resupply to FSBs as required, area medical support to the division rear, DS maintenance for division rear units as well as selected support to units in the BSA, transportation support to the division, and parachute packing and rigging.

Capabilities:

- Provides supply point distribution of class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies for division troops.
- Resupplies FSBs.
- Provides ground transportation support to the division.
- Provides DS maintenance to rear units and backup support to units in the BSA.
- Provides medical support to the division rear on an area basis.

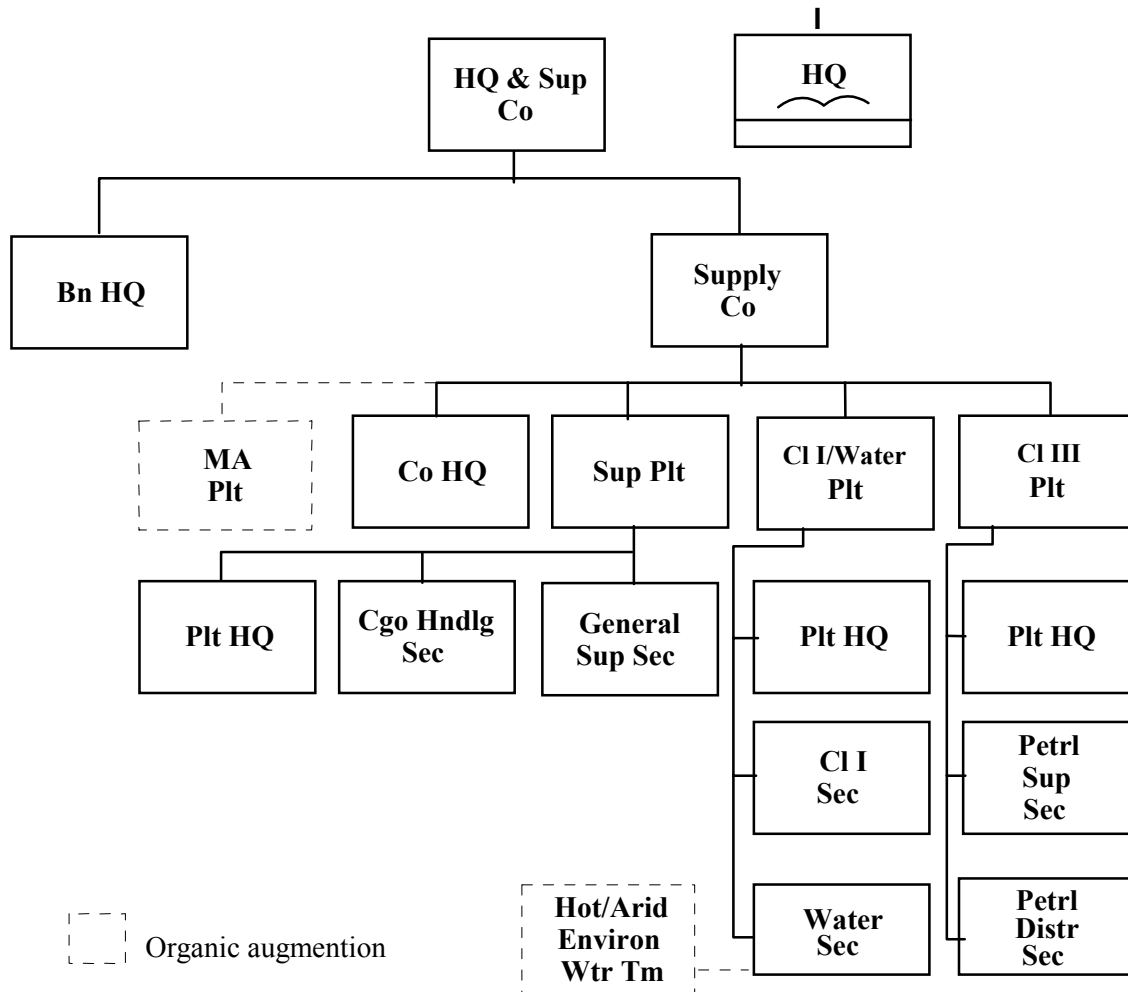
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DISCOM, airborne division.

Mobility: See respective subordinate units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 63266L000



Mission: Commands and controls organic units assigned or attached to the MSB. Supports the airborne division by providing supply point distribution of class I, water, II, III, IV, and VII supplies. Resupplies the FSBs for class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies.

Capabilities:

- Receives, (temporarily) stores, and issues daily:

class I	50.5 STON
class II	50.5 STON
class III	3.4 STON (packaged)
class IV	26.7 STON
class VII	36.7 STON

- Water: Operates four water points (one per support battalion)

Stores	24,000 gal
Issues	96,000 gal/day (freshwater source)
Issues	72,000 gal/day (saltwater source)

- POL: Stores/issues 82,500 gal/day
Distributes (if line-haul)* 47,000 gal/day
Distributes (if local haul)* 94,000 gal/day

*Based on 75-percent availability of fuel-hauling assets.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

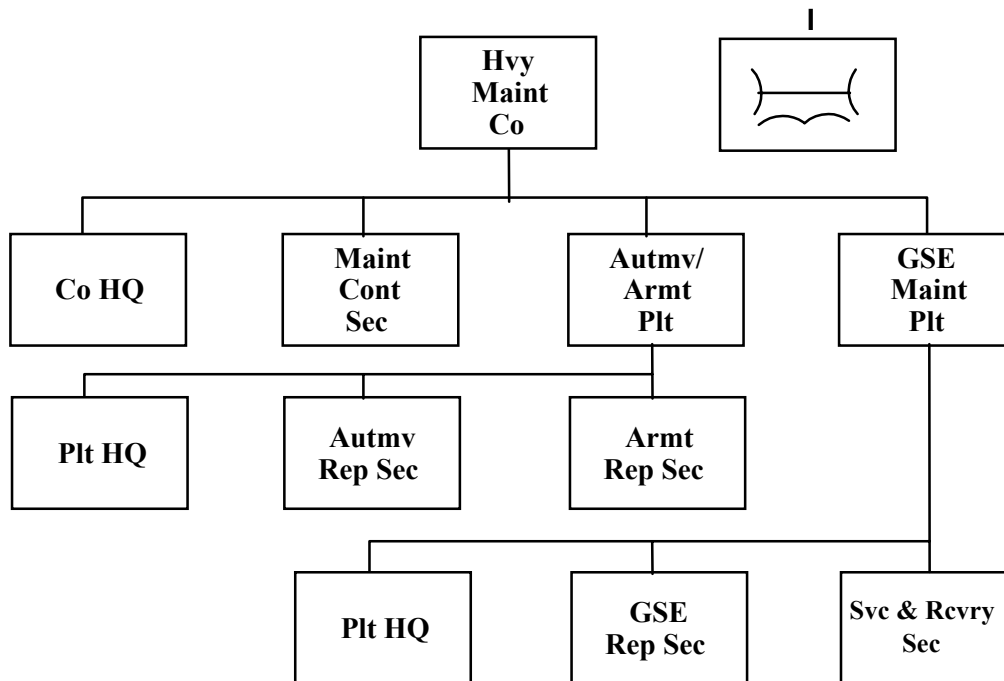
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment

4	FARE system
1	FSSP
12	collapsible fuel drum, 500-gal
9	HEMTT tanker
12	MTV, 5-ton cargo
10	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
3	trk, FL, 4,000-lb
1	HEMTT wrecker
8	ROWPU, 600-GPH
4	water pur set, trk-mtd, 1,500-GPH
1	Loader, scoop type
18	collapsible water drum
3	FAWPSS
24	tank, fabric, 3,000-gal, water
2	tank, fabric, 3,000-gal, water, trlr-mtd
4	FL, ATLAS

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Heavy Maintenance Company (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 43258L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance to units employed in the division rear area.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - fabric repair
 - welding
 - metalworking
 - small arms
 - artillery repair
 - fire control repair
 - armament repair
 - utility equipment repair
 - power-generation equipment repair
 - turbine engine repair
 - construction equipment repair
 - fuel and electrical system repair
 - QM and chemical equipment repair
 - wheeled vehicle repair
- Provides base shop repair and onsite contact maintenance support for weapon systems and equipment organic to supported units.
- Provides reinforcing DS maintenance support to the forward maintenance companies.
- Provides limited backup recovery and evacuation assistance to supported units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

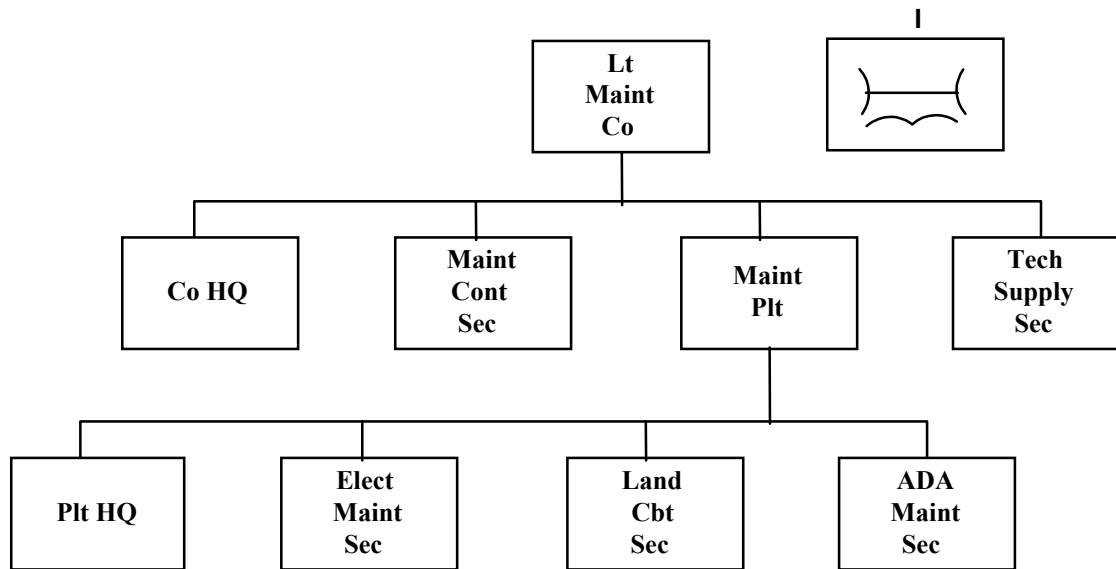
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

1	semitrailer, van 6-ton
1	MTV, tractor
18	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
1	LMTV, van
1	MTV, wrecker

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Light Maintenance Company (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 43257L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply support to airborne division units operating in the division rear area.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - land combat electrical missile systems repair
 - Avenger system repair
 - radar repair
 - radio/COMSEC repair
 - special electrical devices repair
 - telecom terminal device repair
 - wire system equipment repair
 - utility equipment repair
- Provides base shop repair and onsite contact maintenance support for weapon systems and equipment organic to supported units.
- Provides electronic tests and diagnostics down to the shop replaceable unit (SRU) level, including SRU screening for supported units.
- Provides reinforcing DS maintenance support to the three forward maintenance companies, TOE 43259L000.
- Provides technical assistance and PLL supply support to supported units with unit maintenance capabilities.
- Maintains an ASL of approximately 4,000 lines of class IX repair parts (common and missile).
- Provides RX service for approximately 500 selected items and maintains approximately 1,000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance base shops.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

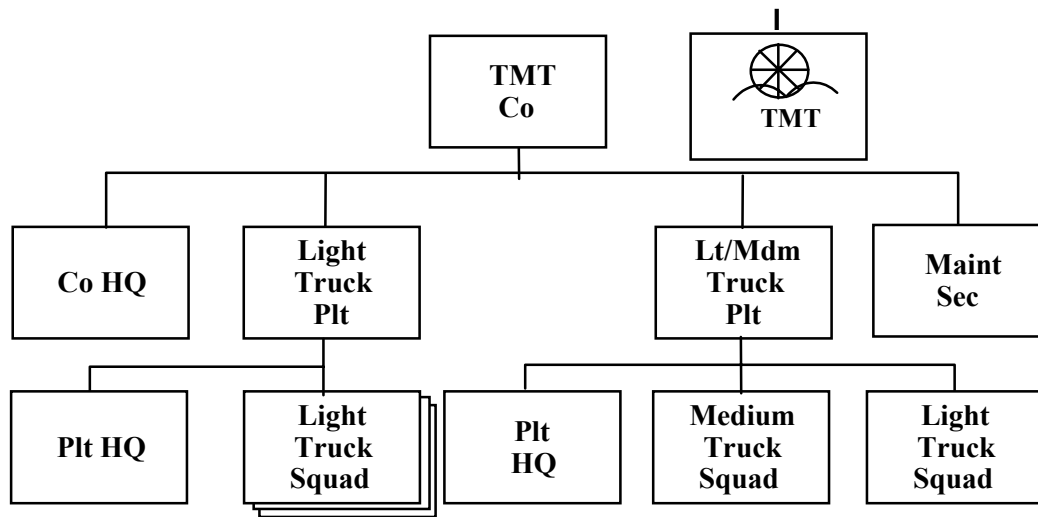
Mobility: This unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

8	MTV, 5-ton cargo
16	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
1	FL, ATLAS
1	trk, FL, 4,000-lb

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Transportation Motor Transport Company (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 55158L000



Mission: Provides truck transportation for distributing class I, II, III(p), IV, VII, and IX supplies within the division area. Transports troops in support of division operations and provides supplemental transportation, including emergency unit distribution of class V supplies and water.

Capabilities (based on 75-percent availability):

Cargo	Single lift	210 STON
	Line-haul	420 STON/day
	Local haul	840 STON/day
Passenger	Single lift	540 PAX (using 5-ton cgo vehs)
		315 PAX (extra cap w/semitrailers in emergency only)

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

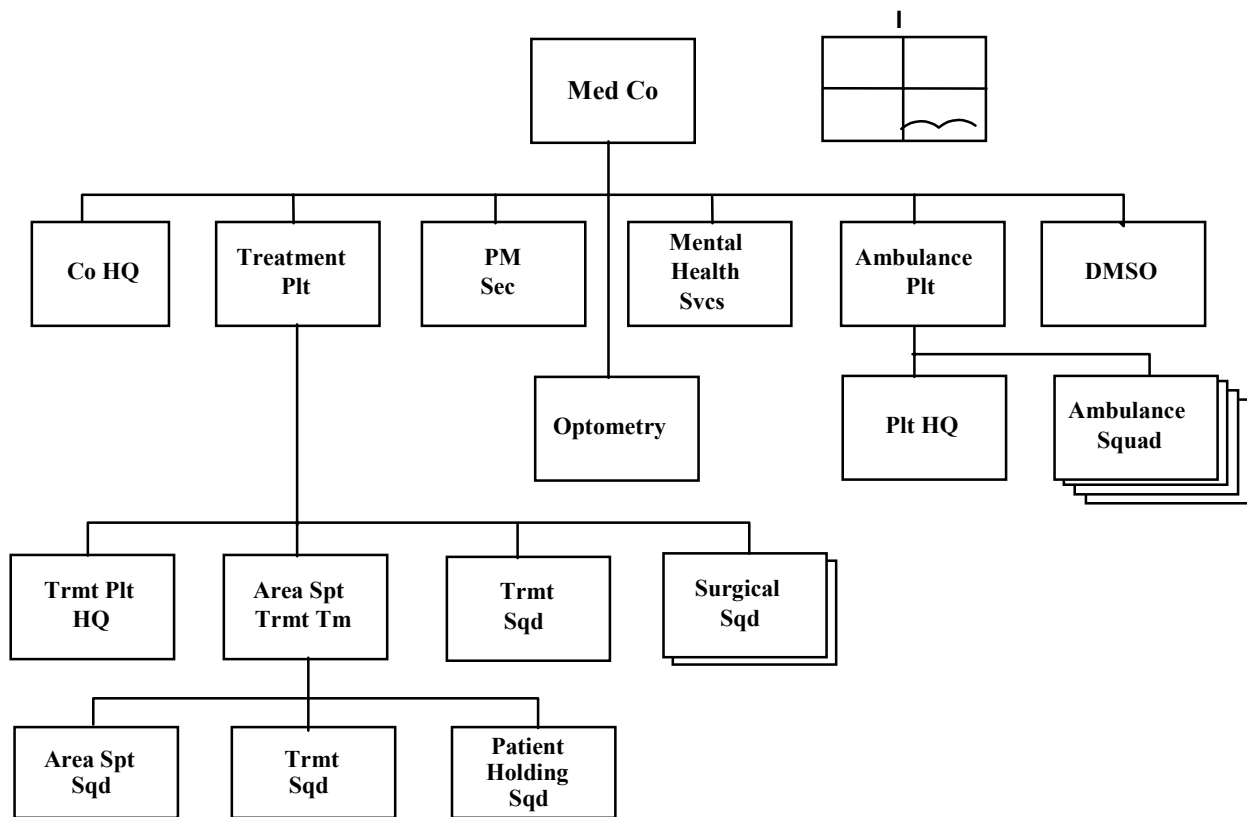
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

12	semitrler, flatbed, 22 ½-ton
12	MTV, tractor
42	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
1	HEMTT wrecker
1	MTV, tanker

References: FM 55-15
 FM 55-30
 FM 63-2
 FM 63-2-1
 FM 63-21

Medical Company (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 08267L000



Mission: Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the division.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the DSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health support, including preventive consultation, evaluation, and supervision of treatment for combat stress, drug and alcohol, and neuropsychiatric disorders.
- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly using presur-faced single-vision lens, and repair services.
- Provides PM support, including environmental health surveillance inspections and consultation services.
- Maintains 5 days of class VIII resupply and medical equipment maintenance support.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level II CHS assets operating in the BSA.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the DSA.
- Provides level II CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the division rear area.
- Provides level I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.
- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.

- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.
- Treatment squads, capable of operating independently for limited periods of time, provide advanced trauma management and sick call as required. Each treatment squad can break down into two treatment teams that can also operate independently for a limited time.
- Provides emergency dental care, including stabilization of maxillofacial injuries, sustaining dental care, and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides laboratory, pharmacology, and X-ray services commensurate with level II CHS.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

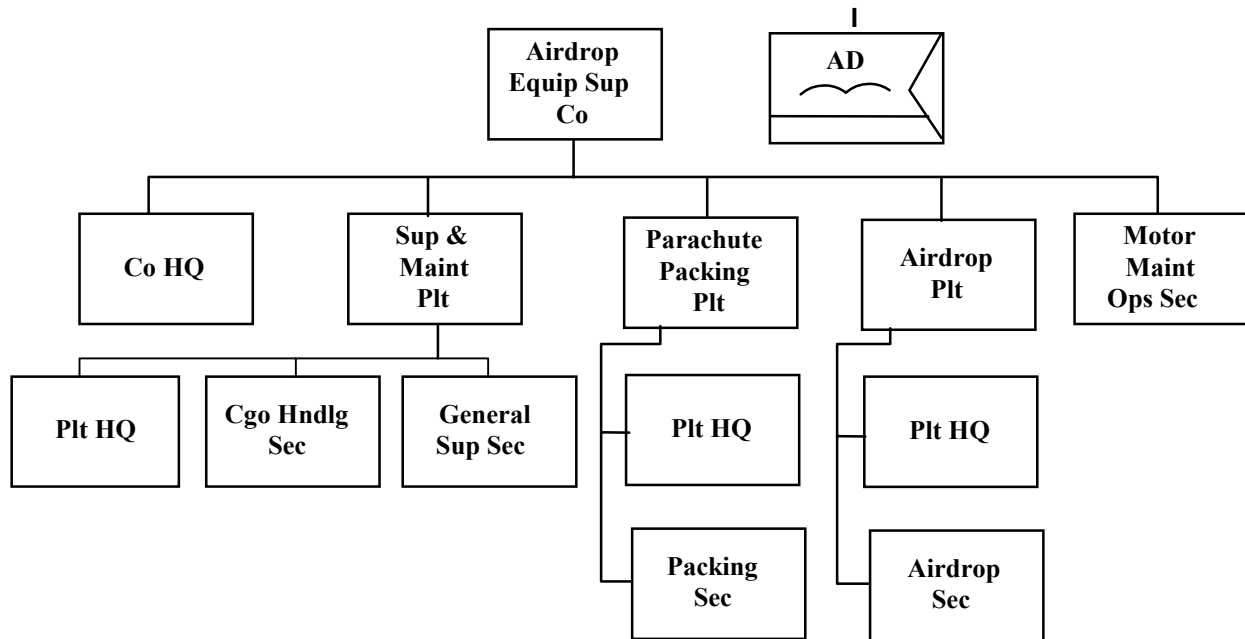
Mobility: Treatment squads, ambulance squads, surgical squads, PM elements, and mental health elements are 100-percent mobile. Overall, the unit is 50-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

8	HMMWV ambulance
1	MTV, 5-ton
6	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
1	trk, FL, 4,000-lb

References: FM 8-15-1
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Airdrop Equipment Supply Company (MSB) (Abn)
SRC 10337L000



Mission: Supports an airborne division with parachute packing services and receives, stores, inspects, maintains at unit level, and issues airdrop equipment required to airdrop personnel, supplies, and equipment. Company personnel also provide inspection services and technical assistance in packing, rigging, loading, recovering, and evacuating airdrop equipment.

Capabilities:

- Receives, stores, and issues airdrop items.
- Provides unit maintenance for organic mission-peculiar airdrop items.
- Inspects and packs parachutes.
- Inspects and provides technical assistance on rigging and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop.
- Supervises and provides technical assistance in recovering and evacuating airdrop equipment after an airdrop.
- Lands by parachute or aircraft.
- Provides sustainment airdrop support to the division of up to 200 STON per day for 10 days following initial assault.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per MSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

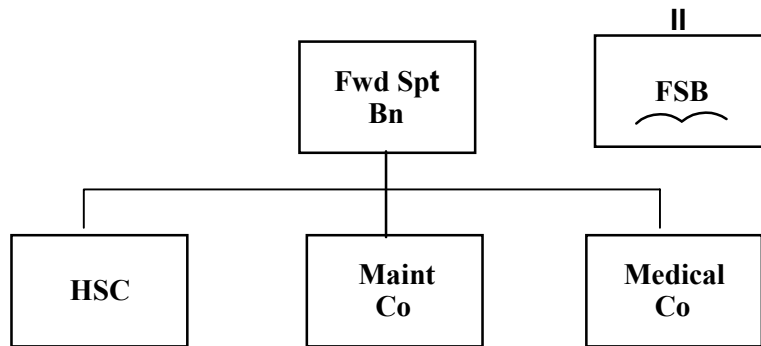
Mobility: Information not available at time of publication.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

3	crane, wheel-mtd, 20-ton
5	semitrailer, 22 ½-ton
7	LMTV, 2 ½-ton cargo
6	crane, wheel-mtd, air-trnspt
3	truck, FL, 4,000-lb
3	FL, ATLAS
279	parachute, cargo, 34-ft diameter
3,000	parachute, cargo, 100-ft diameter
1,250	parachute, cargo, 64-ft, G12E
511	parachute, cargo, extraction, 15-ft diameter
1,100	parachute, cargo, extraction, 22-ft diameter
445	parachute, cargo, extraction, ring slot, 22-ft diameter
13,520	parachute, personnel, 35-ft, type T-10
13,520	parachute, reserve, personnel, 24-ft diameter

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-21

Forward Support Battalion (FSB) (Abn)
SRC 63255L000



Mission: Provides supply point distribution of supplies, medical support, and DS maintenance to an air-borne brigade and nondivisional units operating in the brigade area.

Capabilities:

- Provides supply point distribution of supply classes I, II, III, IV, and VII.
- Operates an ATP in the BSA.
- Provides DS maintenance.
- Provides medical support.

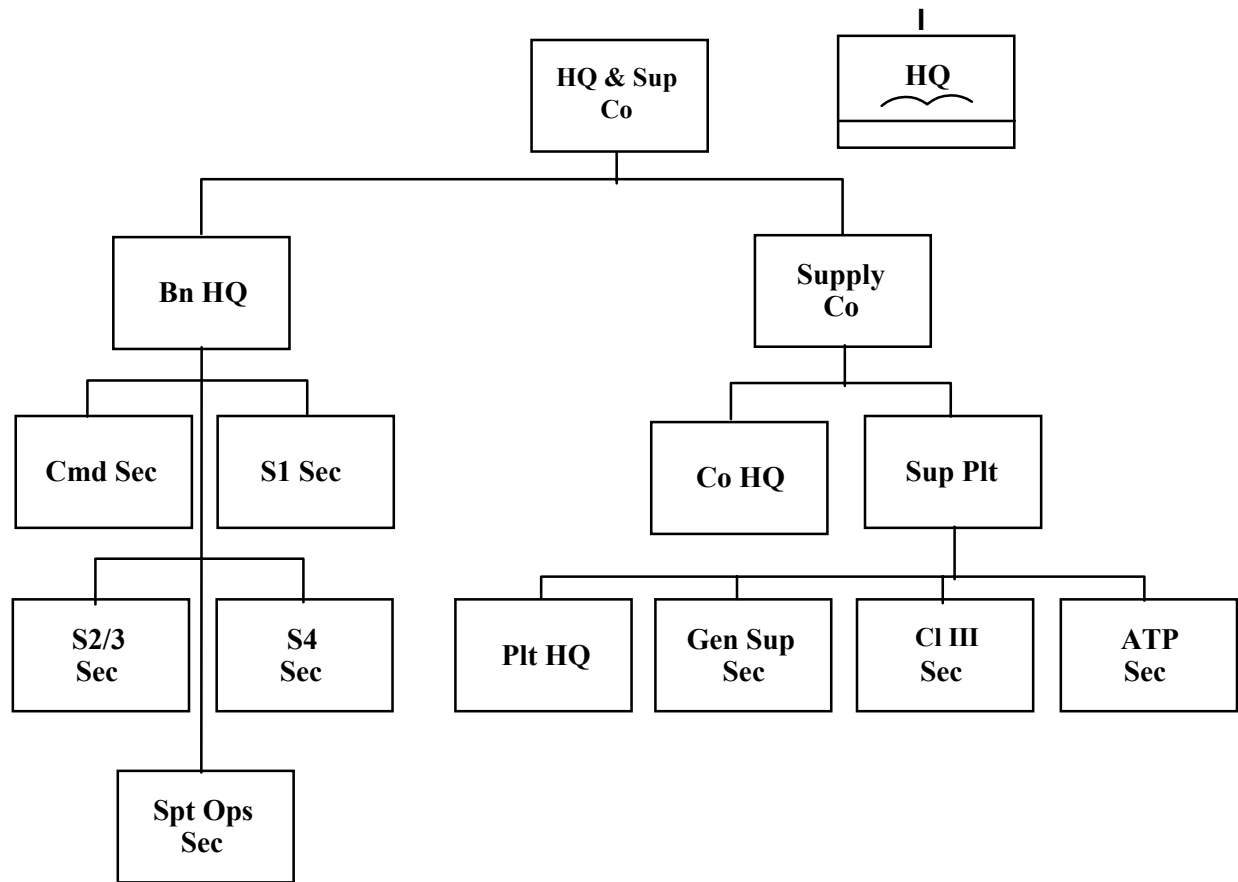
Basis of Allocation/Employment: Three per DISCOM, airborne division.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective subordinate units.

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Headquarters and Supply Company (HSC) (FSB) (Abn)
SRC 63256L000



Mission: Commands and controls organic units assigned to the FSB. Supports one brigade by providing class I, II, III, IV, and VII supplies and by operating an ATP in the BSA.

Capabilities:

- Receives, (temporarily) stores, and issues daily:

class I	9.9 STON
class II	9.4 STON
class III	.7 STON (packaged)
class IV	5.3 STON
class VII	6.4 STON

- POL Stores/issues 47,800 gal/day.
- ATP Transfers up to 250 STON class V/day.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

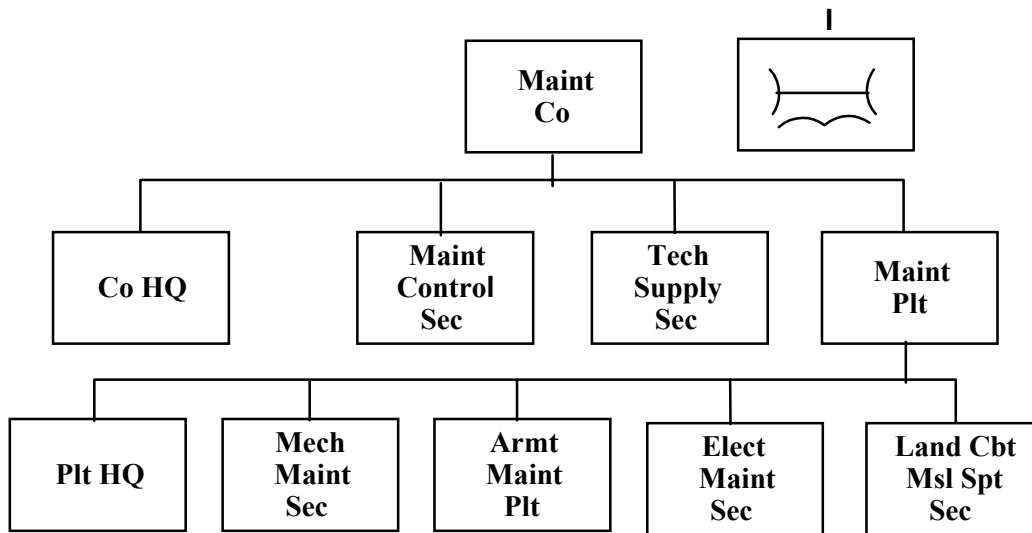
Major Pieces of Equipment:

CGSC/ST101-6/C7/JUL01

- 1 FARE system
- 1 FSSP
- 9 collapsible fuel drum, 500-gal
- 3 Truck, PLS
- 1 MTV, 5-ton, cargo
- 4 LMTV, 2 ½-ton, cargo
- 3 trk, FL, 4,000-lb
- 3 trk, FL, 6,000-lb, var reach
- 3 MTV, tankers
- 6 tank, fabric, 3,000-gal, water

References: FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Forward Support Maintenance Company (FSB) (Abn)
SRC 43259L000



Mission: Provides DS maintenance and repair parts to a maneuver brigade in an airborne division.

Capabilities:

- Provides the following DS maintenance:
 - land combat electrical missile systems repair
 - radio/COMSEC repair
 - special electrical devices repair
 - telecom terminal device repair
 - wire system equipment repair
 - metalworking
 - small-arms repair
 - utility equipment repair
 - power-generation equipment repair
 - construction equipment repair
 - QM/chemical equipment repair
 - wheeled vehicle repair
- Provides base shop repair and onsite contact maintenance support for weapon systems and equipment organic to supported units.
- Provides backup recovery and evacuation assistance for supported units.
- Provides technical assistance and PLL supply support to brigade elements with unit maintenance capabilities.
- Maintains an ASL of approximately 1,200 lines of class IX repair parts (common and missile).

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile.

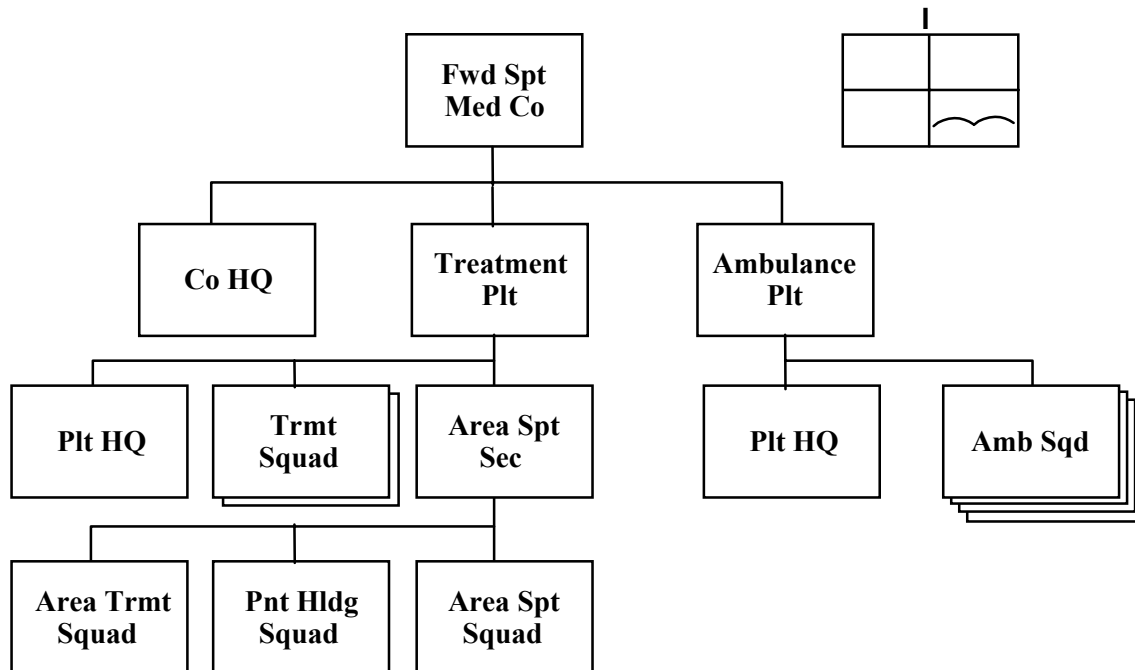
Major Pieces of Equipment:

CGSC/ST101-6/C7/JUL01

- 17 LMTV, 2 ½-ton, cargo
- 1 MTV, 5-ton, cargo
- 1 HEMTT wrecker
- 1 MTV, wrecker
- 1 FL, ATLAS

References: FM 43-12
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1
FM 63-20

Forward Support Medical Company (FSB) (Abn)
SRC 08268L000



Mission: Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis.

Capabilities:

- Operates a clearing station in the BSA.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients who can RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides emergency medical supply/resupply to units operating in the brigade area.
- Reinforces/reconstitutes level I CHS assets operating in the battalion support areas.
- Provides level I and II CHS on an area basis within the BSA.
- Provides level I CHS, on an area basis, to units operating in the brigade rear area.
- Provides level I CHS for those units without organic medical assets operating in the division rear area.
- Triage, initially resuscitates, stabilizes, and prepares to evacuate sick, wounded, or injured patients generated in the division rear area.
- Provides emergency dental care.
- Evacuates patients to treatment facilities by organic ground ambulance.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB, DISCOM, airborne division.

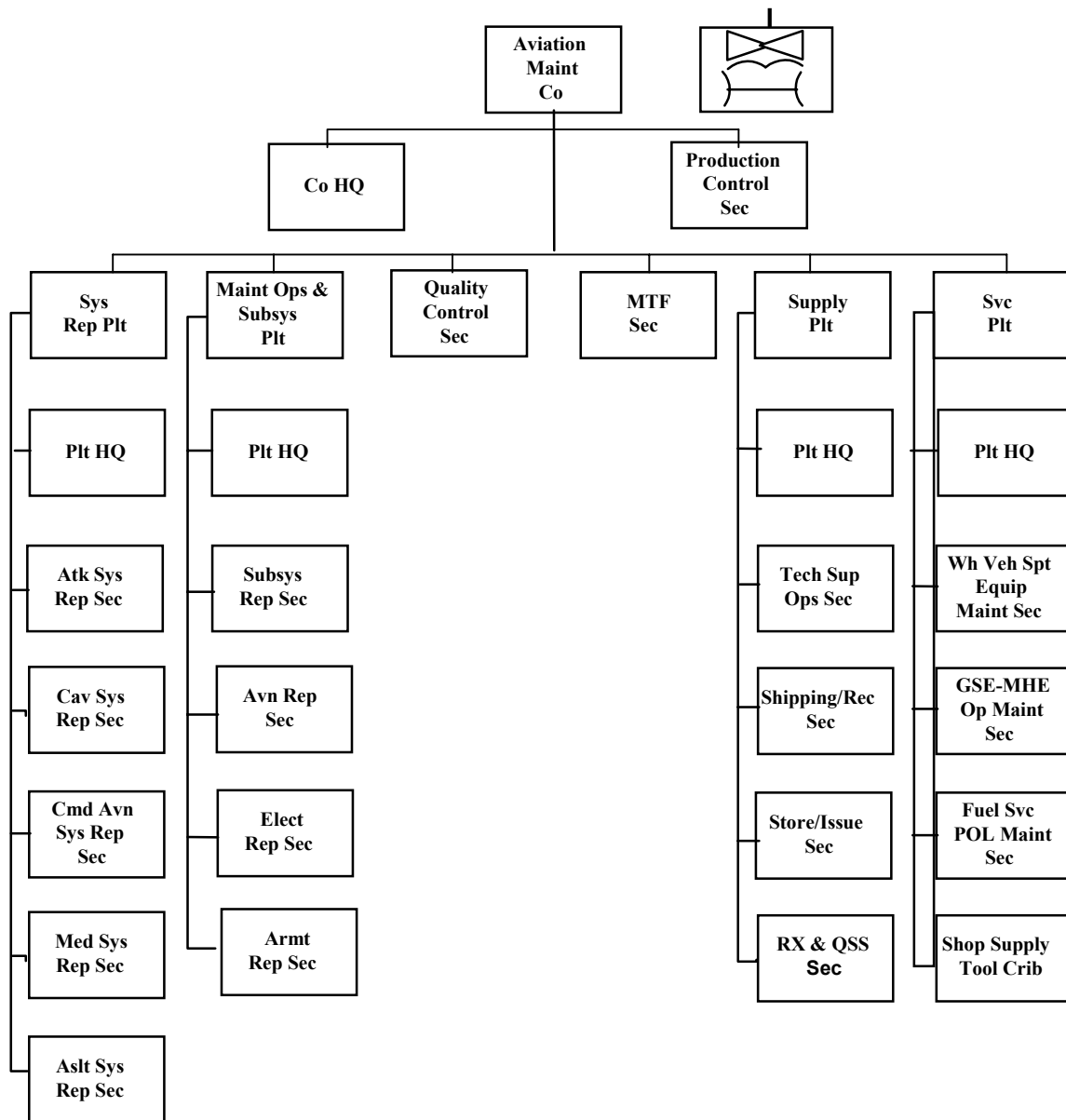
Mobility: Unit is 100-percent mobile.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

8	HMMWV ambulance	6	LMTV, 2 ½-ton, cargo
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References: FM 8-10-1 FM 8-15-1 FM 63-2 FM 63-2-1 FM 63-20

Aviation Maintenance Company (AMCO) (Abn)
SRC 01953A000



Mission: Provides AVIM support and backup AVUM, including aircraft armament and avionics equipment repair, for all divisional aircraft.

Capabilities:

- Provides AVIM support for the aviation brigade, AASLT division.
- Provides intermediate-level avionics maintenance support.
- Repairs aircraft airframes and components and retrogrades repairable aviation equipment.

- Provides mobile forward maintenance support in the form of forward repair/recovery ground support teams. Provides aviation-unique class IX repair parts for division aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and avionics.
- Establishes and operates an RX program, QSS, and collection point for aircraft-peculiar materiel.
- Performs aircraft weight and balance and other special inspections as required for supported units.
- Performs unit maintenance on organic GSE and vehicles, less communications equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per AMB, airborne division.

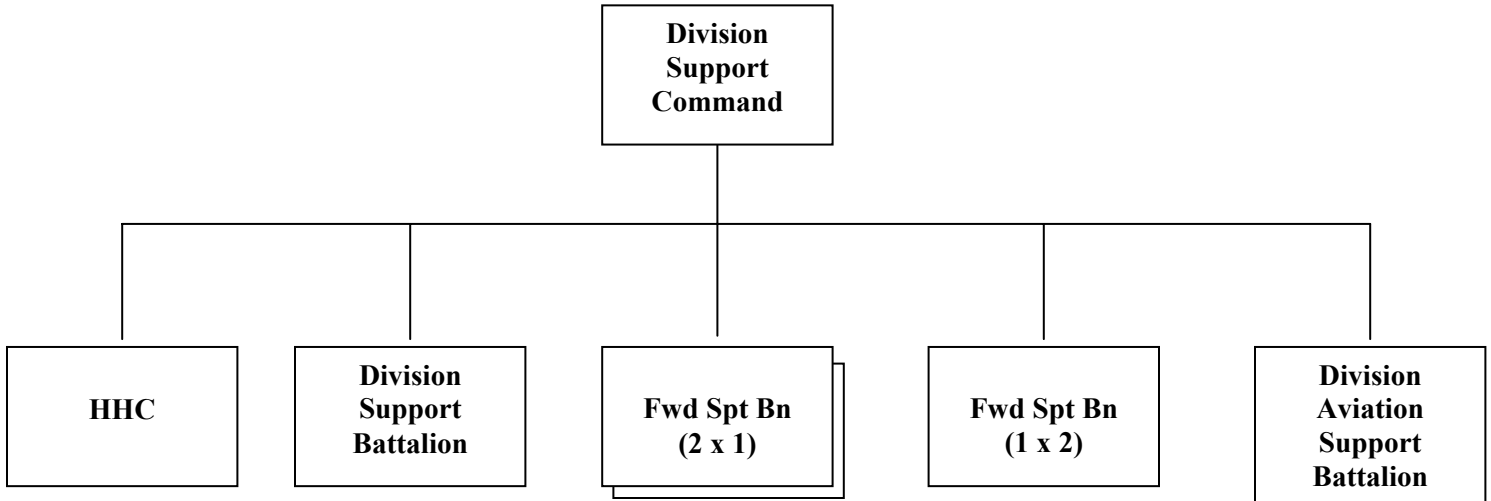
Mobility: This unit is 100-percent mobile for systems repair and 50-percent mobile for subsystems repair and other unit equipment.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

8	semitrtr, flatbed, 22 ½-ton	8	MTV, 5-ton, cargo
1	semitrtr, lowbed, 12-ton	1	FL, ATLAS
1	semitrtr, lowbed, 25-ton	2	MTV, tanker
6	semitrtr, van, supply	1	MTV, wrecker
18	LMTV, 2 ½-ton, cargo	1	tractor, whld w/FL and crane att
13	MTV, tractor		

References: FM 1-500
FM 63-2
FM 63-2-1

Division Support Command [Division (Div) XXI] (Heavy)
SRC 63000F100 (5X4) (Pure)



Mission: Provides division-level logistics and combat health support (CHS) to all organic and attached division elements.

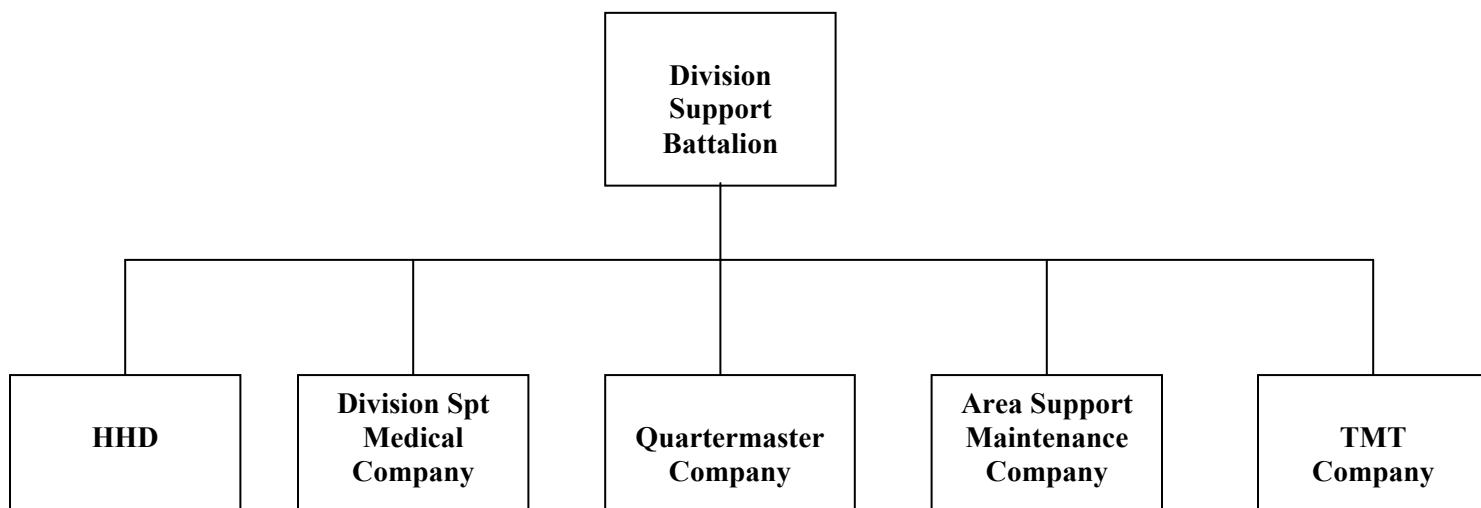
Capabilities:

- Supports one heavy division's organic and attached units. FSB base TOE is tailored for support to either mechanized or armor units with respective maintenance support teams (MSTs).
- Plans, directs, and supervises division level logistics and CHS support (except classified COMSEC equipment and construction management) for units assigned and / or attached to the division.
- Provides CSS management information and advice to the Division Commander and staff.
- Plans and controls the use of air and surface transport assets specifically allocated or attached for logistics and administrative missions.
- Provides logistics system management and software support for automated logistics functions and systems.
- Plans and coordinates base and base cluster self defense.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per heavy division.

Mobility: See respective units.

Division Support Battalion (DSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63235F000



Mission: Provides direct support (DS) logistics and division-level CHS for division units and, in some cases, nondivisional units located in the division rear area.

Capabilities:

- Provides classes I, II, III, IV (less construction), VII, VIII, and IX supplies and limited distribution of class III.
- Provides two water supply points in the division and brigade support areas to distribute water.
- Provides unclassified map supply.
- Provides motor transport for supplies and personnel that support division operations.
- Provides DS maintenance (less medical equipment) and common/missile repair parts supply support.
- Provides component/item reparable exchange (RX) service for communications-electronics (CE), missile components, fire control, night vision, power generation, controlled cryptographic items, automotive equipment, missile components, and major assemblies.
 - Provides echelon I and II CHS on an area basis for units located in the division rear area.
 - Provides planning and coordinates rear operations as assigned by the Division Commander.

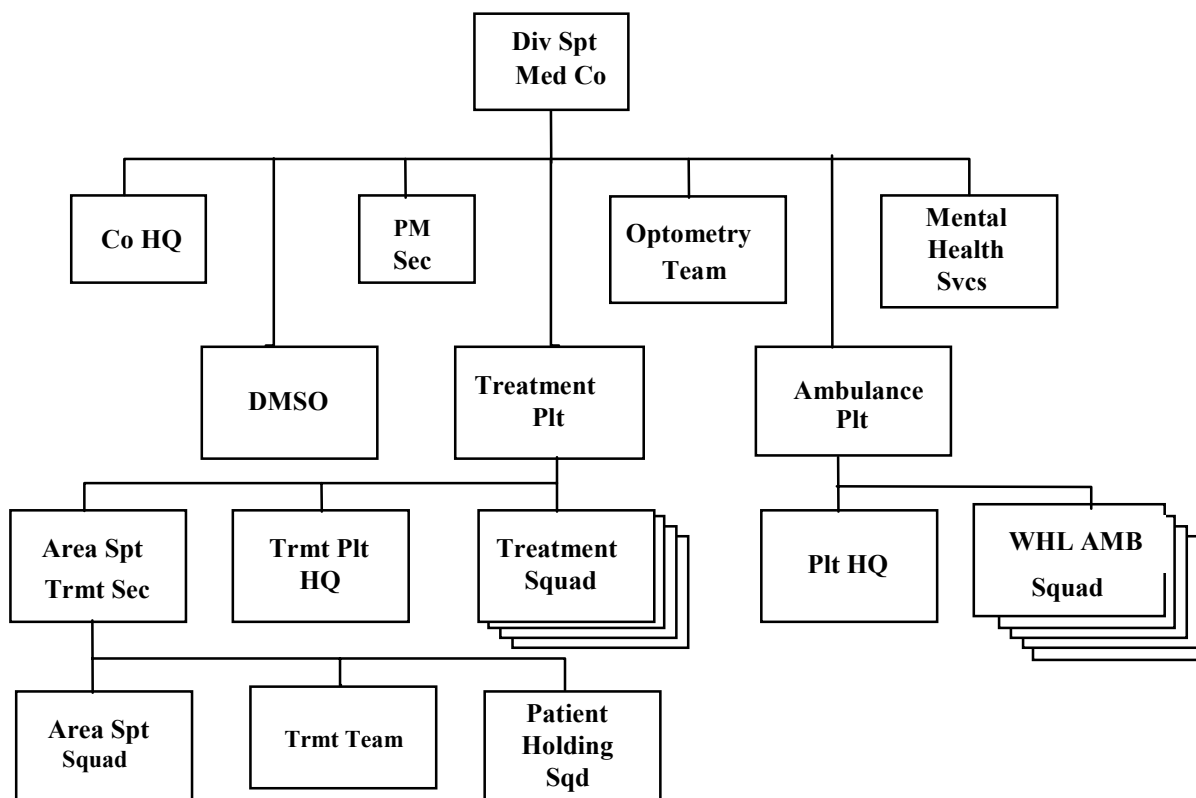
Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support command, heavy division (Div XXI) 63000F100/200/300/400.

Mobility: See respective units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: Draft FM 63-21-1

Medical Company (DSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 08257F000



Mission: Provides echelon II/division-level CHS, medical staff advice/assistance, and unit-level CHS on an area basis to units operating in the division area.

Capabilities:

- Commands and controls organic/attached units, including CHS planning, policies, and support operations.
- Coordinates patient movement within and out of the division area, including enemy prisoners of war (EPWs).
- Triage and initially resuscitates/stabilizes patients and prepares wounded and disease and non-battle injury (DNBI) patients generated in the DSA for further evacuation.
- Provides echelon I unit-level CHS, on an area basis, for all elements that operate in the division area without organic medical capability.
- Medically evacuates patients within the division area to treatment facilities by ground ambulance.
- Provides division-level medical supply, medical equipment maintenance repair parts, and 75 percent of the medical equipment maintenance support to division and nondivisional units on an area basis, including limited backup and reinforcement for medical elements operating in the BSA.
- Provides emergency dental care, to include stabilizing maxillofacial injuries and sustaining dental care designed to prevent or intercept potential dental emergencies and limited preventive dentistry.

- Provides laboratory and radiology services commensurate with the brigade level of medical treatment.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients and serves as overflow for the forward surgical team (FST).
- Conducts outpatient consultation services for patients referred from unit-level echelon I facilities.
- Provides optometry support that is limited to eye examinations, spectacle frame assembly and lens preparation using presurfaced single-vision lens, and repair services for brigade and attached units.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per division support battalion (DSB), support command, heavy division, TOE 63002F000.

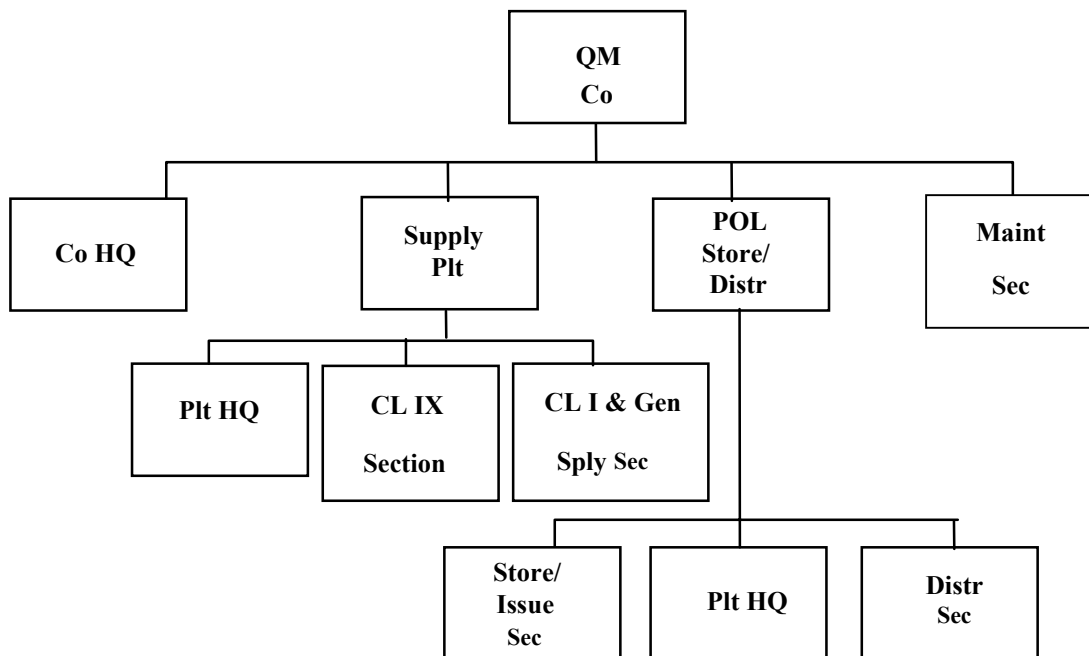
Mobility:

- Transports 115,850 lb (6,642 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 71,263 lb (5,797 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment: 10 M997 ambulances.

References: Draft FM 63-21-1.

Quartermaster Company (DSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 42207F000



Mission: Provides direct support (DS) supply and limited services to the following divisional units (less aviation): HHC division, band, MP co, Signal bn, MI bn, ADA bn, HHB DIVARTY, MLRS bn, HHC DISCOM, division support battalion (DSB) and other units the division HQ designates. Provides designated and reinforcing support for class III (bulk) to the FSBs.

Capabilities:

- Provides class I, II, III (p), IV, VII, and IX DS on a 24-hour basis to supported divisional units.
- Receives, stores, issues, and transloads supplies daily:

class I (no stockage)	13.1 STON
class II	6.5 STON
class III(p)	1.0 STON
class IV (less construction)	12.0 STON
class VII (no stockage)	4.6 STON
class IX	n/a

- Maintains ASL/combat spares, to include receiving, storing, issuing, retrograding, and exchanging. ASL includes class II, III(p), IV, and IX (less aviation).
- Provides DS bulk fuel support to the units listed in the *mission* paragraph; provides bulk fuel re-supply (in conjunction with corps) and reinforcing fuel support to the FSBs.
- Receives, stores, issues, and transports bulk petroleum daily and maintains 24-hour tanker and fuel system supply point (FSSP) operations.

- Stores/issues:

2 FSSPs	120,000 gal (division reserve—not part of calculated mobile requirement)
42 5,000-gal tankers	210,000 gal
2 MTV POL tankers	<u>3,000 gal</u>
	333,000 gal (total storage capability)
- Transports/distributes:

42 5,000-gal tankers	320,000 gal (based on two trips per day and 75-percent availability of fuel delivery assets)
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- Distributes limited water using QM company semitrailer-mounted fabric tanks (SMFTs). Water distribution is limited to 12,000 gallons using two SMFTs in two trips.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DSB.

Mobility:

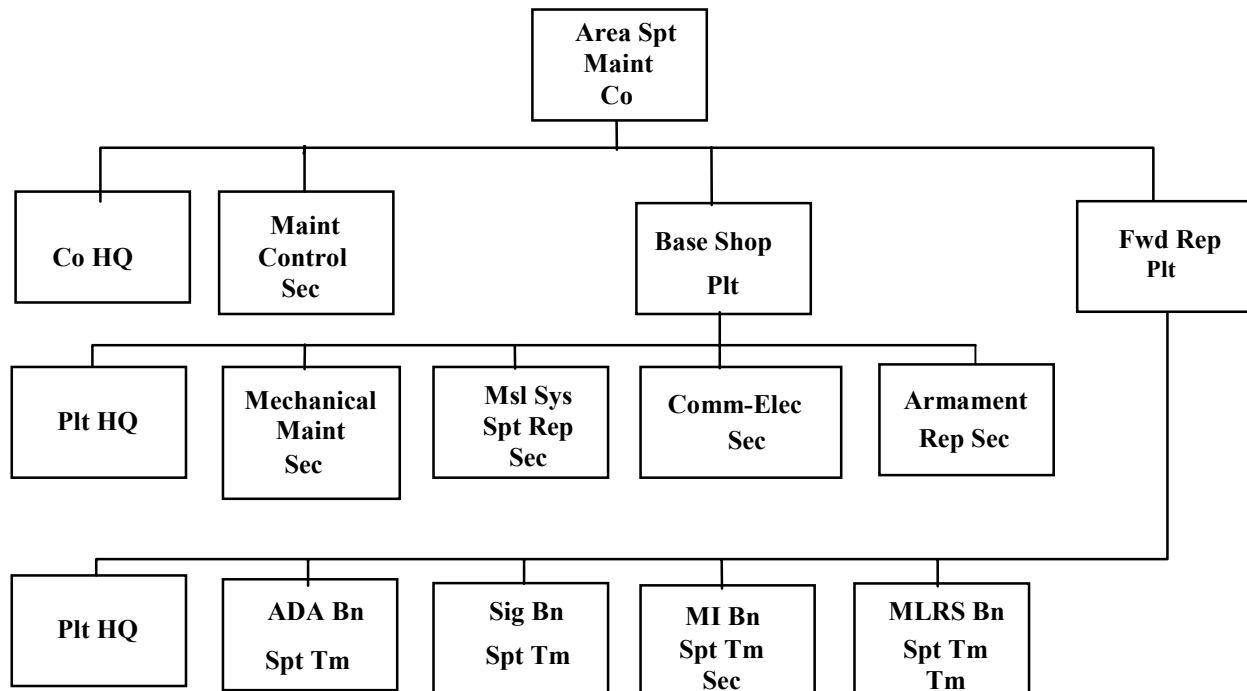
- Transports 2,254,600 lb (110,163.0 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 198,179 lb (17,131.9 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 4,000-lb, RTFL
- 4 ATLAS, RTFL
- 2 fuel system supply point (FSSP)
- 2 petroleum quality analysis system
- 4 ROWPU
- 10 semitrlr, flatbed, 22½-ton
- 2 semitrlr, lowbed, 25-ton
- 44 semitrlr, tank, fuel-servicing, 5,000-gal
- 4 semitrlr, repair parts van
- 6 semitrlr, supply van
- 1 heavy variant HMMWV
- 12 3,000-gal, water, collapsible, fabric, tank
- 2 3,000-gal, water, collapsible, fabric, tank, semitrlr-mtd
- 2 trk, cgo, MTV, W/E, W/W
- 7 trk, cgo, LMTV, W/E, W/W
- 62 trk, tractor, MTV, 5-ton
- 4 truck, tractor, MTV, W/W
- 44 5,000-gal, fuel, tank, semitrlr
- 2 truck, wrecker, MTV
- 12 10,000-gal, POL, fabric, collapsible, tank assembly
- 4 10,000-gal, POL, fabric, collapsible, tank
- 2 truck, tank, POL, MTV, W/E

References: Draft FM 63-21-1.

Area Support Maintenance Company (DSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 43208F000



Mission: Provides DS conventional maintenance, commensurate with stated capabilities, to division rear units less the aviation brigade and cavalry squadron.

Capabilities: This unit provides:

- Base shop and onsite contact maintenance support for weapons systems and equipment organic to supported units.
- Electronic test and diagnostics down to the shop replaceable unit (SRU) level, including SRU screening for supported units.
- Backup recovery and evacuation assistance to supported units.
- Technical assistance to supported units with organic unit maintenance elements.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DSB, heavy division, TOE 63235F000.

Mobility:

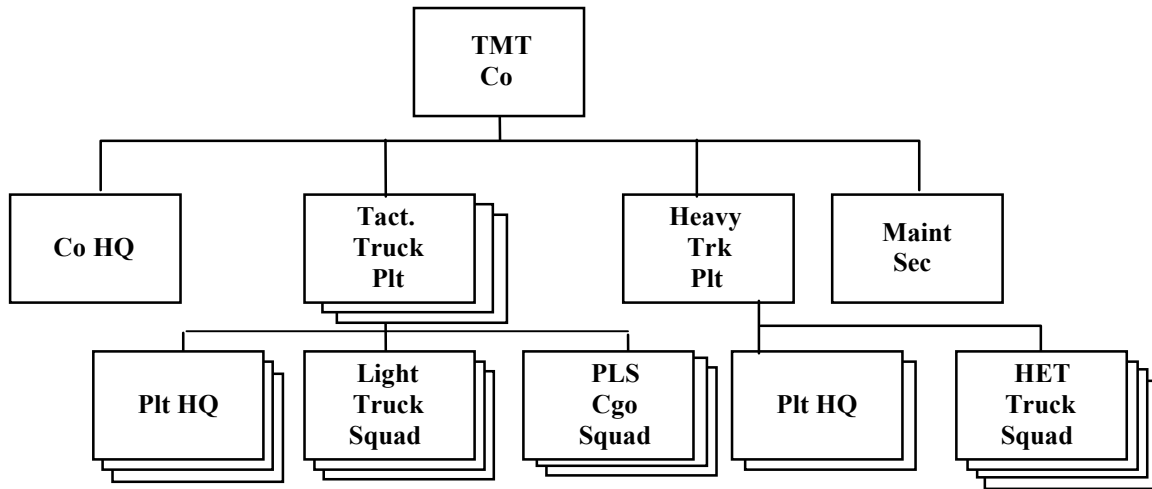
- Transports 245,000 lb (11,152 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Requires transportation for its 156,953 lb (17,264 cu ft) of TOE equipment.
- Requires 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 2 recovery veh, M88A1E1
- 11 truck, cgo, LMTV
- 8 truck, cgo, MTV
- 2 truck, wrecker, MTV
- 1 truck, tank, POL

References: Draft FM 63-21-1.

Transportation Motor Truck (TMT) Company (DSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 55288F000



Mission: This unit:

- Provides truck transportation to distribute and redistribute all classes of supply via flattracks and/or general cargo transport.
- Moves personnel and hvy/oversized vehicles and cargo.
- Evacuates/relocates tracked vehicles.
- Retrogrades materiel and equipment.
- Moves 20-ft containers.
- Tactically relocates/displaces units.
- Relocates ammunition transfer points (ATPs).
- Provides DS for maneuver units engaged in offensive or defensive operations.

Capabilities: This unit provides:

- The average number of task vehicles for daily dispatch, based on the following task vehicle availability rates:

—36 trucks, cargo, 5-ton medium tactical vehicle (MTV) x 91.2% = 33
 —33 trucks, palletized loading system (PLS) w/PLS trailer x 90.5% = 30
 —24 HET systems x 91.6% = 22

- A one-time lift as follows:

—Maximum cargo capability:

33 trucks, cargo, 5-ton x 5 STON per vehicle load = 165 STON
 (16 troops per 5-ton truck) or 528 troops
 30 trucks, PLS w/30 PLS trailers x 16.5 STON per payload = 990 STON
 24 HET systems x 40 STON per trlr load = 880 STON

—Average lift capability (truck cube with average cargo density):

- 33 trucks, cgo, 5-ton (MTV): general cgo 448 cu ft/2,000 x 16.08 CDF = 3.6 STON/truck, or 119 STON
- 30 trucks, PLS w/ 30 PLS trailers: general cgo 640 cu ft/2,000 x 16.08 CDF = 5.2 STON/flatrack 312 STON or ammunition mean weight of CCL = 11.3 STON/flatrack 678 STON or 20-ft containers gen cargo mean container weight = 6.47 STON/container, or 388 STON ammunition mean container weight = 13.9 STON/container, or 834 STON
- 24 HET systems (tracked vehicles) Note: PLS and HET systems are not suitable for moving troops; HET systems are normally employed to move only tracked vehicles.

*Cargo density factor (CDF) = average cargo density in pounds per cubic foot by classes of supply.

- Provides truck transportation for:
 - Nonstandard mass casualty evacuation.
 - Personnel replacements.
 - Transporting EPWs.
 - Evacuating remains.
 - A mobile logistics element for the division cavalry squadron to support screening and covering force operations.
 - A mobile logistics base (in conjunction with corps assets) for other division offensive operations.
 - Transporting and distributing water in an arid environment.
 - Moving tank flatracks of fuel and water.
 - Retrograding captured equipment.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per DSB, support command, heavy division.

Mobility:

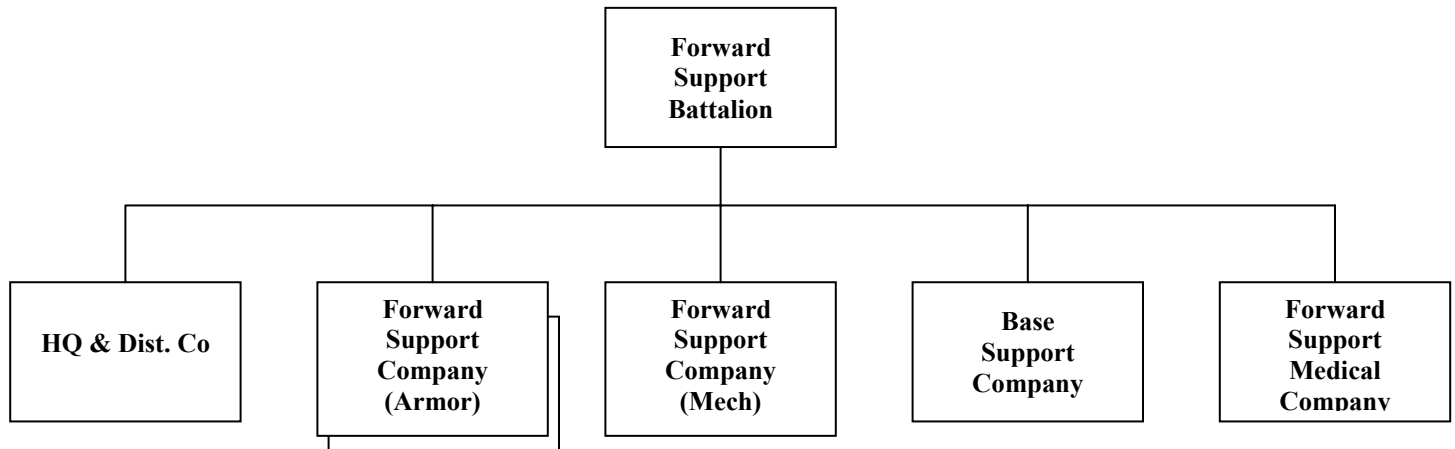
- Transports 5,632,100 lb (80,700 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 284,739 lb (67,145 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 66 bed, cargo, demountable, PLS, 8x20
- 24 semitrailer, lowbed, 70-ton, HET
- 9 truck, cargo, MTV, w/MHE, W/E
- 24 truck, tractor, HET
- 27 truck, cargo, MTV, W/E
- 33 truck, cargo, heavy, PLS, transporter
- 33 trailer, palletized loading, 8x20
- 33 container lift kit (CLK), PLS

References: Draft FM 63-21-1.

Forward Support Battalion (FSB) (2x1) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63115F100 (Armor)



NOTE: Because this battalion and the one on the following page are identical except for the (2 x 1) and (1 x 2), the subordinate company units will appear only once.

Mission: Provides DS-level logistics and CHS to a heavy brigade, Div XXI, and other divisional units located in a brigade area of operations (AO).

Capabilities:

- Supports the brigade by providing or coordinating to provide class I, II, III, IV, VII, and IX supply as well as maintenance, CHS, field services, and transportation support.
- Operates an ammunition transfer point (ATP) in the brigade support area (BSA).
- Coordinates transportation needs identified by the brigade.
- The base support company, forward support battalion (FSB) (Div XXI), TOE 63108F000, performs unit maintenance for all units organic to the FSB.
- Plans and conducts security and terrain management in the BSA.

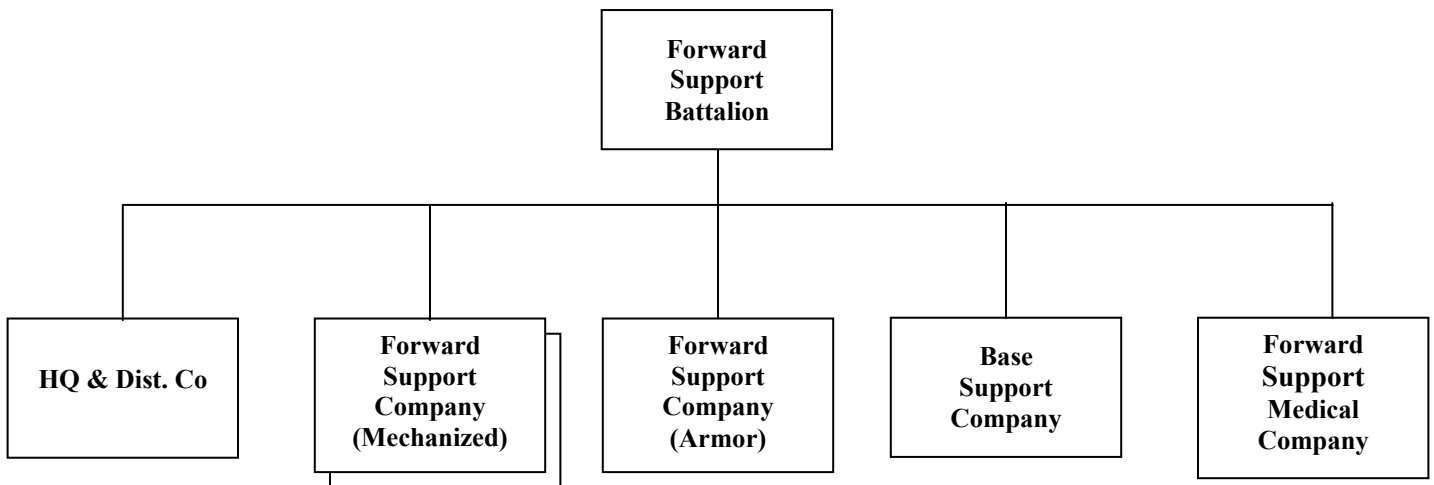
Basis of Allocation/Employment: Two FSBs (armor) and one FSB (mech) per DISCOM, heavy division (Div XXI), TOE 63000F100/200/ 300/400.

Mobility: See respective units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: Darft FM 63-20-1.

Forward Support Battalion (FSB) (1x2) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63115F200 (Mech)



Mission: Provides DS-level logistics and CHS to a heavy brigade, Div XXI, and other divisional units located in a brigade AO.

Capabilities:

- Supports the brigade by providing or coordinating to provide class I, II, III, IV, VII, and IX supply as well as maintenance, CHS, field services, and transportation support.
- Operates an ATP in the BSA.
- Coordinates transportation needs the brigade identifies.
- The base support company, FSB (Div XXI), TOE 63108F000, performs unit maintenance for all units organic to the FSB.
- Plans and conducts security and terrain management in the BSA.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Two FSBs (mech) and one FSB (armor) per DISCOM, heavy division (Div XXI), TOE 63000F100/200/ 300/400.

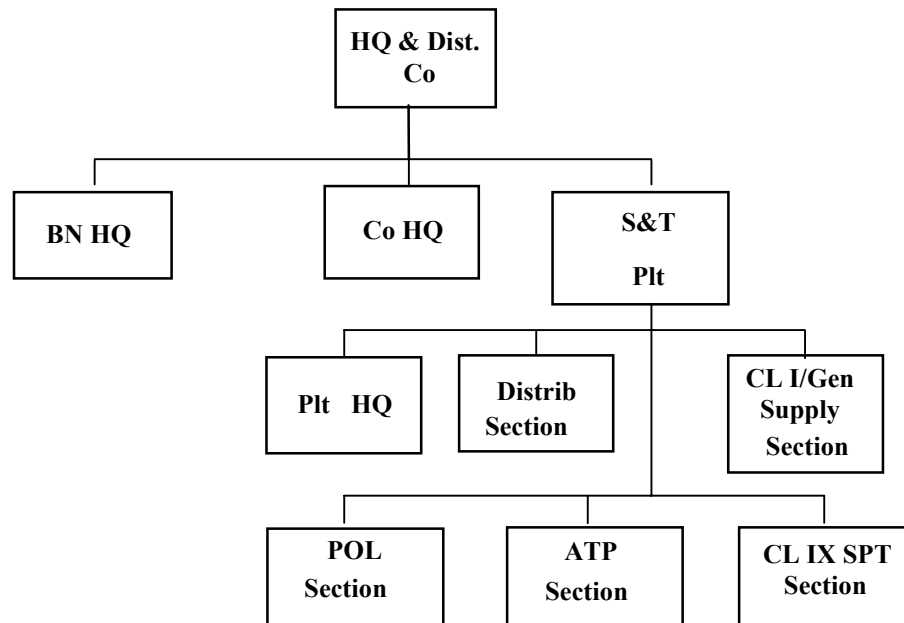
Mobility: See respective units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: Draft FM 63-20-1.

Headquarters and Distribution Company (FSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC (63116F100) (Revised)

(NOTE: S&T PLT was moved from BSC to previous FSB HHC to create FSB HQ & Dist Co.)



Mission:

- Provides command and control for all organic and attached units of the FSB, provides distribution management for all classes of supply and services, provides supply distribution to the following brigade/divisional units: HHC Bde, Bde Recon, FSB, 3 combined Arms battalions, field artillery battalion and engineer battalion.
- Provides food service and direct supply and transportation support to elements within the brigade rear, the brigade cavalry troop, any attached divisional or nondivisional assets, and limited back up and reinforcing support to the FSCs.
- Provides movement management for Corps and DISCOM transportation assets operating in the brigade area.
- The Bn HQ provides distribution management for all classes of supply and services (except Class VI and X supplies, classified maps, and classified COMSEC devices).
- The company HQ provides food support for the FSB (less FSCs), HHC Brigade, the Brigade Cavalry Troop, and other elements attached to the FSB.

Capabilities: On a 24-hour basis this unit:

- Commands and controls organic and attached personnel.
- Executes the support requirements for a maneuver brigade and its attached units.
- Receives, stores, issues, and transloads supplies daily (measured in short tons). Maintains ASL/ combat spares, to include receiving, storing, issuing, retrograding, and exchanging. ASL includes class II, III(p), IV, and IX (less aviation and COMSEC).

class I (no stockage)	13 STON
class II	6 STON
class III (pkg)	1 STON
class IV (less construction)	7 STON
class VII (no stockage)	8 STON
class IX	n/a

- Maintains ASL/combat spares, to include receipt, storage, issue, retrograde, and exchange.
- Provides class III (bulk) and retail fuel support for a heavy brigade, its attached units, and its organic equipment. Provides a ½-day operational resupply (14.5 hours for tracks; 100 km for wheeled vehicles) to the FSC and brigade task force slice units. Class III(b) capabilities follow:

Distributes	86,250 gal
Stores	57,500 gal
Issues	57,500 gal

- Issues rations for a maneuver brigade, its attached units, and organic its personnel.
- Provides water storage, and limited distribution for the brigade. Distribution is limited to the FSCs.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB.

Mobility:

- Transports 1,454,400 lb (77,833 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 149,315 lb (26,091 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 Ramp Loading Vehicle: WHL Mtd 16K
- 7 Semitrailer Low Bed 25 Ton
- 9 Semitrailer, 5,000-gal, tanker
- 2 Semitrailer van, repair parts storage 6 ton
- 4 Semitrailer van, Supply 12 ton
- 2 Testing Kit POL Avn
- 3 Tank Assembly Fabric Collapsible: 3K Gal Water Semitrailer MTD
- 3 Truck Cargo: Hvy PLS 15-16.5 Ton
- 3 Truck Lift Fork: 6K variable reach
- 3 Truck Lift Fork: 4K Rough Terrain
- 1 Truck Tank: Fuel Servicing 2.5K
- 5 Trailer: Palletized Loading 8X20
- 1 Trailer Cargo: LMTV
- 5 Truck Cargo: Tac 8X8 Hvy Exp Mob w/Load Handling System
- 2 Trailer Cargo MTV w/Dropsides
- 151 Truck Tank: POL MTV W/E
- 2 Truck Van: Expansible MTV

References: Draft FM 63-20-1 and CASCOM draft TOE.

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graph TD; FSCo["Fwd Spt Co (AR)"] --> CoHQ["Co HQ"]; FSCo --> STPlt["S&T Plt"]; FSCo --> MaintPlt["Maint Plt"]; CoHQ --> HQSec["HQ Sec"]; CoHQ --> SptOpnsSec["Spt Opns Sec"]; STPlt --> PltHQ["Plt HQ"]; STPlt --> DistribSec["Distrib Section"]; STPlt --> FoodSvcSec["Food Svc Section"]; MaintPlt --> PlatoonHQ["Platoon HQ"]; MaintPlt --> MaintCtrlSec["Maint Control Section"]; MaintPlt --> RecoverySec["Recovery Section"]; MaintPlt --> MaintSvcSec["Maint & Svc Section"]; MaintPlt --> CbtRepairTm["Cbt Repair Tm (AR)"];
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Capabilities:

- Commands and controls organic and attached personnel.
- Coordinates the support requirements for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.
- Temporarily stores, receives, and issues daily:

class I	3.4 STON
class II	1.6 STON
class III(p)	0.3 STON
class IV	3.1 STON (less construction material)
class VIII	1.2 STON
class IX	1.8 STON

- 7-100

- Provides unit and DS maintenance for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion and its organic equipment.
- Provides base shop and onsite contact maintenance for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Two per FSB (armor), and one per FSB (mech).

Mobility: This unit:

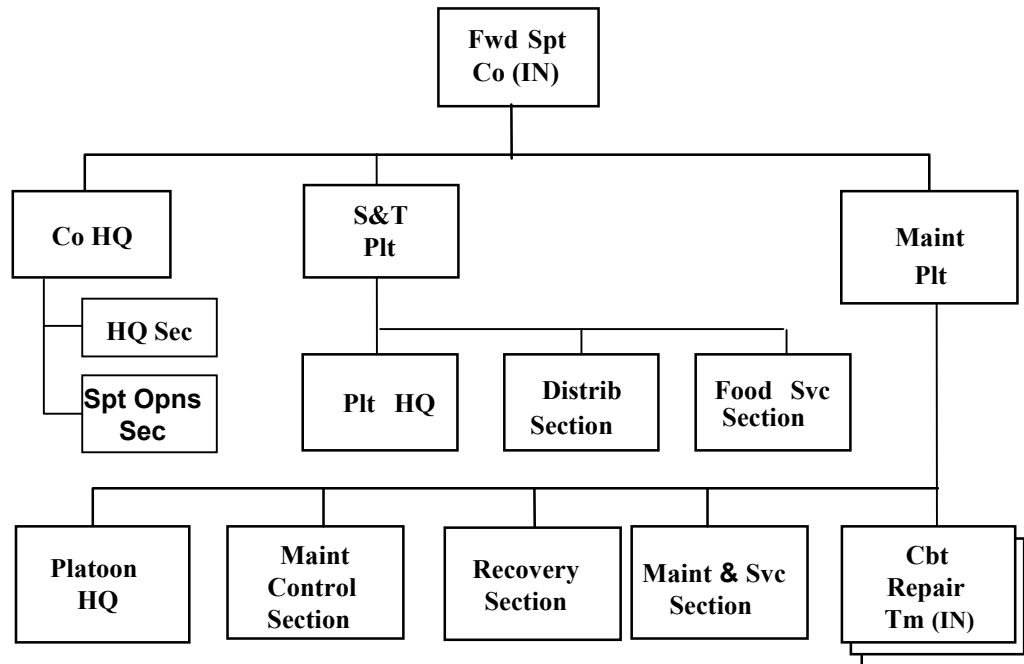
- Transports 1,010,300 lb (58,203 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 119,268 lb (10,518 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 carrier CP light tracked
- 6 recovery vehicle, full-tracked, M88A1E1
- 10 truck, cargo, HEMTT
- 17 truck, cargo, LMTV
- 1 truck tractor, MTV
- 3 truck, cargo, MTV
- 1 truck, wrecker, HEMTT
- 9 truck, tank, fuel, 2,500-gal, HEMTT
- 1 truck, wrecker, MTV
- 2 tank and pump unit
- 4 shop, equipment, auto maintenance and repair
- 3 forward repair system, heavy, PLS-mounted
- 2 truck, tank, POL, MTV

References: Draft FM 63-20-1.

Forward Support Company (FSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63109F200 (Mech)



Mission: Provides direct and habitual CSS to an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.

Capabilities:

- Commands and controls organic and attached personnel.
- Coordinates the support requirements for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.
- Temporarily stores, receives, and issues daily:

class I	3.8 STON
class II	1.8 STON
class III(p)	0.3 STON
class IV	3.4 STON (less construction material)
class VIII	1.3 STON
class IX	2.0 STON

- Receives, stores, issues, and distributes bulk petroleum daily:

Stores	18,700 gal
Distributes	26,250 gal (based on two rnd-tps/day and 75-percent fuel delivery availability)

- Provides class III retail fuel support for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion and its organic equipment.

- Distributes class V coming from or passing through the FSC to support an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.

- Distributes food service and rations for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion and its organic personnel.
- Provides unit and DS maintenance for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion and its organic equipment.
- Provides base shop and onsite contact maintenance for an armor or mechanized infantry battalion.
- Resupplies from the base support company, FSB TOE 63108F000, or corps assets to maintain the appropriate stockage level unless higher HQ directs. Fuel is delivered twice a day while all other supplies are delivered daily.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: Two per FSB (mech); one per FSB (armor).

Mobility:

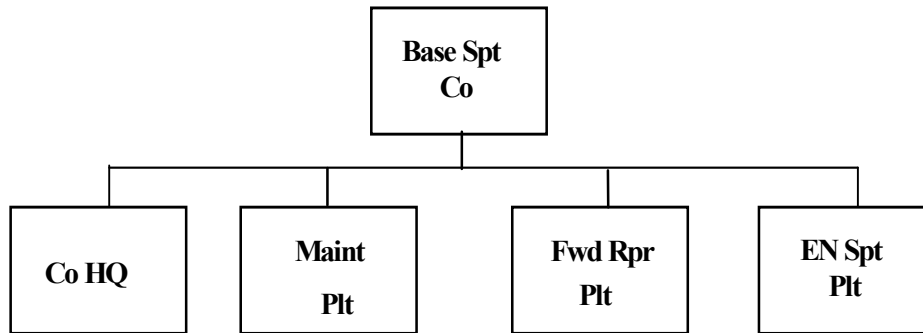
- Transports 856,000 lb (48,784 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 121,565 lb (10,679 cu ft) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 carrier, CP, light, tracked
- 6 recovery vehicle, full-tracked, M88A1E1
- 9 truck, cargo, HEMTT
- 19 truck, cargo, LMTV
- 1 truck, tractor, MTV
- 3 truck, cargo, MTV
- 1 truck, wrecker, HEMTT
- 7 truck, tank, fuel, 2,500-gal, HEMTT
- 3 truck, van, LMTV
- 1 truck, wrecker, MTV
- 2 tank and pump unit
- 4 shop equipment, auto maintenance and repair
- 3 forward repair system, heavy, PLS-mounted
- 2 truck, tank, POL, MTV

References: Draft FM 63-20-1.

Base Support Company (FSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63108F100



Mission:

- Provides direct and habitual maintenance to the brigade HHC, the brigade cavalry troop, the FSB forward support medical company, the headquarters and distribution company, and itself.
- Provides limited back up maintenance to the forward support companies and divisional units in the brigade area.
- Provides direct support maintenance to the FA units that are part of the brigade.
- The engineer support platoon provides direct and habitual combat service support to the divisional engineer battalion (less class VII and medical support). These functions include the following:
 - Field maintenance.
 - Food Service
 - Management of class IX.
 - Provides all classes of supply (less class VIII).

Capabilities: On a 24-hour basis this unit:

- Commands and controls organic and attached personnel.
- Executes the support requirements for a maneuver brigade and its attached units.
- Maintains ASL/combat spares to include receipt, storage, issue, retrograde, and exchange.
- Provides ration issue for a maneuver brigade, attached units and organic personnel.
- Provides organizational and direct support maintenance for a maneuver brigade (-) and dedicated DS to a Field Artillery Battalion.
- Provides limited and back-up DA maintenance to a FSC.
- Maintains situational awareness through the automated information management systems.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB.

Mobility:

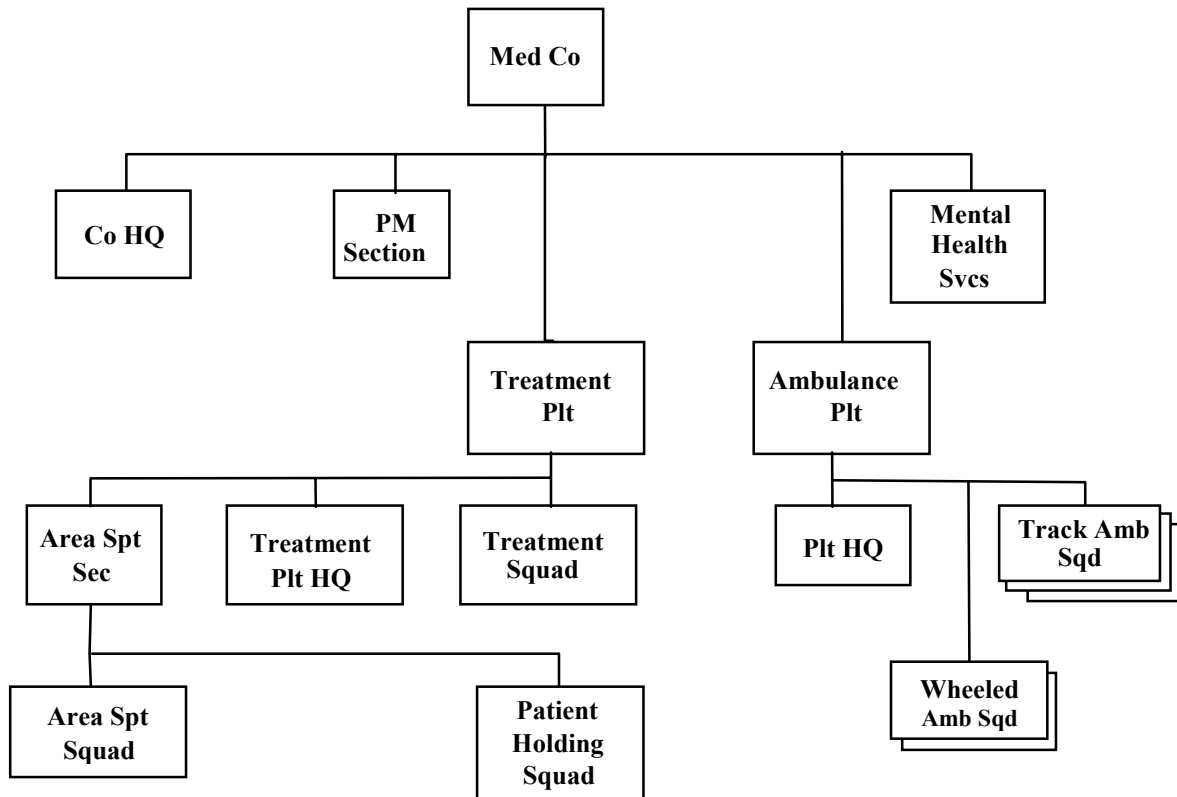
- Transports 975,800 lbs (66,667 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 231,002 lbs (28,239 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 4 Recovery Vehicle: M88A2
- 1 Semitrailer 22 ½ Ton
- 2 Semitrailer Van 12 Ton
- 1 Elec Rep Semitrailer
- 12 Trk Cgo LMTV
- 2 Trk Cgo LMTV w/w
- 6 Trk Tractor MTV
- 3 Trk Cgo MTV
- 13 Trk Cgo MTV w/w
- 4 Trk Wkr: HEMTT w/w
- 6 Trk Fuel 2500 Gallon HEMTT
- 6 Trk Van LMTV
- 3 Trailer PLS 8X20
- 2 Trk Wkr: MTV w/w
- 3 Trailer FB: 7 ½ Ton
- 4 Welding Shop Trailer
- 4 Forward Repair System
- 13 Trailer Cgo: LMTV Drop
- 3 Trk Cgo: HEMMT
- 1 Trk Van: Exp MTV

References: Draft FM 63-20-1 and CASCOM draft TOE.

Medical Company (FSB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 08158F000



Mission: Provides echelon II division-level CHS, medical staff advice/assistance, and unit-level CHS on an area basis to units operating in the brigade area.

Capabilities:

- Commands and controls organic/attached units, including CHS planning, policies, and support operations and coordinates patient movement within and outside of the brigade area, to include enemy prisoners of war (EPWs).
- Triages, initially resuscitates/stabilizes, and prepares for further evacuation wounded and disease and nonbattle injury (DNBI) patients generated in the brigade rear area and unit-level CHS for all elements without organic medical capability operating in the brigade rear.
 - Evacuates patients, within the brigade area treatment facilities, by ground ambulance.
- Treatment teams that can operate independently for limited periods provide support for forces involved in combat operations or to perform reconstitution/reinforcement operations as appropriate.
- Provides emergency dental care, to include stabilizing maxillofacial injuries, general dental care designed to prevent or intercept potential dental emergencies, and limited preventive dentistry.
- Provides laboratory and radiology services commensurate with the division level of medical treatment.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients and serves as overflow for the forward surgical team (FST).
- Conducts outpatient consultation services for patients referred from unit-level CHS facilities.

- Conducts preventive medicine and consultation in the areas of environmental sanitation, epidemiology, sanitary engineering, and pest management under brigade surgeon's operational control.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per FSB.

Mobility:

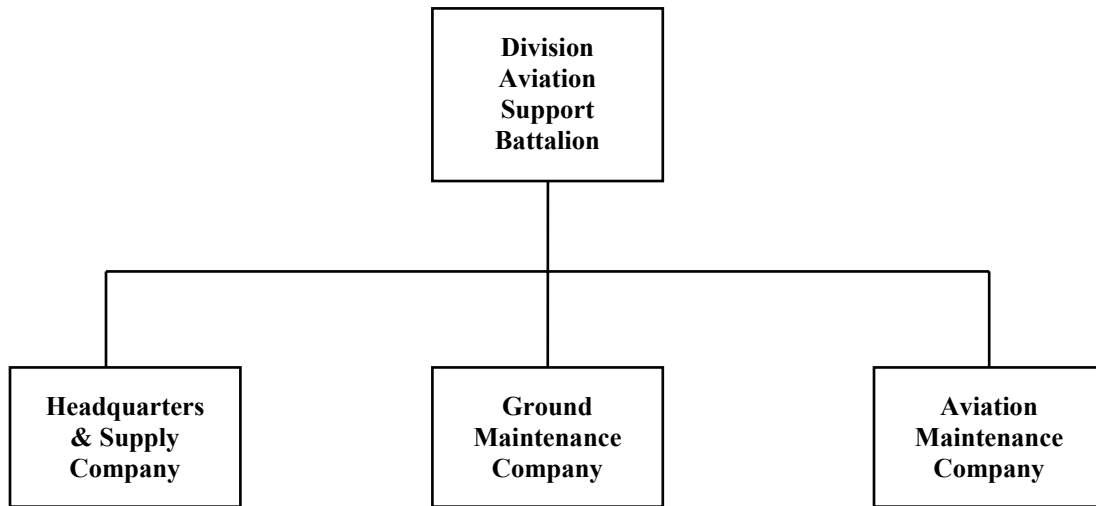
- Transports 66,280 lb (3,583 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 50,267 lb (4,053 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 6 M113 armored ambulance
- 4 HMMWV ambulance

References: Draft FM 63-20-1.

Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB)
(Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63385F000



Mission. Provides division-level logistics support for the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron, heavy division, Div XXI.

Capabilities:

- Receives, temporarily stores, and issues 1 day of supply (DOS) of classes I, II, III, IV, and VII for the supported force.
- Establishes and operates class III transload sites in the BSA to resupply the forward area rearm/refuel points (FARPs) the attack helicopter battalions and cavalry squadron operate.
- Provides aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM), aircraft armament maintenance, and avionics maintenance support for brigade aircraft.

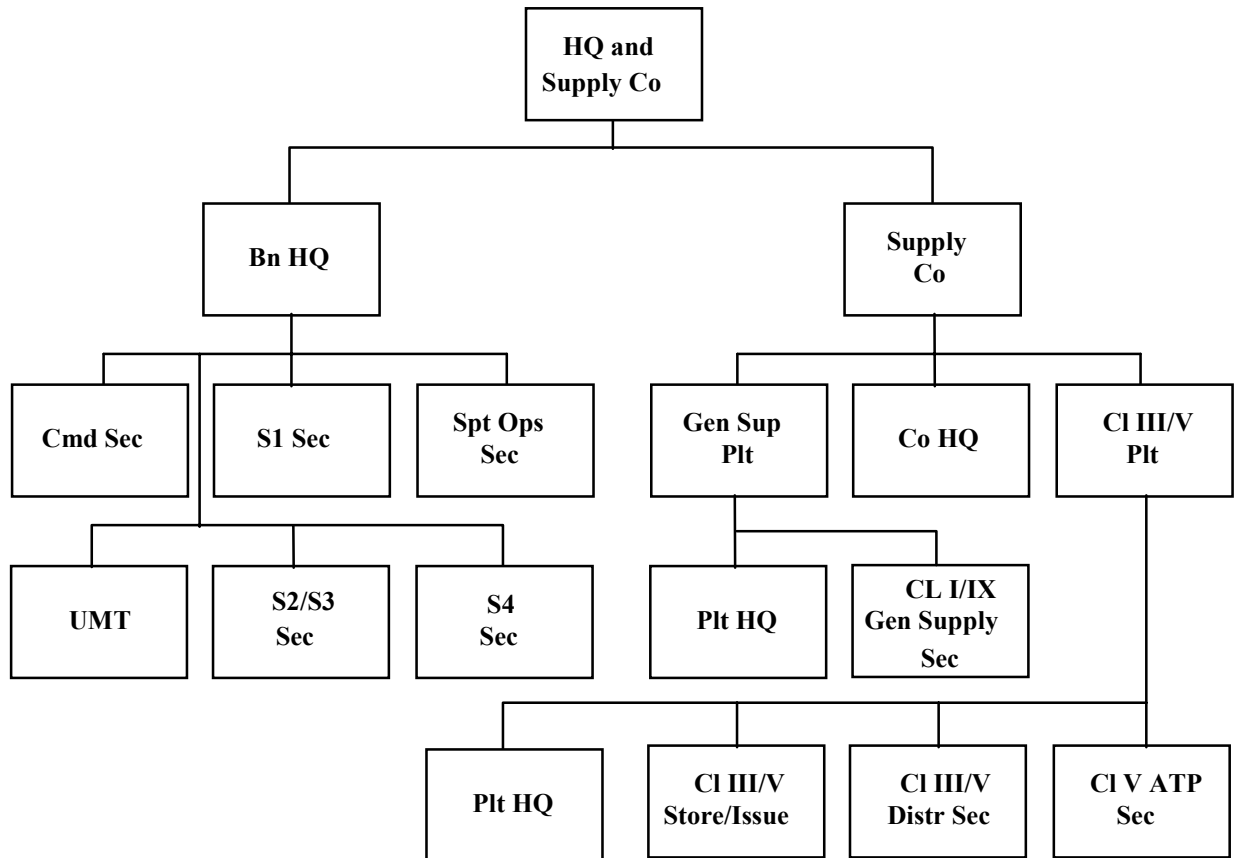
Basis of Allocation/Employment: DASB TOE 63385F000: One per DISCOM, TOE 63000F100/200/300/400 with heavy division TOE 87000F100/200/300/400.

Mobility: See respective units.

Major Pieces of Equipment: See respective units.

References: Draft FM 63-23-2.

Headquarters and Supply Company (DASB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 63386F000



Mission:

- Headquarters provides direct and habitual CSS to an aviation brigade and a cavalry squadron of a heavy division and area support to units attached to the aviation brigade.
- Supply company receives, stores, and issues class I, II, III, IV (less construction material), and VII supplies to support the Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB) and cavalry squadron units. It is organic to the DASB, heavy division, TOE 63885F000.

Capabilities:

- Commands and controls units assigned or attached to the DASB.
- Plans, directs, and supervises the battalion's DS supply and DS maintenance mission to support the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron units.
- Receives, temporarily stores, and issues daily:

class I	8.80 STON
class II	8.40 STON
class III (pkg)	0.59 STON
class IV	4.60 STON (less construction material)

class VII

5.63 STON (except aircraft, airdrop, classified maps, COMSEC, and rail equipment)

- Receives, stores, issues, and transports bulk petroleum daily:

Stores 110,000 gal

Transports/distributes 80,000 gal (two tps/day and 75percent fuel delivery asset availability)

Issues 110,000 gal

- Establishes and operates class III transload sites in the BSA to resupply forward area rearm/refuel points (FARPs) that attack helicopter battalions and cavalry troops operate.

- Operates a rear area helicopter refueling site to support brigade units when they operate in the division rear.

- Provides supplemental class V assets (personnel and equipment) to support aviation and cavalry squadron class V demands on the ATPs the FSBs or ordnance company (ammo) MOADS/PLS in the division rear operates.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support battalion (aviation), heavy division.

Mobility:

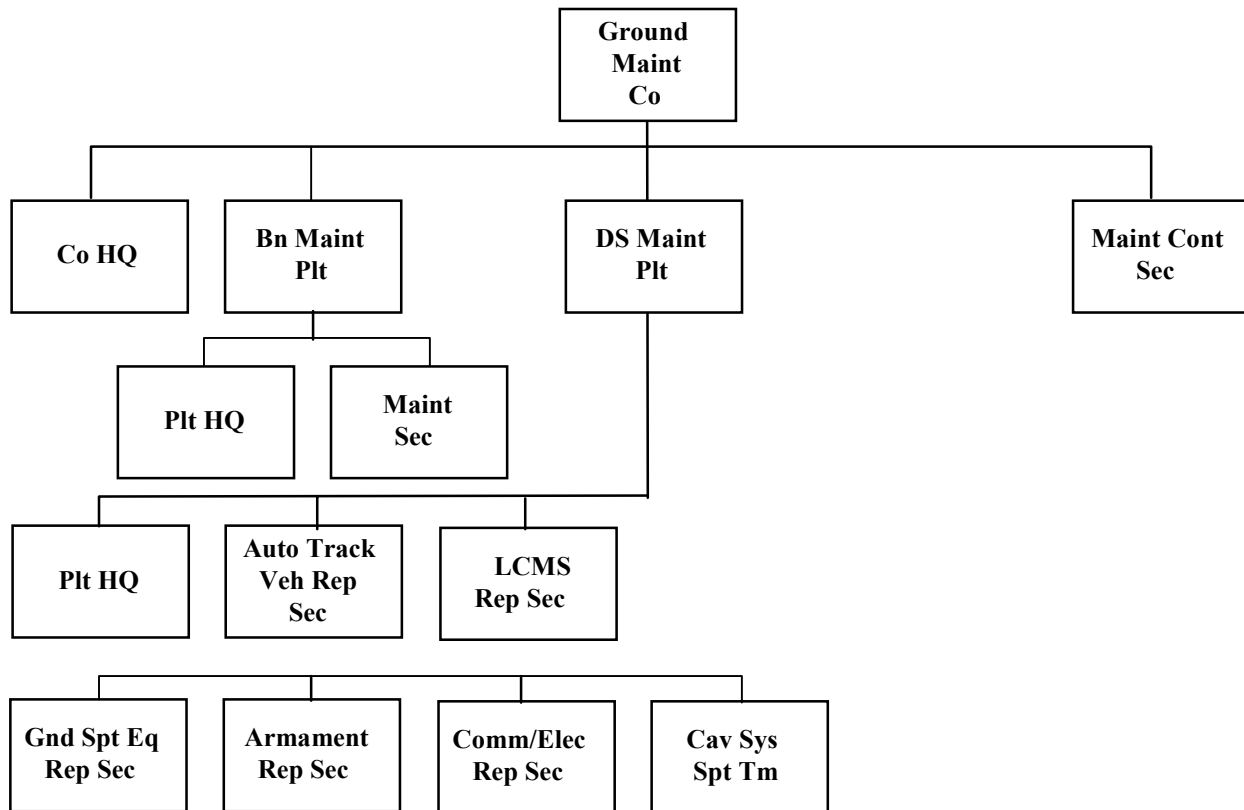
- Transports 1,240,800 lb (74,313.0 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 244,481 lb (33,933.6 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 fuel system supply point (FSSP)
- 2 refuel sys, HEMTT, tanker
- 5 semitrailer, 5,000-lb, tanker
- 2 semitrailer, repair parts
- 6 semitrailer, sup, 12-ton
- 2 truck, cgo, PLS
- 2 trailer (HEMAT), 11-ton
- 3 trk, lift, 6,000-lb, var reach
- 2 trk, lift, 4,000-lb, RT
- 2 trk, fuel, 2,500-gal, HEMTT
- 3 trk, cgo, w/crane, HEMTT
- 11 trk, tractor, MTV
- 6 trk, tractor, MTV, W/W
- 16 trk, util, cgo, 1¼-ton
- 7 trk, cgo, MTV
- 8 trk, fuel, 2,500-gal, HEMTT
- 2 trailer, PLS, 8x20
- 6 tank, assy, coll, 10,000-gal
- 2 fwd area refueling sys
- 4 trk, lift (ATLAS)

References: Draft FM 63-23-2.

Ground Maintenance Company (DASB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 43388F000



Mission: Provides conventional DS maintenance to the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron, heavy division, commensurate with its stated capabilities.

Capabilities: Provides:

- DS maintenance shop management, production control, and equipment readiness reporting using the Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS-1).
- Backup vehicle recovery capability to supported units.
- Onsite combat system-oriented maintenance support for the cavalry squadron.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for the three units organic to the DASB.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One per support battalion (aviation), heavy division.

Mobility:

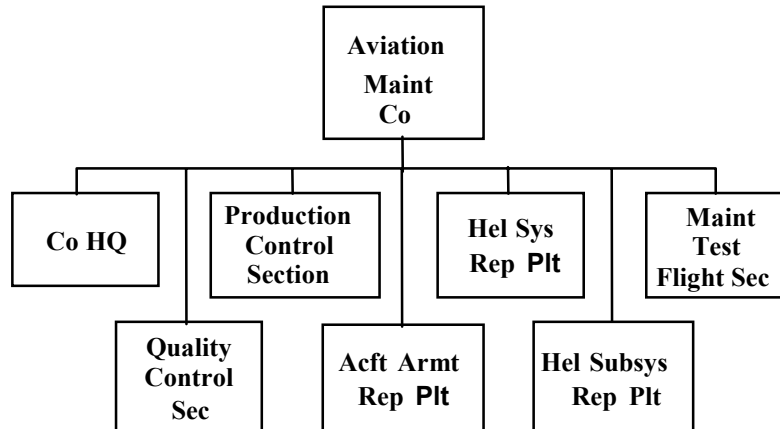
- Transports 224,400 lb (11,050 cu ft) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 144,673 lb (15,650 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 1 wrecker, 5-ton, MTV
- 2 wrecker, HEMTT, 10-ton
- 1 rec veh, full track (M88)
- 12 truck, cgo, LMTV
- 8 truck, cgo, MTV

References: Draft FM 63-23-2.

Aviation Maintenance Company (DASB) (Div XXI) (Heavy)
SRC 01933F000



Mission: Provides AVIM support and backup aviation unit maintenance (AVUM) support, including aircraft armament and avionics equipment repair, for all divisional aircraft.

Capabilities: This unit provides:

- AVIM support for the division aviation brigade, TOE 01300F000, and for the division cavalry squadron, TOE 17285F000, using the following aircraft quantities:

AH-64	24
OH-58D	16
EH-60A	3+1 (BOIP M079AA)
UH-60A	32
UH-60L	15 (MEDEVAC)

- Intermediate-level avionics maintenance support.
- Aircraft airframe and component repair and repairable aviation equipment retrogrades.
- Mobile forward maintenance support, in the form of forward repair/recovery teams, organized from internal assets.
- Backup aircraft recovery, repairable aviation equipment retrograde by ground means, and air recovery coordination.
- DS maintenance for all aviation ground power units in the aviation brigade, cavalry squadron, and AVIM company.
- The FARP armament capability for the headquarters and supply company during surge operations.

Basis of Allocation/Employment: One aviation maintenance company when supporting the DASB.

Mobility:

- Transports 583,800 lb (22,937 cu ft) of TOE equipment with its organic vehicles.
- Has 245,385 lb (29,006.9 cu ft) of TOE equipment that requires transportation.
- Requires 100 percent of its systems repair and 50 percent of its subsystem repair and other unit equipment to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

Major Pieces of Equipment:

- 8 trk, cgo, LMTV
- 2 trk, tank, POL MTV
- 6 semitrailer, 22½-ton
- 1 semitrailer, 12-ton, wrecker
- 1 truck, wrecker, MTV
- 15 truck, tractor, 5-ton, MTV
- 11 truck, cgo, MTV
- 1 truck, FL, 10,000lb, ATLAS

References: Draft FM 63-23-2.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AA	assembly area
AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
AASLT	air assault
abn	airborne
acft	aircraft
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
AD	airdrop
ADA	air defense artillery
ADAM	area denial artillery munitions
ADP	automatic data processing
AG	adjutant general
AHB	attack helicopter battalion
ALOC	air lines of communication
AMB	aviation maintenance battalion
AMC	aircraft maintenance company
AMCO	aviation maintenance company
AMEDD	Army Medical Department
ammo	ammunition
AO	area of operations
AOE	Army of Excellence
AP	armor-piercing
APC	armored personnel carrier
APDS-T	armor-piercing discarding sabot—tracer
APERS	antipersonnel
APFSDS-T	armor-piercing, fin-stabilized, discarding sabot—tracer
API	armor-piercing incendiary
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AR	armor
armd	armored
ASB	aviation support battalion (division)
ASL	authorized stockage list
ASMB	area support medical battalion
ASMC	area support medical company
ASP	ammunition supply point
assy	assembly
AT	antitank
ATCOM	Aviation Troop Command
ATGM	antitank guided missile
ATLAS	all-terrain lifter articulated system
ATP	ammunition transfer point
aug	augmentation
autmv	automotive
AVIM	aviation intermediate maintenance
AVUM	aviation unit maintenance
AXP	ambulance exchange point
BAS	Battalion Aid Station
B/B	breakbulk

BCC	battlefield circulation control
BDAR	battle damage assessment and repair
bde	brigade
BDO	battle dress overgarment
BFV	Bradley fighting vehicle
BMSO	Brigade Medical Supply Office
bn	battalion
BOS	battlefield operating system
BSA	brigade support area
btry	battery
C ² SRS	command and control strength reporting system
CA	civil affairs
CAB	combat aviation brigade
CAC	combat aviation company
CAS	close air support
CASCOM	US Army Combined Arms Support Command
CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
CCL	combat-configured load
CDE	chemical defense equipment
CE	communications-electronics
CERL	construction equipment requirements list
CEV	combat engineer vehicle
CFV	combat fighting vehicle
chg	charge
CHS	combat health support
CI	civilian internees
CLGP	cannon-launched guided projectile
CMCC	corps movement control center
cmd	command
CMMC	corps materiel management center
CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	civil-military operations center
co	company
COA	course of action
CofS	chief of staff
COMMZ	communications zone
compt	Comptroller
COMSEC	communications security
CONEX	container express
Cont	container
COSCOM	corps support command
CP	check point
CPHD	Copperhead
CSA	corps storage area
CSB	corps support battalion
CSC	combat stress control
CSG	corps support group
CSH	combat support hospital
CSOP	combat standing operating procedures
CSR	controlled supply rate
CSS	combat service support
CTG	cartridge

CUCV	commercial utility cargo vehicle
DA	Department of the Army
DAG	division artillery group (enemy)
DAO	division ammunition officer; Division Ammunition Office
DAS ³	Decentralized Automated Service Support System
DCSPER	Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel
DD	disability discharge (from CONUS hospital)
det	detachment
DIH	died in hospital
DISCOM	division support command
distr	distribution
div	division
DIVARTY	division artillery
DMMC	division materiel management center
DMOC	division medical operation center
DMSO	Division Medical Supply Office
DNBI	disease and nonbattle injuries
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	days of supply
DPICM	dual-purpose improved conventional munition
DS	direct support
DSA	division support area
DTO	division transportation officer
EA	engagement area
EAC	echelons above corps
Ech	echelons
EMS	emergency medical service
EMT	emergency medical treatment
ENCOM	engineer command
EO	equal opportunity
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EODCT	explosive ordnance disposal control team
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
evac	evacuation
EXTAL	extra time allowance
F&E	fuel and electronic
FA	field artillery
FAAR	forward area alerting radar
FARE	forward area refueling equipment
FARP	forward arming and refueling point
FASCAM	family of scatterable mines
FAWPSS	forward area water point supply system
FB	finance battalion
FC	finance command
FD	finance detachment
FG	finance group
FINCOM	finance command
FL	forklift
FM	field manual
FPOL	forward passage of lines

FSB	forward support battalion
FSMC	forward support medical company
FSSP	fuel system supply point
FST	forward surgical team
fwd	forward
fz	fuze
GB	green bag
GMC	ground maintenance company
GMD	gallons per man per day
gp	group
GP	general purpose
GPH	gallons per hour
GPM	gallons per minute
GS	general support
GSE	ground support equipment
HC	hexachloroethane zinc
HCP	health and comfort pack
hdlr	handler
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high-explosive antitank
HEDP	high-explosive dual-purpose
HEI	high-explosive incendiary
HEIT	high-explosive incendiary—tracer
hlth	health
HEMAT	heavy expanded, mobility, ammunition trailer
HEMTT	heavy expanded mobility tactical truck
HEP	high-explosive plastic
HERA	high-explosive, rocket-assisted
HET	heavy-equipment transporter
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHd	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HHT	headquarters and headquarters troop
HMMwV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HOGE	hover out of ground effect
how	howitzer
HQ	headquarters
HSC	headquarters and supply company
HUB	hospital unit base
HUS	hospital unit surgical
HUSF	hospital unit, surgical, forward
HUSM	hospital unit, surgical, main
hvy	heavy
IAW	in accordance with
ICE	individual chemical equipment
ICM	improved conventional missile
ICP	incremental change package
IDA	Institute of Defense Analysis
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IG	inspector general

IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	infrared
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITV	improved TOW vehicle
JA	judge advocate
KG	Kilogram
KIA	killed in action
km	kilometer
KMPH	kilometers per hour
kw	kilowatt
LC	load center
LCMS	land combat missile system
LCSS	land combat support system
LID	light infantry division
LKD	linked
LMTV	light medium tactical vehicle
LNO	liaison officer
LOC	lines of communication
LOTS	logistics-over-the-shore operations
LP/C	launch platform container
LRP	long-range reconnaissance pack
LSA	logistic support area
MA	mortuary affairs
MACOM	major Army command
maint	maintenance
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense System
MASF	mobile aeromedical staging facility
mat	Materiel
MCO	movement control officer
MCT	movement control team
MCTNS	man-portable common thermal night sight
mdm	medium
mech	mechanized
MEDCOM	medical command
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available, civilians
MHE	materials handling equipment
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MIBR	mechanized infantry brigade
MICLIC	mine-clearing line charge
MID	mechanized infantry division
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement
MILVAN	military-owned demountable container
MLRS	multiple-launch rocket system
MMC	materiel management center
MOADS	maneuver-oriented ammunition distribution system
MOGAS	motor gasoline
MOPP	mission-oriented protection posture







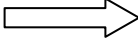
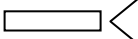
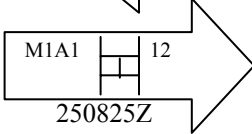
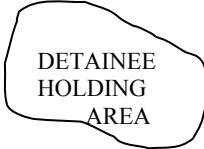

MORT	Mortuary
MOS	military occupational specialty
MP	military police
MPAD	mobile public affairs detachment
MPH	miles per hour
MPSM	multipurpose submunition
MRE	meals, ready to eat
MRI	Medical Reengineering Initiative
MSB	main support battalion
MSBMC	main support battalion medical company
MSC	major subordinate command
MSE	mobile subscriber equipment
MSF	mobile strike force
MSR	main supply route
MST	maintenance support team
MTF	maintenance test flight
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MTSQ	mechanical time, superquick
MTV	medium tactical vehicle
MTW-E	major theater of war—east
MTW-W	major theater of war—west
MU	march unit
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NDI	nondestructive inspection
NEA	Northeast Asia
NEO	noncombatant evacuation order
NGO	nongovernment organization
NMC	not mission-capable
obj	objective
OCONUS	Overseas Continental United States
O/O	on order
OPLAN	operation plan
OPLOGPLN	operations logistics planner
OPORD	operation order
op(s)	operating/operation(s)
opt	optometry
OPTEMPO	operating tempo
PAC	Personnel and Administration Center
Pam	Pamphlet
PAO	public affairs office
PASR	personnel accounting and strength reporting
PAX	passengers
PD	point designating; personnel detachment
PDY	present for duty
PERSCOM	personnel command
petrl	petroleum
PG	personnel group
pl	pipeline
PL	phase line

plt	platoon
PLL	prescribed load list
PLS	palletized loading system
PM	preventive medicine
PMC	Personnel Management Center
PMD	pounds per man per day
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POM	program objective memorandum
PPD	pounds / person / day
PPL	petroleum pipeline
prop	propelling
prox	proximity
PSB	personnel services battalion
PSR	personnel status report
PST	pass times
PTS	patients
PVO	private volunteer organization
PX	Post Exchange
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QM	quartermaster
QSS	quick supply store
QSTAG	Quadripartite Standardization Agreement
R/CW	ration/cold weather
RAMMS	remote antiarmor mine system
RAOC	rear area operations center
RAP	rocket-assisted projectile
RB	red bag
regt	regiment
rep	representative
repl	replacement
rkt	rocket
ROM	refuel on the move
ROWPU	reverse osmosis water purification unit
RP	release point
RSA	regimental support area
RSR	required supply rate
RSS	regimental support squadron
RSSP	ration supplement sundries pack
RT	rough terrain
RTCC	rough-terrain container crane
RTD	returned to duty
RTFL	rough-terrain forklift
RX	reparable exchange
S&P	stake and platform
S&S	supply and service
SARSS-1	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SATCOM	satellite communications
SAW	squad automatic weapon
SB	supply bulletin


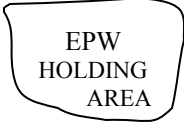






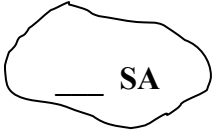
sec	section
sep	separate
SFV	Stinger fighting vehicle
SHORAD	short-range air defense
SIDPERS	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SJA	staff judge advocate
SLCR	shower, laundry, and clothing repair
SMFT	semitrailer-mounted fabric tank
SOP	standing operating procedures
SP	self-propelled; start point
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
spt	support
SRC	standard requirement code
SRP	soldier readiness processing
SRU	shop replaceable unit
SST	system support team
ST	student text
STANAG	standardization agreement
STGR	Stinger
STON	short tons
SURE	Supply Usage Requirements Estimator (Program)
SVCS	services
SWA	Southwest Asia
TA	theater army
TAA	tactical assembly area
TAACOM	theater army area command
TACAIR	tactical air
TACCS	Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System
TACFIRE	tactical fire-direction system
TACSAT	tactical satellite communications set
TADDS	target alert data display set
TBP	to be published
TCF	tactical combat force
TD	tank division
TDA	table(s) of distribution and allowances
TDIS	time distance
TEMPER	tent, expandable, modular, personnel
TF	task force
TFE	tactical field exchange
TLAT	TOW, light antitank (bn)
tm	team
TMC	TOW motorized carrier
TMDE	test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
tml	terminal
TMT	transportation motor transport
TOE	tables of organization and equipment
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided
TPT	tactical petroleum terminal
TRANSCOM	transportation command
trmt	treatment
TRP	target reference point

trk	truck
TSA	theater storage area
TSOP	tactical standing operating procedures
TTP	trailer transfer point
TTS	transportation terminal service
UBL	unit basic load
UDP	unit defense pack
UGR	unitized group rations
UMCP	unit maintenance collection point
UMT	unit maintenance team
UN	United Nations
USTA PERSCOM	US Total Army Personnel Command
USAF	US Air Force
USPW	US prisoners of war
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VPK	vehicles per kilometer
w	with
w/o	without
WB	white bag
whl	wheeled
WHNS	wartime host nation support
WIA	wounded in action
WP	white phosphorus
WSM	weapon system manager
WSRO	weapon system replacement operations
XO	executive officer

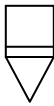


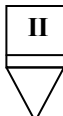
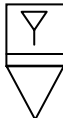
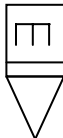

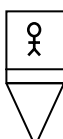

APPENDIX B COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT SYMBOLS

Ambulance Exchange Point (Point #3 serviced by 2d BDE)	 AXP 2 BDE
Ammunition Points: ASP and ATP	 ASP  ATP
Cannibalization Point	 CAN
Casualty Collection Point (CCP)	 CCP
Civilian Collection Point	 CIV
Convoys: - Moving Column - Halted Column - A column of 12 Medium Tanks at 0825 on the 25th	  
Detainee Holding Area	
Detainee Collection Point	 DET








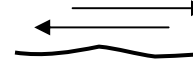



Combat Service Support (Continued)

Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Collection Point	 EPW
Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Holding Area	
Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP)	
Logistics Release Point (LRP)	 LRP
Maintenance Collection Point (MCP)	 MCP
Refugee Holding Area	
Rearm, Refuel, and Resupply Point (R3P)	 R3P
Refuel on the Move (ROM) Point	 ROM
Support Areas: Brigade (BSA) Division (DSA) Regimental (RSA)	 SA

Combat Service Support (Continued)

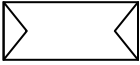

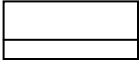
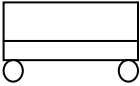

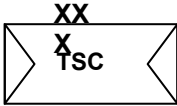

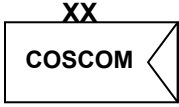
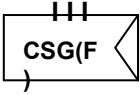
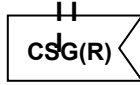
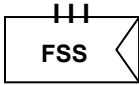
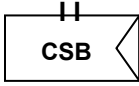
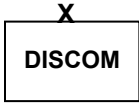
Supply Points: General (For multiple classes of supplies, show outside upper right)	  I/V/IX
Class I	
Class II	
Class III	
Class IV	
Class V	
Class IV	
Class VII	

Combat Service Support (Continued)

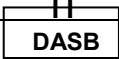
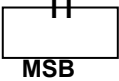
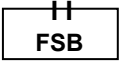
Supply Points (Continued) Class VIII	
Class IX	
Class X	
Supply Routes Main Supply Route	MSR NAME 
Alternate Supply Route	ASR NAME 
One-way Traffic	MSR NAME 
Alternating Traffic	MSR NAME ← ALT → 
Two-Way Traffic	MSR NAME 
Traffic Control Point (TCP)	 TCP
Trailer Transfer Point (TTP)	 TTP
Unit Maintenance Collection Point (UMCP)	 UMCP

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT UNIT SYMBOLS

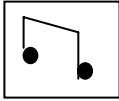

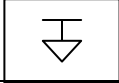
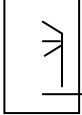

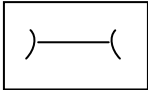
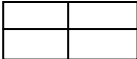
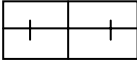
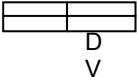
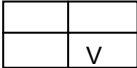
Multifunctional Combat Service Support

Echelons Above Corps Combat Service Support	
Corps Level Combat Service Support	
Supply	
Supply Trains	
Theater Army Area Command Theater Support Command	 
Area Support Group (ASG)	
Corps Support Command (COSCOM)	
Corps Support Group (Forward (F) and Rear (R))	 
Force Service Support Group (FSSG) (USMC)	
Corps Support Battalion (CSB)	
Division Support Command (DISCOM)	








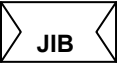

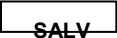
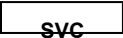

Multifunctional Combat Service Support (Continued)

Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB)	
Main Support Battalion (MSB)	
Forward Support Battalion (FSB)	

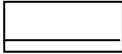

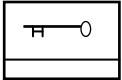
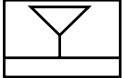
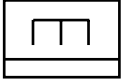

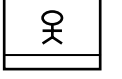

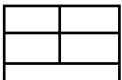
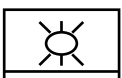
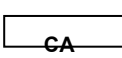
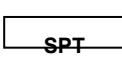

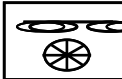
Combat Service Support

Band	
Finance	
Labor	
Laundry and Bath	
Laundry, Shower, and Clothing Repair	
Maintenance	
Medical Medical (Basic Symbol)	
Medical Treatment Facility (MTF)(BAS)	
Dental	
Veterinary	

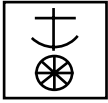
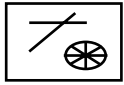
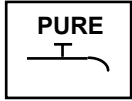
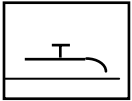
Combat Service Support (Continued)

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR)	
Mortuary Affairs	
Personnel Services	
Postal or Courier	
Public Affairs	
Broadcast Public Affairs Detachment	
Corps Media Center	
Joint Information Bureau (EAC)	
Replacement Holding Unit	
Salvage	
Service	
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	 EOD

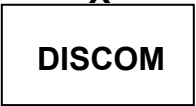
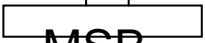
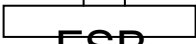
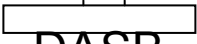
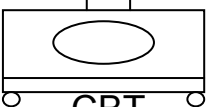

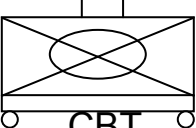
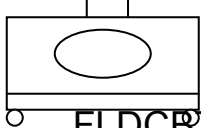
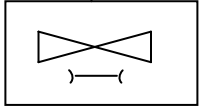
Combat Service Support (Continued)

Supply Supply (Basic Symbol)	
Classes of Supply	
Class I (Food)	
Class II (Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool set)	
Class III (Petroleum Supply)	
Class IV (Construction & Barrier Material)	
Class V (Ammunition)	
Class VI (Personal Demand)	
Class VII (Major Assemblies)	
Class VIII (Medical Supplies)	
Class IX (Repair Parts)	
Class X (Agricultural and nonmilitary material not in the other classes of supply)	
Support	
Transportation (Basic Symbol)	
Railhead	


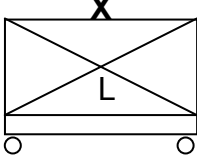
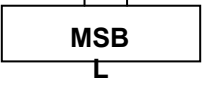

Combat Service Support (Continued)

Transportation (Continued) Seaport (SPOD or SPOE)	
Airfield / Airport (APOD or APOE)	
Water	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Purification </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Distribution </div> </div>

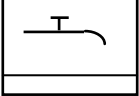
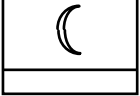
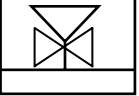
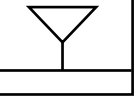
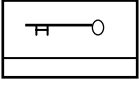
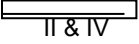
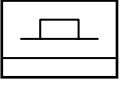
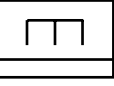


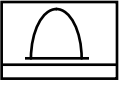

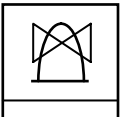

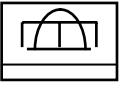

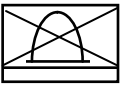
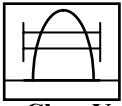
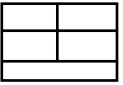
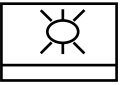
Example of Support Units in Divisions

Armored Division	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  DISCOM </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  MSB </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  FSB </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  DASB </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  CBT AR Bn Cbt Trains </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  FLDCB AR Bn Fld Trains </div> </div> </div>
Mechanized Division (DISCOM, MSB, FSB, and DASB unit symbols same as in Heavy Division)	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  CBT IN Bn Cbt Trains </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  FLDCBT AR Bn Fld Trains </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  AVIM </div> </div>


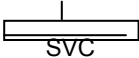
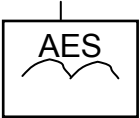
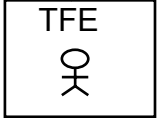
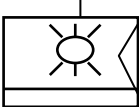
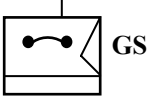
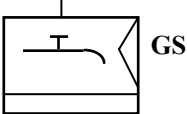
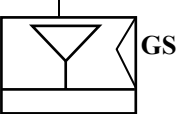

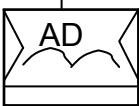
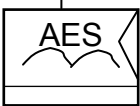
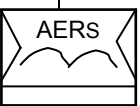
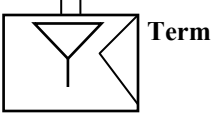
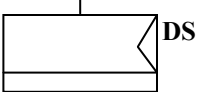
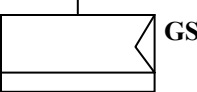
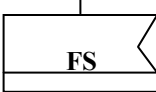

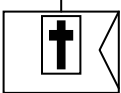
Example of Support Units in Divisions (continued)

<p>Infantry Division (Light)</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>DISCOM L</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>BDE Trains</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>MSB L</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>FSB L</p> </div> </div>
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EXAMPLES OF SUPPLY SITES

 <p>Water</p>	 <p>Class I</p>	 <p>Class III Army Aviation</p>	 <p>Class III Ground</p>
 <p>Class II</p>	 <p>Multiple Classes</p>	 <p>Class III Solid Fuel</p>	 <p>Class IV</p>
 <p>Class V All Types</p>	 <p>Class V Air Defense</p>	 <p>ASP</p>	 <p>ATP</p>
 <p>Class V Army Aviation</p>	 <p>Class V Artillery</p>	 <p>Class V Mines and Explosives</p>	 <p>Class V Rocket Arty</p>
 <p>Class V Small Arms</p>	 <p>Class V Tank</p>	 <p>Class VIII</p>	 <p>Class IX</p>

EXAMPLES OF COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT UNITS

			
Division Supply Company	Division Supply and Services Company	Airdrop Equipment Support Company	Tactical Field Exchange
			
Repair Parts Company (GS)	Heavy Material Supply Company	Water Supply Company (GS)	Petroleum Supply Company (GS)
			
Light Airdrop Supply Company	Heavy Airdrop Supply Company	Airdrop Equipment Support Company	Airdrop Equipment Repair and Supply Company
			
Petroleum Pipeline And Terminal Operating Bn	Supply Company (DS)	Supply Company (GS)	Field Service Company
			
Petroleum Group	Mortuary Affairs Company		

APPENDIX C

BRIGADE SUPPORT CONCEPT SAMPLE

2. MISSION: O/O, 2d Bde attacks (east) in zone to seize Obj DOVE and destroy the 21st and 22d Mech Infantry Brigades (MIBRs) and remaining division artillery group (DAG) elements in zone to destroy the 54th Mech Infantry Division (MID).

3a. Concept of Operations. Annex C (Operation Overlay). The Brigade operation will be conducted in the following three phases:

- **PHASE I: Movement from TAA BOOK to ATK POSs INK, PAPER, and PEN.** This phase begins when TF 4-5 departs TAA BOOK and ends when all units have closed in ATK POSs. TF 4-5, TF 3-32, and TF 2-32 move from TAA BOOK via routes COAT, HANGER, and SHIRT and occupy attack positions INK, PAPER, and PEN.

- **PHASE IIa. Attack to destroy lead MIBRs.** This phase begins when TF 4-5 (ME), attacks in zone to seize Obj FLOOR and ends when lead MIBRs are destroyed. TF 3-32 (SE) conducts a supporting attack along Axis SILVER to seize Obj BEAM and fixes lead battalions of 21 MIBR as TF 4-5 destroys the remaining enemy forces.

- **PHASE IIb. Counterattack.** This phase begins when TF 2-32, brigade reserve, is committed and occupies AA PENCIL, and ends when Obj Dove is secured. Priorities for deep operations are to early warning of the commitment of the MIBR reserves and the location of the remaining MID artillery. TFs are responsible for own flank security.

- **PHASE III. Prepare for offensive operations.** This phase begins when TF 4-5 moves to and occupies AA ERASER and ends when TF 3-32 occupies AA LEAD and secures the brigades front. TF 2-32 moves to and occupies Obj WOOD as brigade reserve and prepares for offensive operations. At the conclusion of the operation, all units will be at 75% strength or greater, the 54th MID will have been destroyed, and brigade units will be defending and preparing to facilitate the 209th ACR's forward passage of lines (FPOL) and conduct further offensive operations to the east within 96 hours.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT

a. Support Concept. O/O, 202d FSB establishes BSA DEUCE vicinity GUTENBERG (NU3010) and provides DS to 2d Bde operations. 52d ID (M) DISCOM(-) establishes DSA LAMP vicinity FREIDHAUSEN (NU0917) and provides reinforcing DS to 202d FSB. 843d FST collocates with 202d FSB to provide urgent surgery capability. 80th Med Gp positions air MEDEVAC assets with 202d FSB and evacuates from as far forward as battalion aid stations. 211th Pers and 212th Fin Dets provide support from the BSA. Division initial priority of support is to TF 4-5, TF 3-32 and TF 2-32 in order. No class VII replacement items expected to be available until units reach PL DESK. Cannibalization authorized at DS level to minimize risk of insufficient class VII M1 and M2/3 replacements. Bde units transport all KIAs to brigade MA collection point vicinity NUTZEN (NU295185) in the BSA. EOD supports division from vicinity DSA LAMP. MSR MIKE is designated as the division chemical contamination route. MSR EAGLE remains under division control throughout the operation. Brigade SRs are designated as SR GREEN and SR BLUE. All refugee flow and traffic to be passed along MSR EAGLE to the refugee holding area vicinity the DSA at OBERFRIEDHAUSEN (NU0818). CSR of 2 TOW-2B per BFV and 10 APFSDS-T per M1 is in effect for duration of this operation.

(1) PHASE I: Movement from TAA BOOK to ATK POSs INK, PAPER, and PEN.

This phase begins when TF 4-5 departs TAA BOOK and ends when all units have closed in ATK POSs. Initial logistics focus is improving unit combat power, then supporting brigade movement to attack positions. Priority of support and replacements is to TF 4-5 (main effort), TF 3-32 (supporting effort), and TF 2-32. Priority of supply is replenishing class V UBLs. Priority of maintenance and evacuation is to M1s, recovery vehicles, M2/3s, M109s, and M978 fuelers. Priority of movement forward is to maneuver units (TF 4-5, 3-32, 2-32), DS artillery and HEMTTs. Elements of 202d FSB will be integrated with the maneuver units for movement forward to begin establishing BSA DEUCE. Priority of movement rearward is to casualty evacuation, equipment evacuation, and refugees. 843d FST establishes operations vicinity TAA BOOK

(2) PHASE IIa. Attack to destroy lead MIBRs. This phase begins when TF 4-5 (ME), attacks in zone to seize Obj FLOOR and ends when lead MIBRs are destroyed. Logistics focus is forward support of units in contact while echeloning remaining CSS assets forward from TAA BOOK to BSA DEUCE. Priority of brigade support by unit - unchanged. Priority of support will shift to TF 2-32 upon commitment of the brigade reserve. Priority of supply shifts to class III (B). Priority of maintenance and evacuation is to M1s, M2/3, M978 fuelers, and recovery vehicles. No change to forward movement priorities. Priority of movement rearward is to casualty evacuation, maintenance evacuation, EPWs, and refugees. Personnel replacement, finance support, and field services (except MA) operations are discontinued until units secure Obj DOVE. 202d FSB will establish a forward maintenance collection point vicinity GEVERWEG (NU5025) after units clear to PL TILE. AXPs will be established generally along the 45 N-S gridline but no farther east than PL TILE. No aeromedical evacuation authorized east of PL FAN. EPW holding area to be operational vicinity NUTZEN (NU295185). By-passed forces pose a threat to CSS convoys attempting to resupply TF combat trains.

(1) PHASE IIb. Counterattack. This phase begins when TF 2-32, brigade reserve, is committed and occupies AA PENCIL, and ends when enemy forces are blocked north of PL TILE. Logistics focus is supporting committed units and preparing to reconstitute TF 4-5 and TF 3-32. Brigade priority of support and personnel replacement is to TF 2-32, TF 4-5 and TF 3-23.. Priority of supply, maintenance and movements —no change.

(2) PHASE III. Prepare for offensive operations. This phase begins when TF 4-5 moves to and occupies AA ERASER and ends when TF 3-32 occupies Obj DOVE. Logistics focus is effort is reconstituting combat units. Priority of support and replacements is to TF 4-5, TF 3-32, and TF 2-32. TF 2-32 reorganizes to a minimum combat level of 85%; all others, 75%. Priority of maintenance is to M1s, M2/3, 5K tankers and PLS. Priority of movement forward is to classes IX, VII, III, and V. Priority of movement rearward remains the same. Personnel services, finance support, and field services resume. 202d FSB remains in BSA DEUCE until the brigade continues attack east across PL DESK, then begins displacement to establish BSA COFFEE vicinity KAISENDORF (NU7524). AXPs move to Obj DOVE; aeromedical evacuation authorized from as far forward as AAs ERASER and LEAD. MA collection point collocates with maintenance collection point vicinity GEVERWEG.

APPENDIX D

DIVISION SUPPORT CONCEPT SAMPLE (BY PHASE)

2. MISSION: O/O, 52d ID (M) attacks in zone to seize OBJ QUAIL and OBJ DOVE destroying the 54th Mech Infantry Division (MID) lead brigades and defeating the 45th Tank Division (TD).

3a. Concept of Operations. Annex C (Operation Overlay). The division operation will be conducted in the following 3 phases:

- **PHASE I. Movement from TAA BOOK to ATK POSs.** This phase begins when 1st Bde (SE) departs TAA BOOK and ends when all BDEs have closed in ATK POSs and prepared to seize objectives. 52d Avn Bde screens the division's southern flank between PL FAN and PL DESK. 52d Avn Bde and DIVARTY conduct initial deep operations to attrit 54th MID division artillery group (DAG) and command and control elements in EA CUP.
 - **PHASE IIa. Attack to defeat enemy lead divisions.** This phase begins when 2d Bde initiates the supporting attack to seize Obj DOVE and ends when 3d Bde conducts the division main attack to seize Obj QUAIL, and destroys the DAG and advancing main body elements. 1st Bde, as division reserve, follows 3d Bde with priority of effort to 3d Bde, then to 2d Bde.
 - **PHASE IIb. Counterattack.** This phase begins when 1st Bde occupies AA PILL and counterattacks to destroy the enemy reserve and ends when 3d Bde has prevented the enemy from penetrating PL BELT. 1st Bde provides one armor TF as the division's TCF throughout the operation. When the 54th MID lead brigades and the 45th TD lead brigades and artillery are destroyed,
 - **PHASE III. Hasty Defense.** This phase begins when 2d Bde defends along the division's eastern front and ends when 3d Bde is prepared to defend northwest of Obj QUAIL. Units will complete the operation at or above 65% and prepare to initiate offensive operations within 96 hours. O/O, 52d ID (M) units prepare to facilitate 209th ACR forward passage of lines (FPOL) to the east.
-

4. SERVICE SUPPORT

a. Support Concept. 52d ID (M) DISCOM(-) establishes DSA LAMP vicinity FRIEDHAUSEN (NU0917) and provides DS to division operations. 16th CSG provides DS/GS to nondivisional units operating in the division area, GS and reinforcing DS to 52d ID (M) from LSA BELL, and collocates 138th CSB in DSA LAMP. Initial corps priority of support is to 209th ACR, 23rd AR, 52d ID (M) and 53d (M). 842d and 843d FSTs collocate with 303d and 202d FSBs, respectively, to provide urgent surgery capability to the division. 825th Med Co (Air Ambulance) positions an area support MEDEVAC section in the DSA and a forward support MEDEVAC teams in each of the three BSAs; aeromedical evacuation authorized as far forward as battalion aid station locations. 184th PSB and 20th FB provide support from current and future DSA locations; detachments will operate from BSA locations. Prior to phase I, initial priority of support to 52d Avn Bde, DIVARTY, 2-12 Cav, 3d Bde (ME), 2d Bde(SE), then to 1st Bde (SE) when committed. Class VII resupply not expected until units reach PL DESK. Command-regulated items include barrier material and select items of class IX major end items (see Annex I). Cannibalization authorized at DS level. CSR of 3 TOW-2B per BFV and 15 APFSDS-T per M1 is in effect for duration of this operation. 16th CSG provides a mortuary affairs collection point in the DSA and each BSA. Hasty burials are not authorized. Division accepts risk of resupply of class III(b) on MSR ROBIN between PL FAN and PL DESK. Corps maintains control of MSRs SAW and WIRE. MSR MIKE is the division chemical contamination route; MSR EAGLE remains under division control. A

refugee holding area is vicinity vic DSA at OBERFRIEDHAUSEN (NU0818). No host nation support available east of PL FAN.

(1) **PHASE I. Movement from TAA BOOK to ATK POSs.** This phase begins when 1st Bde (SE) departs TAA BOOK and ends when all BDEs have closed in ATK POSs and prepared to seize objectives. Logistics focus is initially improving unit combat power, then supporting the division tactical movement to attack positions. Priority of support and replacements is to 52d Avn Bde, DIVARTY, 2d Bde, 3d Bde, and 1st Bde, in order. Priority of supply class III (B) is to 52d Avn Bde, 2d Bde, 3d Bde, and 1st Bde. Priority of supply is to class V UBL replenishment. Priority of aviation maintenance is to AH-64s, OH-58Ds and UH-60s; priority of ground maintenance and evacuation is to M109s, M1s, M2/3s, 5K Tankers, PLS and M88s. Priority of movement forward (eastward) is to DIVARTY units conducting deep operations; maneuver brigades, DS artillery, and FSBs. Priority of movement rearward (westward) is to casualty evacuation, equipment evacuation, and refugees. 80th Med Gp FSTs establish operations vicinity TAA BOOK.

(2) **PHASE IIa. Attack to defeat enemy lead divisions.** This phase begins when 2d Bde initiates the supporting attack to seize Obj DOVE and ends when 3d Bde conducts the division main attack to seize Obj QUAIL, and destroys the DAG and advancing main body elements. Logistics focus is supporting committed units while echeloning DISCOM units and stocks forward into DSA LAMP. Priority of support shifts to 2d Bde upon initiating its supporting attack, then changes to 3d Bde, 2d Bde, 52d Avn Bde, DIVARTY, and 1st Bde when 2d Bde crosses PL FOX and 3d Bde conducts division main attack. Priority of support will shift to 1st Bde if committed to counterattack enemy reserve. Priority of supply shifts to class III resupply. Personnel replacement, finance support, and field services (except MA) operations are suspended until units reach PL DESK. Priority of ground maintenance and evacuation is to M109s, M1s, M2/3s, 5K Tankers, PLS and M88s. No change to aviation maintenance priorities. Priority of movement forward is to maneuver units, DS artillery, and classes III and V. Priority of movement rearward is to casualty evacuation, maintenance evacuation, EPWs, and refugees. Corps helicopter support available for emergency resupply of classes III and V. AXP's will be established no farther east than PL TILE. Aeromedical evacuation available west of PL FAN. DISCOM(-) collocates a maintenance collection point in BSA DEUCE vicinity GUTENBERG (NU3010). Division EPW holding area to be operational NE of DSA vicinity KLEINDORF (NU1219).

(3) **PHASE IIb. Counterattack.** This phase begins when 1st Bde occupies AA PILL and counterattacks to destroy the enemy reserve and ends when 3d Bde has prevented the enemy from penetrating PL BELT. Logistics focus is supporting committed units and preparing to assist in reconstituting units not in contact. Division priority of support and personnel replacement is to 3d Bde, 2d Bde, 52d Avn Bde, 1st Bde, and DIVARTY. Priority of ground maintenance and evacuation is to M1s, M2/3s, M109s, 5K Tankers, PLS, and MHE. No change to aviation maintenance priorities. Priority of supply changes to Class V 155 DPICM, HELLFIRE, TOW and 120 MM tank rounds. Priority of movements no change.

(4) **PHASE III. Hasty Defense.** This phase begins when 2d Bde defends along the division's eastern front and ends when 3d Bde is prepared to defend northwest of Obj QUAIL. Logistics focus is assisting 1st Bde to reorganize to a minimum combat level of 85%, 2d Bde and 52d Avn Bde to 80%, and 3d Bde to 65%. Ground and air maintenance and evacuation priorities remain the same. Forward movement priority changes to classes IX, VI, III, and V. Rearward movement priorities remain the same. Personnel, finance support, and field services resume. DISCOM(-) relocates to DSA LIGHT vicinity GUTENBERG (NU3010) when 202d FSB begins displacement. AXP eastern limit is removed and

The Support Concept written "by phase" is a tactic, technique, or procedure to aid organization and synchronization. If the operation is not phased, the structure of logistic support may be in the "before, during, or after format." This facilitates synchronizing the CSS battlefield operating system (BOS) with the other BOSs in the operation.

aeromedical evacuation authorized from secure brigade objectives. Division MA collection point moves vicinity DSA LIGHT when DSA established.

The Support Concept written “by phase” is a tactic, technique, or procedure to aid organization and synchronization. If the operation is not phased, the structure of logistic support may be in the “before, during, or after format.” This facilitates synchronizing the CSS battlefield operating system (BOS) with the other BOSs in the operation.

APPENDIX E

CORPS SUPPORT CONCEPT SAMPLE (Before, During, and After)

2. MISSION: O/O, 2d (US) Corps attacks in zone to seize Obj FAR and secure the corps' front from PU920010 to PU901851 to destroy the 55th Tank Division (TD), thus defeating the 7th Tank Army.

3a. Concept of Operations. Annex C (Operation Overlay) This is a two-phased operation.

- **PHASE I: Begins O/O when 2d (US) Corps units depart TAAs and move along assigned routes to attack positions, and ends when corps units have successfully defeated 55th TD second-echelon brigades.** Initially, deep operations with corps aviation and corps artillery attack to destroy the 55th TD division artillery group (DAG) in EA HEART and delay the reserve brigade as the divisions close to fight the enemy main body. 52d ID (M) moves along MSR MORTAR and BRICK to conduct the supporting attack in zone in the east to seize Obj RAVEN while fixing the lead enemy brigades north of PL RUG. 25th AR, the corps' main effort, moves along MSR SAW and WIRE. After crossing PL DOOR, 25th AR attacks in zone to seize Obj PHEASANT, defeating the two second-echelon brigades and destroying the remaining artillery. Lead divisions are responsible for corps flank security. 53d ID (M) moves along MSR SAW and WIRE and prepares to pass through 25th AR. 53d ID (M) initially is corps reserve with priority of commitment to 25th AR zone. 209th ACR moves along MSR GLASS and MORTAR and prepares to pass through 52d ID (M). 209th ACR provides one squadron as the corps TCF throughout the operation.
 - **PHASE II:** Begins when 2d (US) Corps initiates movement forward from TAAs and ends when 25th AR secures Obj PHEASANT and 55th TD second-echelon brigades are defeated. 53d ID (M) conducts a passage of lines through 25th AR, becomes the corps' main effort, and attacks along Axis BRIDGE to seize Obj FAR and defeat the 55th TD reserve brigade. 209th ACR conducts a passage of lines through 52d ID (M) and establishes a screen along PL CHAIR. 52d ID (M) becomes the corps reserve with priority of commitment to the 53d ID (M) zone.
-

SERVICE SUPPORT

a. Support Concept. 2d COSCOM provides GS and DS to nondivisional units, GS and reinforcing DS to divisions, and echelon III combat health support to 2d (US) Corps from LSAs MARS, PLUTO, SATURN, and VENUS in the corps rear area and forward-deployed support elements in division areas. 2d Pers Gp and 2d Fin Gp headquarters collocate in LSA VENUS and provide personnel service and financial support throughout the corps area. 110th TSC provides EAC-level support to 2d (US) Corps. 33d Army's initial priority of support is to 2d (US) Corps, 21st (US) Corps, and 1st MEF. Chemical suits, selected class IX major end items, and class VII (weapon systems) are command regulated; corps will control aircraft and ground crew-served weapon system replacement personnel and equipment through weapon system replacement operations (WSRO). CSR is in effect for selected ammunition types through all phases of this operation. Corps MA collection point is located in LSA VENUS. Hasty burials are not authorized. Corps EPW holding area to be operational NW of LSA VENUS vicinity GROSSDORF (NU1829). Corps MEDEVAC policy is 7 days. 33d Army maintains control of MSR MORTAR and BRICK throughout the operation. MSR SAW, WIRE, and GLASS remain corps-controlled routes throughout the operation. MSR BOB and MIKE are corps' designated contamination routes. Cannibalization is authorized at DS level only.

(1) Support before phase I. Begins while units are in TAAs and ends when 2d (US) Corps initiates movement forward to line of departure/line of contact. Logistics focus is initially on improving unit combat power and establishing GS and DS stockage objectives, then supporting corps movement to PL DOOR (line of departure/line of contact). 2d Corps' initial priority of support is to 10th Avn, 2d corps artillery, 52d ID (M), 25th AR, 53d ID (M), and 209th ACR; priority of replacements is to 25th AR, 52d ID (M), 53d ID (M), 10th Avn, Corps Artillery, and 209th ACR. Priority of supply buildup is class III(b). 13th CSG (F) and 83d Med Gp provide area DS/GS to corps troops, GS and reinforcing DS to 25th AR, and area medical support from LSA MARS. 21st Fin Bn and 185th Pers Bn collocate in LSA MARS and support 25th AR on an area basis. 14th CSG (F) and 84th Med Gp provide area DS/GS to corps troops with priority to 209th ACR, GS and reinforcing DS to 52d ID (M), and area medical support from LSA PLUTO. 22d Fin Bn and 184th Pers Bn collocate in LSA PLUTO and support the 52d ID (M) and 209th ACR on an area basis. 19th CSG (F) and 81st Med Gp provide area DS/GS to corps troops with priority to 10th Avn, GS and reinforcing DS to 53d ID (M), and area medical support from LSA SATURN. 24th Fin Bn and 187th Pers Bn collocate in LSA SATURN and support the 53d ID (M) and 10th Avn on an area basis. 20th CSG (R) and elements of 84th Med Gp provide corpswide support, reinforcing support to the forward CSGs, and area medical support from LSA VENUS. 25th Fin Bn and 188th Pers Bn collocate in LSA VENUS and support corps troops on an area basis. Focus of corps medical units is establishing medical treatment facilities and operations, and maximizing RTDs. Corps FSTs deploy to division areas and establish operations to be ready to accept patients before units cross PL DOOR. Priority of ground maintenance and evacuation is to tanks, Bradleys, MLRS, howitzers, fuel tankers, PLS trucks, and forklifts. Priority of aircraft maintenance and evacuation is to AH-64s, CH-47s, and UH-60s. Priority of movement forward is to corps artillery, divisions, 209th ACR, and class V and III distribution. Priority of rearward movement is to casualty evacuation, refugees, and maintenance evacuation. COSCOM establishes ROM sites west of PL BEAM on MSRs SAW, WIRE, BRICK, MORTAR, and GLASS.

(2) Support during phase I. Begins when 2d (US) Corps initiates movement forward from TAAs and ends when 25th AR secures Obj PHEASANT and 55th TD second-echelon brigades are defeated. Focus of logistics effort is initially support of corps movement forward to PL DOOR, then support of the deep battles in EA HEART and LIVER, then support of divisions in contact. Priority of support initially remains the same, then shifts to 25th AR, 52d ID (M), 10th Avn, 2d Corps Arty, 53d ID (M), and 209th ACR. Priority of support will shift to 53d ID (M) if committed in 25th AR zone. Priority of supplies is class V and III(b). Personnel services, finance support, and field services (except MA) operations are suspended for committed units. Individual replacement operations are suspended until Phase I is complete; WSRO site is operational in LSA VENUS. Aeromedical evacuation authorized no farther east than PL WALL. Host nation support will not be used east of PL DOOR. All refugee flow and traffic to be passed to the refugee holding area vicinity LSA VENUS. Priority of movement forward remains the same initially during corps movement to line of departure/line of contact, then shifts to divisions, corps artillery, and class V and III(b) distribution when lead divisions cross PL DOOR. Priority of rearward movement shifts to casualty evacuation, maintenance evacuation, refugees, and EPWs when divisions cross PL DOOR. Maintenance priorities are unchanged. Critical CSS risk is threat to soft-skinned support vehicles posed by bypassed enemy elements in zone.

(3) Support during phase II. Begins when 25th AR has secured Obj PHEASANT and ends when 53d ID (M) secures Obj FAR and 209th ACR is screening along PL CHAIR. Primary logistics effort is support of units in contact. Priority of support is to 53d ID (M), 209th ACR, 10th Avn, 2d Corps Arty, 52d ID (M), and 25th AR; priority will shift to 52d ID (M) if committed in 53d ID (M) zone. Supply priority is class III replenishment. 19th and 14th CSG (F) will deploy forward logistics elements into the 53d ID (M) and 209th ACR rear areas, respectively, beyond Obj PHEASANT. Maintenance

*Before, during, and after is a tactic, technique, or procedure to aid organization and synchronization. If the operation is phased (phase I, phase Ia, etc.), structure the logistic support for that portion of the support concept by phase. This facilitates synchronizing the CSS battlefield operating system (BOS) with the other BOSs in the operation.

priority for ground equipment is to tanks, howitzers, and Bradleys. Priority of aircraft maintenance is AH-64s, OH-58Ds, and UH-60s. Priority of movement forward is to 53d ID (M), 209th ACR, class III and class V, and replacement weapon systems released from WSRO site in LSA VENUS. Rearward priority of movement is to casualty evacuation, maintenance evacuation, EPWs, and refugees. Movement on MSRs SAW and WIRE is restricted to 53d ID (M); movement on MSRs GLASS and MORTAR is restricted to 209th ACR. Personnel services, finance support, and field services (except MA) operations remain suspended for committed units until 53d ID (M) secures Obj FAR. Individual replacement operations resume. Aero-medical evacuation authorized no farther east than PL ROOF. Critical CSS risk is enemy threat to establishing forward logistics elements forward of Obj PHEASANT.

(4) Support after phase II. Period begins when 53d ID (M) has secured Obj FAR and 209th ACR has established a screen along PL CHAIR, and ends on receipt of follow-on mission. Logistics focus is reconstituting combat units. Priority of support is to 209th ACR, 53d ID (M), 52d ID (M), and 25th AR. 53d ID (M) reconstitutes to a minimum combat level of 85%; 52d ID (M), 80%; 209th ACR, 80%; and 25th AR, 75%. 20th CSG (R) and 84th Med Gp establish a reconstitution site vicinity Obj PHEASANT to assist 25th AR in reconstitution effort. All other corps support locations remain the same. All other units conduct reconstitution in their secured objectives. Ground maintenance priorities are Bradleys, tanks, MLRS, howitzers, and fuel and ammo carriers. Priority of aircraft maintenance is unchanged. Movement priorities forward are to class IX; replacement weapon systems; and classes III, V, and IV. Movement priorities rearward are unchanged. All personnel service, finance support, and field service operations resume. Critical CSS risk is inadequate time to reconstitute units before commitment to follow-on mission.

*Before, during, and after is a tactic, technique, or procedure to aid organization and synchronization. If the operation is phased (phase I, phase Ia, etc.), structure the logistic support for that portion of the support concept by phase. This facilitates synchronizing the CSS battlefield operating system (BOS) with the other BOSs in the operation.















APPENDIX I

SUPPORT CONCEPT MATRIX (DIVISION)

CSS ANNEX _____ TO OPOD _____

CSS FUNCTIONS	PHASE I <i>(Move from TAA to ATK POS - DTG)</i>	PHASE IIa <i>(ATK to Defeat Lead Divisions)</i>	PHASE IIb <i>(Counterattack)</i>	PHASE III <i>(Hasty Defense)</i>
PRIORITY OF SUPPORT	52: AVN, ARTY, 2 BDE, 3 BDE, 1 BDE	2 BDE, 3 BDE, 52 AVN, ARTY, 1 BDE	3 BDE, 2 BDE, 52 AVN, 1 BDE, ARTY	1 BDE, 2 BDE, AVN, 3 BDE, ARTY
 HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT	PRI REPL: AVN, ARTY, 2 BDE, 3 BDE, 1 BDE	PRI REPL: 2 BDE, 3 BDE, AVN, ARTY, 1 BDE. SHIFT TO 1 BDE IF COMMITTED. REPL OPS SUSPENDED UNTIL PL DESK	PRI REPL: 3 BDE, 2 BDE, AVN, 1 st BDE, ARTY	PRI REPL: 1 BDE, 2 BDE, AVN, 3 BDE, ARTY. REPL OPS RESUME.
 SUPPLY (CL I, II, III(p), III(B), IV, V, VI, and VII)	PRI CL III: AVN, 3 BDE, 2 BDE, 1 BDE PRI CL V: HELLFIRE, 25MM, TANK ATGM, 155 DPICM	PRI (LESS CL V): 2 BDE, 3 BDE, 52 AVN, ARTY, 1 BDE. PRI CL V: 120MM HEAT, TOW, 155 DPICM	PRI (LESS CL V): 3 BDE, 2 BDE, AVN, 1 BDE, ARTY. REPLENISH CL III UBLs. PRI CL V: 155 DPICM, HELLFIRE, TOW, TANK. REPLENISH UBLs	PRI ALL CLASSES: 1 BDE, 2 BDE, AVN, 3 BDE, ARTY.
 MAINTENANCE	PRI MAINT: M109, M1, M2/3, 5K Tankers, PLS, and M88 PRI MAINT AVN: AH-64, OH-58D, and UH-60	PRI MAINT: M1, M2/3, M109, MHE. PRI AVN MAINT: UNCHANGED	PRI – NO CHANGE	PRI MAINT: M1, M109; M2/3, M88 PRI AVN MAINT: UNCHANGED
 TRANSPORTATION	PRI FWD: DS ARTY, MNV UNITS, III, V PRI REAR: MED, EQUIP EVAC, REFUGEES.	PRI FWD: MNV UNITS, DS ARTY, III, V PRI REARWARD: MED, MAINT EVAC, EPWs, REFUGEES	PRI FWD AND REARWARD UNCHANGED.	PRI FWD: IX, VI, III, V. PRI REARWARD: UNCHANGED
 FIELD SERVICES	FS PROVIDED BY 13th CSB IN DSA LAMP.	FS OPERATIONS SUSPENDED UNTIL PL DESK KIA EVAC TO MA	FS – NO CHANGE	FS OPS RESUME IN DSA.
 CHS	842d FST & 1FSMT DS TO 303D FSB, 843D FST & 1 FSMT DS TO 202D FSB, 1FSMT W/ 404 TH FSB, MSMT AREA COVERAGE DREAR ASMT W/ DASB	2XCH-47 AVAIL FOR MASS CAL CSH LOCATED IN LSA BELL	2XCH-47 AVAIL FOR MASS CAL CSH LOCATED IN LSA BELL	
 EOD	EOD SPT AVAIL IN DSA LAMP	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE
 FINANCIAL MGT SPT	CORPS PROVIDES FINANCE SPT IN UNIT SPT AREAS	FIN OPS SUSPENDED UNTIL PL DESK	NO CHANGE	FIN OPS RESUMED
RELIGIOUS / LEGAL / AND BAND SPT	DIV BAND SUPPORT AVAIL UPON REQUEST TO G3	DIV BAND PROVIDES FORCE PROTECTION TO DMAIN	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE

APPENDIX J BRIEFING FORMATS

Section I. Mission Analysis Briefing

Before completing mission analysis, the briefer should be familiar with:

- AO and area of interest.
- Enemy situation and capabilities.
- Time available to plan and execute operations.
- Friendly troops available.

MISSION ANALYSIS BRIEFING FORMAT

1. Mission and commander's intent two levels up.
2. Higher HQ mission and commander's intent.
3. Higher HQ concept.
4. Higher HQ deception plan.
5. Commander's initial guidance.
6. Initial intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) products.
7. Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks (logistics tasks would be briefed here along with other staff areas).
8. Constraints (logistic constraints such as CSR, shortfalls in capability, LOCs, host nation support, etc., would be briefed here).
9. Forces available (vital information about CSS forces' availability would be briefed here).
10. Hazards/risks (logistics hazards and risks would be briefed here).
11. Recommended initial commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). (CCIR essential to logistics operations could be pointed out here.)
12. Recommended time line (logistics time-line information would be combined with other staff recommendations).
13. Proposed restated mission.

NOTE: The level of detail the G1/G4 or logistics staff officer provides during the briefing will depend on the target audience and the time available. Obviously, the DISCOM commander would receive a significantly more detailed briefing than the division commander.

If time permits or the target audience requires greater detail, supplement the briefing format with the following outline. This outline could be placed under the heading of Forces Available or under separate headings.

CSS FUNCTIONS

1. Maintenance.

- a. Facts.
 - (1) Maintenance status (equipment readiness).
 - (2) Class IX status.
 - (3) Repair times, evacuation policy, and assets.
 - (4) Critical shortages.
- b. Assumptions.
 - (1) Host nation support.
 - (2) Other.
- c. Conclusions.
 - (1) Projected maintenance status on D-day.
 - (2) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
 - (3) Recommendations.

2. Transportation

- a. Facts.
 - (1) Status of transportation assets.
 - (2) Critical LOC and MSR status (air, water, rail, road, and transfer point).
 - (3) Critical shortages.
- b. Assumptions.
 - (1) Host nation support.
 - (2) Other.
- c. Conclusions.
 - (1) Projected status of transportation assets on D-day.
 - (2) Projected status of LOCs and MSRs.
 - (3) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
 - (4) Recommendations.

3. Supply

- a. Facts.
 - (1) Classes I, II, III(p), IV, VI, VII, X, and water status.
 - (2) Critical shortages.
- b. Assumptions.
 - (1) Resupply rates.
 - (2) Host nation support.
 - (3) Other.
- c. Conclusions.
 - (1) Projected supply levels and field services status on D-day.
 - (2) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
 - (3) Projected treatment capability.
 - (4) Recommendations.
- d. Class III (B).
 - (1) Facts.
 - (a) Class III(b) status.
 - (b) Distribution system (FSSP, ROM, rail to tanker, pipeline, and air).
 - (c) Restrictions.
 - (d) Critical shortages.
 - (2) Assumptions.

- (a) Resupply rates.
 - (b) Host nation support.
 - (c) Other.
- (3) Conclusions.
 - (a) Projected supply status on D-day.
 - (b) Projected distribution system.
 - (c) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
- (4) Recommendations.
- e. Class V.
 - (1) Facts.
 - (a) Class V status.
 - (b) Distribution system.
 - (c) Restrictions.
 - (d) Critical shortages.
 - (2). Assumptions.
 - (a) Resupply rates.
 - (b) Host nation support.
 - (c) Other.
 - (3). Conclusions.
 - (a) Projected supply status on D-day.
 - (b) Projected distribution system.
 - (c) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
 - (4) Recommendations.

4. Combat Health Support / Human Resources

- a. Facts.
 - (1) Personnel strengths and morale.
 - (2) Replacements and medical RTD.
 - (3) Critical shortages.
- b. Assumptions.
 - (1) Replacements.
 - (2) Host nation support.
 - (3) Other.
- c. Conclusions.
 - (1) Projected strengths on D-day.
 - (2) Projected critical MOS status on D-day.
 - (3) Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
 - (4) Recommendations.

5. Field Services

- a. Facts. Location of Corps Field Service units and personnel operating in Division AO.
- b. Assumptions. Availability of Corps Field Services capability to Divisional units
- c. Conclusions. Shortfalls in Field Service Capability.

6. Explosive Ordnance Disposal

- a. Facts. Location of Corps EOD units and personnel operating in Division AO.
- b. Assumptions. Availability of EOD capability to Divisional units.
- c. Conclusions. Shortfalls in EOD Capability.

7. Finance / Legal / Religious and Band

- a. Facts. Location of Finance / Legal / Religious and Band units and personnel operating in Division AO.
- d. Assumptions. Availability of finance / legal / religious and band capability to Divisional units.

- e. Conclusions. Shortfalls in finance / legal / religious and band capability.

8. Other.

- a. Political analysis.
- b. Economic analysis.
- c. Sociological analysis.
- d. Foreign nation support.
- e. Assumptions.
 - (1) Host nation support.
 - (2) Other.
- f. Conclusions.
 - (1) Projected foreign nation support on D-day.
 - (2) Projected host nation support on D-day.
- g. Shortfalls and critical CSS risks/events.
- h. Recommendations.

Section II. Course of Action Briefing

Before developing and subsequently briefing other staff members on proposed COAs, the G3 must know and understand:

- Higher HQ mission.
- Higher commander's intent.
- Own commander's guidance and intent.
- Terrain and weather.
- Possible enemy COAs.
- Current situation and forces available.
- Relative combat power required for operation.
- Size of units to array.
- Objectives (friendly or enemy).

COURSE OF ACTION BRIEFING FORMAT

1. Updated IPB.
2. Possible enemy COAs (event templates).
3. The restated mission.
4. The commander's and higher commanders' intent (two echelons above).
5. The COA statement and sketch.
6. The rationale for each COA, including:
 - Considerations that might affect enemy COAs.
 - Deductions resulting from a relative combat power analysis.

- Reasons units are arrayed as shown on the sketch.
- Reason the staff used the selected control measures.
- Updated facts and assumptions.

After the briefings, the commander gives any additional guidance. If he rejects all COAs, the staff begins COA development again. If he accepts one or more of the COAs, staff members begin the wargaming process.

Section III. Wargaming Briefing

Before wargaming, the wargamer must know:

- Terrain analysis for the AO.
- Enemy situation and capabilities.
- Friendly and enemy COAs to be wargamed.
- Friendly forces available.
- What combat multipliers are available.
- Assumptions used.
- List of critical events.
- Wargame technique(s) to be used.
- Recording method.

Brief for each COA wargamed.

WARGAME BRIEFING FORMAT

1. Higher HQ mission, higher and next higher commanders' intent, and deception plan.
2. Updated IPB.
3. Enemy COAs that were wargamed.
4. Friendly COAs that were wargamed.
5. Assumptions.
6. Wargame technique used (belt, box, avenue).
7. For each COA wargamed, provide:
 - Critical events wargamed.
 - Possible enemy actions/reactions considered during the wargaming.
 - Modifications to the COA (if required).
 - Strengths and weaknesses.
 - Results of the war game that could include the following:

—Synchronization matrix.

- Proposed task organization and organization for combat to support the COA.
- Decision support template and event template.
- Priorities for combat, combat support, and CSS units.
- Estimated time required for the operation.
- Estimated enemy losses.
- Estimated friendly losses.
- Significant events (as required).

Section IV. The Decision Briefing

Before comparing COAs and subsequently briefing the commander on which one he should adopt, the briefers should be familiar with and have available:

- Assumptions.
- COA sketches and statements.
- Wargame worksheets or notes.
- Staff estimates (notes or written estimates).

DECISION BRIEFING FORMAT*

1. Higher HQ intent (higher and next higher commanders).
2. Restated mission.
3. Status of own forces.
4. Updated IPB.
5. Own COAs, including:
 - Assumptions used in planning.
 - Results of staff estimate.
 - Advantages and disadvantages (including risk) of each COA (with decision matrix or table showing COA comparison).
6. Recommended COA.

*This is the format prescribed by FM 101-5, chapter 5, that is applicable for combat operations. FM 101-5, appendix E, prescribes a slightly different decision briefing format for other decisions that don't involve combat.

Section V. OPLAN/OPORD Briefing

Before briefing the OPLAN or OPORD, the briefer must be familiar with and have available:

- Appropriate maps posted with overlays.
- Higher HQ completed plan or order.

- Adjacent units' missions.
- Latest intelligence, terrain, and weather data.
- Wargaming notes for selected COAs.

OPORD/OPLAN BRIEFING FORMAT

1. Higher HQ intent (higher and next higher commanders).
2. Assumptions (OPLAN).
3. Updated intelligence estimate, including:
 - Terrain analysis.
 - Weather analysis.
 - Enemy situation.
4. Paragraph 2—Mission statement.
5. Task organization.
6. Subparagraph 3a—Concept of operation, including—
 - Scheme of maneuver in terms of battlefield framework.
 - Main effort.
 - Fire support (fire support coordinator may brief here).
 - GS priorities.
 - Decision support template and matrix.
7. Subparagraph 3b—Tasks to maneuver units.
8. Subparagraph 3d—Coordinating instructions.
9. Subparagraph 4a—General support concept (use CSS overlay for illustration), including:
 - A brief synopsis of the support command mission.
 - Support command HQ/support area locations, including locations of next higher logistics bases.
 - Next higher's support priorities and where the units fit into those priorities.
 - Support priorities.
 - Units in the next higher supporting CSS organization.
 - Significant/unusual CSS with impact on overall operational phases.
 - Before, during, and after operations, or by phase, in terms of significant, critical, non-SOP, or unusual sustainment.
 - Any significant CSS risks.
10. Paragraph 5—Command and signal.

Section VI. Execution and Supervision

During order execution, the staff and commander continually process the latest information, determining where and how it affects the operation. They enter the decision making process based on the type of information received, arrive at a decision, determine the actions required, and issue the orders to execute those actions. Actions and orders are ongoing at all command levels and at all command posts, each dealing with their areas of responsibility. This may require going through the entire process again or may mean only minor changes as the impact of facts and assumptions is determined. Regardless, the staff and commander must actively focus on retaining or regaining the initiative during the current operation.

Supervision is ongoing throughout the decision making process whether it pertains to current or future operations. Through supervision, the commander ensures his decisions are implemented and his intent is understood.

Once the orders are issued, commanders supervise the preparation and execution. Supervision spans a wide variety of activities, including synchronizing the battle and leadership. The commander attempts to orchestrate the battle in concert with the original plan that everyone understands; however, the unit must understand the commander's intent and be prepared for change based on any new situation.

Continuity must be maintained and turmoil reduced to a minimum. Synchronization is essential to retain the initiative. Communications must not interfere with subordinate commanders' responsibilities but, rather, should ensure or verify that the mission is being accomplished IAW the overall intent of the force commander and commanders two echelons above the force HQ. All actions the commander and staff take must:

- Recognize the decision cycle time and the planning horizon (future orientation of planning necessary to synchronize operations).
- Concentrate decisive combat power at the right place and time to defeat the enemy and accomplish the mission.
 - Focus on destabilizing the enemy.
 - Collect information that will enable the HQ to determine if the operation is going according to the plan or needs adjustment.
 - Capitalize on success.
 - Ensure combat power synchronization results in retaining (or regaining) the initiative and will result in victory.

APPENDIX K

CSS REHEARSAL EXAMPLE

FM 101-5-1 (Operational Terms and Graphics) defines rehearsals as, “ The process of practicing a plan before actual execution.” Regardless of the type of operation (high intensity, support or stability), the CSS rehearsal is the tactical logistician’s validation of the concept of support. Most units in the Army have CSS rehearsal SOPs or TTPs (tactics, techniques and procedures). The CSS rehearsal is a process used to articulate the sustainment results of wargaming. The rehearsal is structured, rehearsed, timed, and provides both active and AC/RC units an opportunity to express their understanding of CSS execution to their respective mission. The purpose of this article is to provide the tactical logistician a 5-Step CSS rehearsal framework that if tailored, may support any military operation.

STEP 1: IDENTIFY THE REHEARSAL BRIEFERS / AUDIENCE

The CSS rehearsal audience is critical to the execution of the logistics plan. The most effective CSS rehearsal occurs when commanders, executive officers and primary staff of each BOS attend. Unfortunately, as we know, this is difficult to achieve. At a minimum, the success of the rehearsal hinges on identifying those briefers who provide CSS command and control and are responsible for executing a specific CSS mission.

Commanders will typically delegate his or her CSS rehearsal responsibilities to executive officers, ADCs, or Deputy Commanders (depending on the tactical level). This occurs due to CSS being one of their primary responsibilities. Alternatively, if designated representatives are chosen to replace primary briefers, they should be competent on the plan. Failure to prepare designated representatives will result in unproductive rehearsals. Briefers should arrive prepared and ready to discuss respective actions during the rehearsal. Below is a proposed brifer / audience listing for the CSS rehearsal.

Brigade CSS Rehearsals

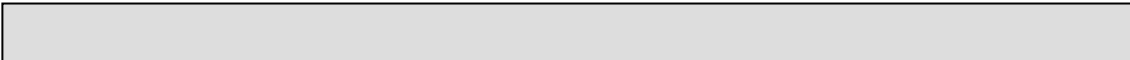
Audience (not inclusive)	BDE CDR, BDE XO, BDE S1, BDE S2, BDE S3, BDE S4, BRT CDR, TCF CDR, RESERVE CDR, TF CDRs or XOs, BN S4s, MED PLT LDRs, BMOs, HHC CDR, FSB CDR, FSB SPT OPS, FSB CO CDRs (Supply, Maintenance, Medical).
REMARKS	The Brigade XO facilitates the Brigade CSS rehearsal and assigns a recorder.

Division CSS Rehearsals

Audience (not inclusive)	ADC(S), COS, G1, G2 rep, G3 rep, G4, DTO, G4 Planner, BDE XOs, COSCOM LNO, CSG(F) CDR with LOG OPS OFF, CSB(F) CDR with LOG OPS OFF, DISCOM CDR, DISCOM SPT OPS, DISCOM MMC Chief, MCO, FSB CDRs with SPT OPS, MSB CDR with SPT OPS, DASB CDR with SPT OPS, DIV SURGEON, DMOC, TCF CDR, CAV CDR and XO, CAV SMO and MED PLT LDR.
REMARKS	The ADC(S) oversees the Division CSS rehearsal with the Chief of Staff and the Division G4 as facilitators.

Corps CSS Rehearsals

Audience (not inclusive)	DEPUTY CORPS CDR, Corps G1, G2 rep, G3 rep, G4, Corps Surgeon, COSCOM CDR, COSCOM LOG OPS OFF, CMCC, CMMC, CSG CDRs, CSB and Functional BN CDRs, ADC(S) of Divisions, REG CAV CDR and XO, CORPs FA BDE CDRs, CORPs ENG BDE CDRs, CORPS AVN CDR, DISCOM CDRs with staff, DIV G4s with planners and DTO.LNO, CGS(F) CDR with LOG OPS OFF, CSB(F) CDR with LOG OPS OFF, DISCOM CDR, DISCOM SPT OPS, DISCOM MMC Chief, FSB CDRs with SPT OPS, MSB CDR with SPT OPS, DASB CDR with SPT OPS, DIV SURGEON, DMOC, TCF CDR, CAV CDR and XO, CAV SMO and MED PLT LDR, DIV G4s with planners and DTOs.
REMARKS	The Deputy Corps Commander chairs the Corps CSS rehearsal with the Corps G4 as the facilitator.



The location of the CSS rehearsal is largely dependent on METT-TC. The ideal location is with the maneuver rehearsal. If CSS rehearsals occur at different locations other than maneuver rehearsals, rarely will the right players attend. The advantages of CSS rehearsals following maneuver rehearsals is audience availability, use of maneuver terrain models, and attendees sharing a common view of the battlefield.

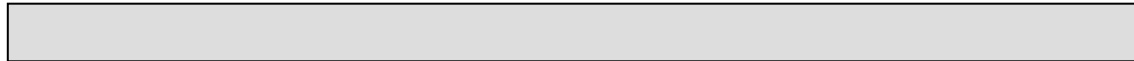
The CSS rehearsal location should be centrally located to support the majority of participants. It should provide adequate space and support for the number of attendees. CSS rehearsals, along with maneuver rehearsals, should be included in the mission analysis timeline. While backwards planning, sufficient time should be allocated to CSS rehearsal planning, preparation, and execution. The amount of time required for the execution of the rehearsal is typically METT-T driven. Additionally, due to lack of planning, turning away participants due to lack of space only degrades the rehearsal's effectiveness. Units must plan in advance for security measures, parking, TOC passes and ration support.

STEP 3: MAXIMIZE USE OF THE TERRAIN MODEL

As mentioned earlier, the CSS rehearsal should normally follow the maneuver rehearsal. This allows for maximizing the use of pre-made terrain models and equipment, thus reinforcing the current battlefield as viewed by most players. An effective terrain model technique is the sand table. It provides a 3-dimensional picture of the area of operation and includes cities, major terrain features, and pre-made unit icons. At a minimum, the CSS rehearsal terrain model should include the following control measures:

	BRIGADE	DIVISION	CORPS
TERRAIN MODEL CONTROL MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries (BDE and BN – includes rear boundaries) • Phase lines • Objectives • Eas • Div MSRs (Clean and Dirty) • BDE SRs (Primary and ALT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries (DIV and BDE – includes rear boundaries) • Phase lines • Objectives • EAs • Corps MSRs (Clean and Dirty) • Div MSRs (&ALT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries (Corps and Div – includes rear boundaries) • Phase lines • Objectives • EAs • Corps MSRs (Clean and Dirty) • Div MSRs (&ALT) • LSA Locations (Pri / Alt)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSA Location • BSA (Pri and ALT) • FSB Supply points and ATP). • FST and AXP's • Decon sites • BN CPs & FLD TNS • BN CBT Trains • Corps MEDEVAC and Support assets in BDE AO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSG(F) Location • DSA Location • BSA Locations • Div CPs • ROM Locations • AVN FARPs • CAV SQDN HQ • CSH location • BDE CP locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSG HQs Location • CSG BN Locations • COSCOM HQ • DSA Locations • BSA Locations • Div CPs • CSH locations • Bulk Fuel locs • ASP Locations • Personnel Svc locations
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Conducting the CSS rehearsal is an art. The most effective rehearsals result from prior planning, coordination, and integration with maneuver units. The CSS rehearsal format is similar to the maneuver rehearsal format, but integrates CSS into all aspects of the operation. The rehearsal format should be approved, and training conducted at homestation prior to deployments. All players / briefers should arrive at the rehearsal fully prepared.

Enclosures A, B and C provide TTPs in conducting CSS rehearsals at Brigade, Division and Corps. The matrices identify the sequence and speaker, areas briefed, remarks, and responsibilities of the briefer.

STEP 5: ADJUST / EXECUTE

At the conclusion of the rehearsal, the facilitator reviews all outstanding issues from the recorder. Outstanding issues are either resolved or given back to units as taskings with suspenses. Once issues are resolved, units make necessary adjustments to concepts of support and begin execution. Proactive logisticians anticipate changes to the plan and immediately adjust to outcomes from the rehearsal. Time is of the essence and responsiveness to change is critical.

THE BRIGADE CSS REHEARSAL

<i>SEQUENCE / SPEAKER</i>	<i>AREAs COVERED</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>	<i>RESPONSIBILITIES</i>
1. BDE XO	Conducts roll call	Verifies attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator of rehearsal Timeline manager
2. BDE CDR	Opening remarks	Provides commander's guidance for CSS rehearsal	
3. BDE S3	Provides overview of terrain model / states task organization, friendly situation, mission, concept of operation and commander's intent.	Overview of terrain model includes: Division / Brigade boundaries, and location of friendly forces (in AAs and ATK POS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for terrain Model set up. Responsible for coordination with BDE S4 and FSB SPT OPS on CSS terrain model control measures.
4. BDE S2	Provides overview of enemy situation.	Focuses on enemy threats pertaining to logistics (ie, along MSRs, to rear areas, impacts of refugees, civilians, and terrorist). Includes chemical threat.	Displays enemy symbols on terrain model.
5. BDE S4	Provides overview of logistics.	Includes brigade support unit locations, MSRs, (Primary and Alternate) – TF support infrastructure (Bde internal).	The S4 provides a snapshot of paragraph 4a.(concept of support) to the Bde order.
6. BDE S1	Provides personnel status by unit	Includes critical MOS shortages and replacements	
7. FSB SPT OPS	Covers all DS actions BEFORE Phase I.	Includes task organization for support, location of DS CSS units in BSA, status of O/H stocks, and protection of CSS assets.	CSS actions BEFORE combat operations set the conditions for success. Information covered here is critical.
8. BDE S3	Covers concept of operation – by Phase, beginning with Phase I.	Sets the stage for the rehearsal by reading when each phase begins and ends.	Turns over to next briefer.
9. BRT, TF1, TF2, TF3, ENG, FA, TCF (Note: all TF, ENG and FA unit S4s brief immediately following respective battalions.	TF Xos cover maneuver actions during Phase I, while S4s cover battalion level logistics supporting to Phase I.	The key to these briefings is ensuring the TF / Battalion has synchronized CSS within the unit. S4s brief locations of battalion level CSS assets.	BRT, TF, ENG, and FA XOs with S4s should come prepared to discuss organizational CSS support.
10. FSB SPT OPS	Covers DS Actions during Phase I	Focuses on DS support during Phase I. Specific actions include priorities of support (by unit), supply and movement forward and rearward. Also discusses supporting TCF in BSA.	Includes any other specific CSS area, as required by Bde XO, such as current combat power status and status of DS stocks.
11. BDE S3	Covers actions during Phase II - IV.	Reads when each phase begins and ends.	
12. BRT, TF1, TF2, TF3, ENG, FA (refer to sequence #9)	Covers actions in each phase. Refer to sequence #9.	Refer to sequence #9	
13. FSB SPT OPS	Covers DS actions during each Phase. Refer to sequence #10.	Refer to sequence 10.	
14. BDE XO	Has Scribe review support issues, then concludes reh.	Tasks respective units.	

THE DIVISION CSS REHEARSAL

SEQUENCE / SPEAKER	AREAs COVERED	REMARKS	RESPONSIBILITIES
1. CHIEF OF STAFF	Conducts roll call	Verifies attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator of rehearsal Timeline manager
2. ADC(S)	Opening remarks	Provides commander's guidance for CSS rehearsal.	
3. G3 or G3 Rep	Provides overview of terrain model / states task organization, friendly situation, mission, concept of operation and commander's intent.	* Overview of terrain includes: Corps /Division / Bde boundaries, location of friendly forces (in AAs and ATK POS).	Responsible for terrain model set up. Also responsible for coordination with Division G4 CSS terrain model control measures.
4. DIV G2 or Rep	Provides overview of enemy situation.	Focuses on enemy threats pertaining to logistics (ie, along MSRs, to Division rear area, impacts of refugees, civilians, and terrorist). Includes chemical threat.	* Displays enemy symbols on terrain model.
5. DIV G4	Provides overview of logistics.	Includes support unit locations, MSRs, (Primary and Alternate) – Division support infrastructure.	The G4 provides a snapshot of paragraph 4a.(concept of support) to the Division order.
6. DIV G1	Provides personnel status by unit.	Includes critical MOS shortages and replacements.	
7. DISCOM SPT OPS and DIV Surgeon / DMOC	Covers all DS actions BEFORE Phase I.	Includes task organization for support, location of DS CSS units in DSA (including Corps), status of O/H stocks, and protection of CSS assets. Includes location of all Medical assets in Division (including Corps augmentation)	
8. G3	Covers concept of operation by phase, beginning with Phase I.	Sets the stage for the rehearsal by reading when each phase begins and ends.	Turns over to next briefer.
9. CAV, AVN,BCT 1, BCT 2, BCT 3, ENG, ARTY, SIG, ADA, and MI (Note: all unit S4s brief immediately following respective Brigades).	Bde / Cav XOs cover maneuver actions during Phase I, while S4s cover Bde level logistics supporting phase I.	The key to these briefings is ensuring maneuver BCTs have synchronized CSS within the unit. S4s brief locations of Bde CSS assets(to include FSB / BSA actions).	All briefers come prepared to discuss internal CSS support. Phase I may normally begin with Cavalry and Aviation briefing recon mission and deep fight information.
10. TCF, Provost Marshal and RESERVE	Covers actions during Phase I, including CSS command and control and PM actions in rear area.	Includes discussion of support to the TCF and Reserve.	
11. DISCOM SPT OPS	Covers DISCOM actions during Phase I.	Focuses on DS support during Phase I. Specific actions include priorities of support (by unit), supply and movement forward and rearward. Location of DSA, Corps ASP, ATP and POL sites in DSA. Lastly discusses critical MAFFMS issues.	Also includes any other specific CSS area, as required by Chief of Staff, such as current combat power status and status of Division sustainment stocks.
12. DIV SURGEON /	Covers medical concept of support	Focuses on location of evac	

DMOC	for phase I.	assets and CSH location.	
13. G3	Covers actions during Phase II - IV.	Reads when each phase begins and ends, then turns over to next briefer.	
14. CAV, AVN, BCT 1, BCT 2, BCT 3, ENG, ARTY, SIG, ADA, and MI (Note: all unit S4s brief immediately following respective Brigades).	Covers actions in each phase. Refer to sequence #9.	Refer to sequence #9	
15. DISCOM SPT OPS	Covers DS Actions during each Phase. Refer to sequence # 11	Refer to sequence 11.	
16. DIV SURGEON / DMOC	Covers medical support for each phase. Sequence #12	Refer to Sequence 12.	
17. CHIEF OF STAFF	Has Scribe review support issues, then concludes rehearsal.	Tasks respective units.	

THE CORPS CSS REHEARSAL

<i>SEQUENCE / SPEAKER</i>	<i>AREAs COVERED</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>	<i>RESPONSIBILITIES</i>
1. CORPS G4	Conducts roll call	Verifies attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator of rehearsal Timeline manager
2. DEPUTY CORPS CDR	Opening remarks	Provides commander's guidance for CSS rehearsal.	
3. CORPS G3	Provides overview of terrain model / states task organization, friendly situation, mission, concept of operation and commander's intent.	Overview of terrain includes: Theater /Corps / Division boundaries, location of friendly forces (in AAs and ATK POS).	Responsible for terrain model set up. Also responsible for coordination with Corps G4 on CSS terrain model control measures.
4. CORPS G2	Provides overview of enemy situation.	Focuses on enemy threats pertaining to logistics (ie, along MSRs, to Corps rear area; impacts of refugees, civilians, and terrorist. Includes chemical threat.	Displays enemy symbols on terrain model.
5. CORPS G4	Provides overview of logistics.	Includes Corps and Division support unit locations, MSRs, (Primary and Alternate) Corps support infrastructure.	The G4 provides a snapshot of paragraph 4a.(concept of support) of the Corps order.
6. CORPS G1	Provides Corps personnel status by unit	Includes critical MOS shortages and replacements.	
7. COSCOM LOGISTICS OPERATIONS OFF and CORPS Surgeon	Covers all DS actions BEFORE Phase I.	Includes task organization for support, location of DS and GS CSS units in each LSA, status of O/H stocks, and protection of CSS assets. Includes location of all Corps Medical assets in Corps AO and location of hospitals.	
8. CMMC	Covers critical MAFFMS locations and considerations.	Discusses Corps critical stock status and stockage objectives. Includes sustainment flights, ASP, ATP, POL, and CL IV Corps supply points.	
9. CMCC	Covers location of Corps movement personnel and transportation / movements command and control.	Includes status of Corps transportation assets / HET support, and HN support.	
10. G3	Covers concept of operation – by phase, beginning with Phase I.	Sets the stage for the rehearsal by reading when each phase begins and ends.	Turns over to next briefer.
11. ACR, CORPS AVN, CORPS ARTY, CORPS ENGINEERS, DIV 1, DIV 2, DIV 3, SIG, ADA, and MI (Note: all Division G4s brief immediately following respective Divisions).	Division / ACR G3s cover maneuver actions during Phase I, while G4s cover Division level logistics supporting Phase I.	The key to these briefings is ensuring Corps subordinate units (Divisions / ACR) are synchronized with the Corps support plan. G4s brief locations of Division CSS assets, to include DSA location and actions.	Note: ADC(S) of the Divisions may bring a deputy G3 to brief the Divisions actions during a particular phase.
12. Corps TCF, Provost Marshal and RESERVE	Covers actions during Phase I, including CSS command and control and PM actions in Corps rear area.	Includes support to the TCF and Reserve.	

13. COSCOM LOG OPS OFF	Covers COSCOM actions during Phase I.	Focuses on GS/DS support during Phase I of the CSG (Fs) and Rear. Specific actions include priorities of support (by unit), priority of supply and movement forward and rearward. Location of LSAs, DSAs, Corps ASPs, ATP and POL sites in DSA. Lastly discusses critical MAFFMS issues.	Includes any other specific CSS area, as required by Deputy Corps Commander, such as current combat power status and status of Corps sustainment stocks.
14. CORPS SURGEON	Covers Corps medical concept of support for Phase I.	Focuses on location of evacuation assets and CSH locations.	
15.G3	Covers actions during Phase II - IV.	Reads when each phase begins and ends.	
16. ACR, CORPS AVN, CORPS ARTY, CORPS ENGINEERS, DIV 1, DIV 2, DIV 3, SIG, ADA, and MI (Note: all Division G4s brief immediately following respective Divisions).	Covers actions in each phase. Refer to sequence #11.	Refer to sequence #11	
17. Corps TCF, Provost Marshal and RESERVE	Covers actions during Phase II-IV and in the Corps rear area.		
18. COSCOM LOG OPS OFF	Covers actions during Phase II-IV, refer to sequence #13	Refer to sequence #13	
19. CORPS SURGEON	Covers actions during Phase II-IV, refer to sequence #14	Refer to sequence #14	
20. CMMC	Covers critical MAFFMS considerations during phases II-IV, refer to sequence #8	Refer to sequence #8	
21. CMCC	Covers critical transportation considerations during phases II-IV, refer to sequence #9	Refer to sequence # 9	
22. CORPS G4	Has Scribe review support issues, then concludes rehearsal.	Tasks respective units.	

APPENDIX L

CSS UNIT TERRAIN REQUIREMENTS

Approximate Terrain Requirements of Representative CSS Units

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Requirements (meters)*</i>	<i>Special Requirements</i>
GS Ammo Co (MOADS) (CSA)	5000 x 8000	Near MSR, defensible
DS Ammo Co (MOADS) (ASP)	2000 x 3600	Near MSR, defensible
DS Ammo Co (MOADS) (ATP)	1000 x 1000	Near MSR, defensible
Petroleum Supply Co	1600 x 900	Near MSR, hard-surface roads, level terrain, good drainage
Mortuary Affairs Co	700 x 400	Water supply, good drainage
Repair Parts Supply Co	450 x 1000	Near MSR
Heavy Materiel Supply Co	1500 x 1000	Hard-surface roads
DS Maint Co, Nondiv	800 x 900	Near MSR
Trans Hvy Truck Co	500 x 600	Improved roads
Trans Mdm Truck Co	400 x 500	Hard-surface roads
Trans Light Truck Co	250 x 300	Trafficable roads
Trans Light/Mdm Truck Co	350 x 450	Trafficable roads
Trailer Transfer Point Team	100 x 100	Hard-surface roads
AVIM Co	400 x 300	Near airfield
ASB	800 x 800	Near airfield
CSH	350 x 350	Near MSR, good drainage, helipad
BSA (includes FSB, three battalion field trains, and brigade slice elements operating within the BSA)	4000 x 7000	Cover and concealment, defensible, hard-surface roads
DSA (includes MSB, DISCOM HQ, and division rear command post)	7000 x 10000	Near airfield, near MSR, hard-surface roads

*This is intended only as a guide. Actual requirements depend on terrain and the enemy.

APPENDIX M

CSS WEB LINKS

New! Air Mobility Command Fact Sheets <http://public.scott.af.mil/hqamc/library/facts/sheets.htm>

AMCOM <http://www.redstone.army.mil/>

Ammunition Book Complete <http://www4.ioc.army.mil/sm/drill.htm>

Army Acquisition Corps <http://dacm.sarda.army.mil/>

Acquisition Web <http://www.acq.osd.mil/acqweb/topindex.html>

Army Digitization Office <http://www.ado.army.mil/>

Army Homepage <http://www.army.mil>

Army Logistics Management College <http://www.almc.army.mil:80/>

Bureau Of Transportation <http://www.bts.gov/smart/>

Battle Command Battle Labs <http://cacfs.army.mil/>

CARL <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/carl/>

CASCOM Homepage <http://www.cascom.army.mil/>

Center For Army Lessons Learned <http://call.army.mil/call.html>

Center For Health Promotion <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/>

Combined Arms Center <http://leav-www.army.mil/>

Corps/Division Doctrine <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/cdd/index.htm>

Corpus Chrisiti Army Depot <http://ccad-www.army.mil/>

New! CSSCS: http://www.lee.army.mil/csscs/csscs_info_paper.doc

DCSLOG, HQDA <http://hqda.army.mil/>

Defense Technical Information Center <http://www.dtic.mil:80noweb.html/>

Defense Ammunition Center <http://www.dac.army.mil/>

Defense Distribution Systems Center <http://www.ddsc.hq.dla.mil/>

The Defense Distribution Systems Center MRO Status Home Page
<http://wegal.ogden.disa.mil/mrostatus/>

Defense Publications <http://www.dtic.mil:80/defenselink/pubs/>

Defense Reutilization Marketing Office <http://www.drms.dla.mil/>

Defense Industrial Supply Center <http://www.disc.dla.mil/>

Defense Logistics Agency <http://www.supply.dla.mil/>

Defense Logistics Service Center <http://www.dlsc.dla.mil/>

Depot Activity Far East <http://www.ddsafe.com>

DLRO <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/dlro/index.htm>

New! FBCB2: <http://www.lee.army.mil/csscs/Fbcb2infopaper2.doc>

Ft Rucker Homepage <http://www-rucker.army.mil/>

HQDALINK <http://www.hqda.army.mil/>

New! G1/G4 Battle book <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/dlro/pubs/pubindex.htm>

GCCS-A: http://www.lee.army.mil/csscs/gccsa_info_paper.doc

General Services Administration <http://www.gsa.gov>

Industrial Operations Command <http://www-ioc.army.mil/>

JANE'S Defense <http://www.janes.com/defence/defset.html>

Joint Electronic Library <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/index.html>

Letterkenny Army Depot <http://www.letterkenny.army.mil/>

Logistics Information Network (LINK) <http://www.link.dla.mil>

Logistics Information Network (LINK) password application
http://www.daas.dla.mil/sar/weblink_sar.html

Defense Technical Information Center <http://www.dtic.mil/>

MTOEs <http://www.usafmsardd.army.mil/>

Missile Command <http://www.redstone.army.mil/>

MTMC <http://mtmc.army.mil/>

PS Magazine <http://wwwlogsa.army.mil/psmag/pshome.html>

PERSCOM <http://www-perscom.army.mil/>

Red River Army Depot <http://www.redriver.army.mil/>

Resource Management Pubs <http://134.11.192.15/pubs/pubs.htm#J>

Service Pubs http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service_pubs.htm

Simulation Trng Instrumentation Cmd <http://www.stricom.army.mil/>

Software Development Center <http://155.154.5.221/>

Tank Automotive Command <http://www.tacom.army.mil/>

Test Evaluation Command <http://www.atc.army.mil/>

Tobyhanna Army Depot <http://www.tobyhanna.army.mil/>

Transportation School <http://www.eustis.army.mil/>

Travel Web <http://www.travelweb.com/>

TRADOC <http://www-tradoc.army.mil/>

US Army CECOM <http://www.monmouth.army.mil/cecom/cecom.html>

TAACOM <http://www.21taacom.army.mil/>

APPENDIX N CSS AUTOMATION

ACRONYMS	NAME	FUNCTIONS
CAPS - II	Consolidated Aerial Port System II	Aircraft Manifest
CCSS	Commodity Command Standard System	PEO/PM Supply / Maint. Mgt; Weapon System material Acquisition/Mgt; Standard Logistics Data Elements; Integrated System at all MSCs; Financial Mgt
CFM	CONUS Freight Management System	Creates GBLs; Manage Domestic (Surface / Air) Freight
CSSCS	Combat Service Support Control System	Interfaces with AGCCS; Interfaces with CSS STAMIS(s); CSS information for tactical/Logistics Commanders; Collect / analyze technical CSS data; Near real-time CSS information.
DAMMS-R	Department of the Army Movement Management System - Redesign	Movements Management; Transportation Management; Transportation Resources; Management at Division Through Theater
GTN	Global Transportation Network	Status / Location of Cargo
SAAS	Standard Army Ammunition System	Class V Management; Total Asset Visibility; Inventory Accountability; Material Management Activities
SIDPERS - 3	Standard Installation / Division Personnel System – 3	Real-Time Military Personnel Management and Strength Accounting System

CSS STAMIS Continued

ACRONYMS	NAME	FUNCTIONS
SARSS (All Versions)	Standard Army Retail Supply System	Supply Mgt; Stock Control; Receipt / Storage; Requisition / Issue; War reserve; Material Rebuild; Major Item Acquisition; Catalog Processing; Demand/ Document History
ILAP	Integrated Logistics Analysis Program	Produce Information Management Reports Combining Data from several Standard Systems
SDS	Standard Depot System	Industrial Log System; Industrial Ops / Ammo /AMC; Installation Mgt Standard System; Seamless Info. Processing; Processing Transactions while creating Mgt. Info.
SAMS I / II / TDA	Standard Army Maintenance System – Installation / Table of Distribution and Allowances	Shop Production; Maint. Control Records; Shop Supplies; Order Repair Parts ; Equipment. Performance Report; Selected Maint; Equip. readiness; Engineering Data; Life – Cycle Mgt
DCAS	Database Commitment Accounting System	Financial Tracking of all Commodities
SPBS-R	Standard Property Book System – Redesign	Property / Accountability Reporting; Unit Hand Receipts; SSA Equip. Request / Receipt Interface; Authorization Asset Control; Serial Number Tracking; CBS-X, Requal
TAMMIS	Theater Army Medical Management Information System	Med. Supply; Med Maint; Med. Assemblage Management; Track Patients

CSS STAMIS Continued

TCACCIS	Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System	Selected Trans. Functions; Unit Equipment / Pers. Deployment
ULLS (All Versions)	Unit Level Logistics System	Motor Pool Ops; Flight Line Ops; BN S-4 Ops; Process PLL; Army Maint. Mgt; SARSS / SAMS Interface; Request Supplies; Forecast Basic Loads; Hand Receipt Asset Visibility; Unit Load Planning; Bulk POL Mgt; Facility Mgt; Produce Flight Packs; Track Aircraft Readiness; Maintain Historical Data; Order Repair Parts
WPS	Worldwide Port System	Worldwide Water Terminal Ops Cargo Documentation / Acct.

CSS REACH OPERATIONS

